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William Henry Moore and
his ancestry

WILLIAM HENRY MOORE

William Henry Moore

And His Ancestry

With Accounts of the Moore Families
in the American Colonies, 1620-1730

L. Effingham de Forest, M.A., J.D., F.I.A.G., F.S.G.

AND

Anne Lawrence de Forest

The De Forest Publishing Company

New York, New York, 1934

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This is number of an edition limited to one hundred and fifty copies, designed and privately printed for Edward Small Moore and Paul Moore, at the Argus Press, Albany, New York, Nineteen Hundred Thirty-four. The paper for all copies is Rives, Moldmade, Ivory and the type face is Aldine Bembo.

Trinity Church, Wall Street.

J. Ryder — #22.50

By L. EFFINGHAM DE FOREST

As Author:

Dommerich, Hall and Allied Families (1924).
Ballard and Allied Families (1924).
The Tercentenary of New York (1924).
Ludington-Saltus Records (1925).
Babcock and Allied Families (1928).
The Van Cortlandt Family (1930).
Our Colonial and Continental Ancestors (1930).
Jelke and Frazier and Allied Families (1931).

As Editor:

Year Books of the (N. Y.) Society of Colonial Wars (1914–1915, 1915–1916, 1920–1921).
Genealogical Records of the Saint Nicholas Society (1916,1923).
Year Book of the (N. Y.) Society of American Wars (1917).
Record Books of the (N. Y.) Society of Mayflower Descendants (1922, 1926).
History of the Class of 1912, Yale College, Volume II (1924).
The Journals and Papers of Seth Pomeroy (1926).
Worthington-Rice and Allied Families (1929).
American Colonial Families (1930).
Elliott and Gibbons and Allied Families (1931).
The Sherrill Genealogy (2nd edition, 1932).
Louisbourg Journals, 1745 (1932).

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James Cox Brady and his Ancestry (1933).
The Descendants of Job Atterbury (1933).
Captain John Underhill (1934)
Atterbury and Allied Families (to be released).
William Henry Moore and His Ancestry (1934).

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FOREWORD

This book was compiled for Edward Small Moore of New York City and Paul Moore of Convent, New Jersey, and is primarily intended to give the Moore ancestry of their father, William Henry Moore (1848–1923). In the course of the necessary investigations all the Moore families in the thirteen American Colonies previous to 1730 have been studied and it is considered advisable to make this collection of genealogies available to others of the Moore name in the hope that the results of these researches, only in very small part published previously, may be of wider service.

At an early stage in this work the researches were in part under the direction of Mrs. Lora A. W. Underhill, who is the author of a published genealogy of the ancestry of Mrs. William Henry Moore, *The Descendants of Edward Small of New England* (*1910*). With Mrs. Underhill was associated a group of genealogists, namely Homer W. Brainard, William Bradford Browne, Frank M. Hawes, Mrs. Mary H. Headman and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Satterthwaite. All of this group helped to assemble records relating to Henry[2] Moore and his descendants. To the earlier workers on the book the present compilers are grateful for this material on the late generations. They wish also to express their appreciation to Albert C. Bates, Librarian of the *Connecticut Historical Society*, and to Creel Richardson, for their courtesy in studying the inventory of Henry Moore and making available their special knowledge. The authors wish particularly to thank E. Stanley Welles for his assistance in gathering original Connecticut records, and the work of Ruth Ackerly in Suffolk County, New York, and of Mrs. Jessie A. Porter in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in the original records, should also be here acknowledged. Thanks are extended to George W. Burleigh, Clerk of the Vestry of Trinity Church, New York City, for his kindness in making available the original records of the Church. The courtesy of I. N. Phelps Stokes and of the *New York Historical Society* in permitting the use of illustrations is gratefully acknowledged. Particular thanks are due to the Hon. George S. Godard, Connecticut State Librarian, for generously supplying from the *Connecticut State Library* a map of early Simsbury, Connecticut, as well as for other courteous and friendly assistance. The loyal secretarial assistance of Lorraine E. Bauman is also gratefully acknowledged. Especial mention should be made of the co-operation and interest shown by Richard A. Douglas, Vice-President of the Argus Company, in planning this volume. Bruce Hutchison, Director of Art and Printing Design of the Argus Company, who prepared the maps and other pen-and-ink drawings for this book, has also given valuable advice and assistance throughout. Finally, the authors wish to express their appreciation of the constant and valued participation and unfailing help from the very beginning of this difficult undertaking given by Frederick Swift of New York City.

L. E. de F. and A. L. de F.

PART I

WILLIAM HENRY MOORE

And His Ancestry

MOORE PEDIGREE

ALEXANDER MOORE — MARY

HENRY MOORE — ELIZABETH TULLER

HENRY MOORE — LUCY CHURCHILL

WILLIAM HENRY MOORE — CAROLINE FORD

NATHANIEL FORD MOORE — RACHEL ARVILLA BECKWITH

WILLIAM HENRY MOORE — ADA WATERMAN SMALL

ALEXANDER MOORE

And His Times

ALEXANDER MOORE AND HIS TIMES

THERE appeared in the City of New York in the year 1708 a young man named Alexander Moore. On August thirty-first of that year he was admitted as a freeman of the municipality and his occupation was entered as "sadler." No earlier record of this man has been found and his origin is unknown, although an intensive examination has been made of all the Moore families at that time in America in the hope of disclosing his parentage. As this account progresses there will appear indications bearing on Moore's education, his breeding, his character and standing, and even a few slight clues to his possible racial background, but for all purposes it must be accepted that he was the first of his line in the New World.

To be admitted a freeman, Alexander Moore must have been of age, which would place his year of birth as 1687 or earlier. This would seem reasonable because it is known that his wife Mary died at the age of forty-one years in 1731 and therefore she was born in or about 1690. Of their seven children, the dates of birth of only two sons are known, one born in 1712 and the other in or about 1717, and it seems probable that the parents married before or soon after Moore arrived in New York. Unfortunately, the early records of Trinity Church, to which he belonged, are largely lost, and the identity of his wife cannot be established.

It is interesting to consider the infant city to which Moore had come. The English historian John Oldmixon published in that very year of 1708 his work *The British Empire in America* which gave an attractive picture of New York: "There are now above 800 houses, the meanest worth £100 in this City, which for the Strength and Pleasantness of its Situation may compare with any in the World. . . . It has but one Parish Church, but that is large and

beautiful; and the Minister has £100 a year settled on him. The Council-House is a fair Edifice. James-Fort is a strong, regular Fortification, and commands the River. Besides this, it has a Wall to the Land, mounted with Ordnance, and seems to defy the Power of French or Indians. There is a Printing-Press in this Town. . . . There are also a Dutch Church, a French Church, and a Lutheran Church; and a Free-school procur'd to be erected by the present governour. . . . The Walls before-mention'd in the Description of this City were standing when 'twas call'd New-Amsterdam, but its chief Defence now is Anne Fort, and two new Batteries, one on each Side of the Narrows, to secure the Place by Sea. The Fort is in good Order; and there are now two Companies of Foot in Garrison in it."

Anne was Queen of England in 1708 and her Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the Province of New York was that unpleasant character, Edward, Viscount Cornbury, who was to live to become Earl of Clarendon while a fugitive from the justice of New York. The American historian Brodhead departed from his usual moderate tone to write of Cornbury as "a mean liar, a vulgar profligate, a frivolous spendthrift, an impudent cheat, a fraudulent bankrupt, and a detestable bigot." New York in Cornbury's time was a small but cosmopolitan town, with over seventeen languages spoken on the streets, but the noble Viscount's curious habit of "dressing publicly in woman's cloaths every day, and putting a stop to all publique business while he is pleaseing himself with that peculiar but detestable magot," was thoroughly objectionable to the people. The arrival of John, Lord Lovelace, to succeed him on December 18, 1708, was greatly welcomed.

The Mayor of the city, the highest native officer in 1708, when Moore is first noted, was Ebenezer Wilson, of whom much more will be said.

Oldmixon had written that New York had over eight hundred houses. The population must have been about 5,000, as it was 4,436 in 1703, including men, women, children, and Negroes, and had grown to 5,840 in 1712. The city was an active port, clearing about two hundred ships a year, but it was not in frequent touch with the rest of the world. Cornbury complained in 1708 that he

THE *CASTELLO* PLAN OF NEW AMSTERDAM IN 1660
(Courtesy of I. N. P. Stokes)

had not heard from the Home Government for fifteen months. Mail could only be sent safely from Boston or Virginia. There was one post a week to Boston in summer but only one a fortnight in winter. As for dispatches by way of Virginia, it might be six weeks before a letter sent from New York would actually leave the southern Colony.

It was necessary for Alexander Moore to be admitted as a freeman of the city if he wanted to engage in business as a saddler. The Dutch government had surrounded the "Burgher Right" with restrictions and when the English succeeded to the control of the Colony they promptly began to define strictly the "Freeman's Right." Early in 1665 the English authorities issued their first regulations on the subject. In later years the terms were several times changed, particularly in the matter of fees, but the general context of the law remained the same. Its primary purpose was to reserve the right to sell by retail or to practise any trade or handicraft, to selected citizens with certain property qualifications. Under both the Dutch and the English the ordinance was particularly aimed at the "Scots," as the itinerant peddlers were universally called. The power to make a freeman rested with the Mayor, Recorder, and at least three Aldermen.

The law had been revised only a few months before Alexander Moore became a freeman. As adopted on March 28, 1707, it read:

Free-Men and Apprentices.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of the City of New York, convened in Common Council, and it is hereby Ordained by the Authority of the same, That no Person or Persons whatsoever within this City and Liberties thereof do Keep Shop or sell any Goods or Wares by Retail, or exercise any Handy-craft, Trade or Occupation, but such as are Freemen thereof, or so admitted by the Mayor, Recorder & Aldermen, or by the Mayor or any three or more of the Aldermen (after legal warning given) under the penalty of five Pounds for each offence. And all Persons hereafter to be made free shall pay as followeth, Every Merchant, Trade or Shopkeeper the sum of 20s, and every Handy-craft Tradesman 6s. current Money of New York, with customary Fees on being made Free, as aforesaid, for the use of this City. And that such as

are not able to pay for the same, shall be made Free gratis.

Who to be deemed Free-men.

And be it further ordain'd by the Authority aforesaid That all the Inhabitants of this City, that are natural born, naturalized or Denizons, their Apprentices and Children that were in the said City at the time the Charter was granted, be allowed and deemed Freemen of this City, they Registering their Names in the Town Clerk's Office, for which each person so registered shall pay 9d.

A freeman took a formal oath and Moore was required to swear to the following:

The Oath of a Freeman of the City of New York.

Ye shall Swear, That ye shall be good & true to our Soveraign Lady Queen Anne, and to the Heirs of our said Soveraign Lady the Queen. Obeysont and Obedient shall ye be to the Mayor and Ministers of this City, the Franchises and Customs thereof. Ye shall maintain, and this City Keep harmless, in that which in you is. Ye shall be contributing to all manner of Charges within this City, as Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes, Tallages, Lot and Scott, and all other Charges, bearing your part as a Free-man ought to do. Ye shall know no Forreigner to buy or sell any Merchandize with any other Forreigners within this City or Franchize thereof, but ye shall warn the Mayor thereof, or some Minister of the Mayors. Ye shall implead or sue no Free-man out of this City, whilst ye may have Right and Law within the same. Ye shall take no Apprentice but if he be free-born, (that is to say) no Bond-man's Son, nor the Son of an Alien, and for no less term than for four years, without fraud or deceit; and within the first year ye shall cause him to be enrolled, or else pay such Fine as shall be reasonably imposed upon you for omitting the same; and after his term ends, within convenient time, being required, ye shall make him free of this City, if he have well and truly served you. Ye shall also Keep the Queens Peace in your own Person. Ye shall Know of no Gatherings, Conventicles or Conspiracies made against the Queens Peace, but you shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your Power, All these Points and Articles ye shall well and truly Keep, according to the Laws and Customs of this City. So help you God.

Alexander Moore was, naturally, not the only saddler in New York. There had been admitted as freemen in the preceding ten years five others of that craft, namely John Heath and William Leathes in 1698, Thomas Pattfield and Richard Greener in 1702, and John Guest earlier in 1708. There may have been others, but even five would give Moore a good deal of competition in a city which had relatively few horses.

Two years after Moore became a freeman he was elected to his first public office, that of Tax Collector for the East Ward. This, naturally, meant that he was living in that ward, although he did not own property there until 1714. His name does not appear on the poll list of the East Ward taken in 1701, nor anywhere else in the city, and in that year he presumably was not a resident or had not reached voting age.

The city had first been divided into wards in the year 1683, when six such divisions were designated — the South, Dock, East, North, West and Out Wards. In 1731 the new charter of Governor John Montgomerie prescribed the boundaries of seven wards. They can best be followed by examining the map of the city published at that time by the official printer, William Bradford. The East Ward at the time of Moore's arrival was bounded to the north by Wall Street, to the east by the East River, then at the present Water Street, and to the south and west by South William and William Streets. In 1701 there were one hundred and sixty-five voters in this ward, all men, of course.

There was a municipal election in New York every year on the twenty-ninth of September, "being the feast day of St. Michael the Arch Angell." At this time the minor officials were chosen by the people of each ward, who chose Aldermen, Assistants (*i.e.*, Assistant Aldermen), Assessors, Collectors, Constables and sometimes Surveyors of Highways. On the same day the Governor, who represented the Crown by his commission, appointed by and with the advice of his Council a Mayor and a Sheriff for a term of one year. All these officers were always installed on the fourteenth of October following.

At the election of September 29, 1710, Alexander Moore's associates on the successful ticket for the East Ward were the fol-

lowing: as Alderman, John de Peyster; as Assistant, Abraham Wendell; as Assessors, John Reade and John Auboyneau; and as Constable, Evert Duyckinck. Of these men, Evert Duyckinck declined to serve, as often happened with those chosen as Constable. He appeared on October 25, 1710, before the Common Council, consisting of the Mayor, the Recorder and at least three of the Aldermen, and announced that he was ready to pay his fine and desired that another person be elected. A new election was ordered for the following Saturday evening but the name of his successor does not appear in the minutes of the Common Council. The Mayor at the time of the election was Captain Ebenezer Wilson and the new Mayor appointed by the Governor was Colonel Jacobus Van Cortlandt, while the new Sheriff was Francis Harison. The Recorder or Clerk, May Bickley, Esq., was continued. At the first meeting of the new Common Council, Robert Lurting, the old Treasurer or Chamberlain, was re-elected, and the Mayor appointed as High Constable Elias Jamain, who had just been elected Constable for the West Ward. This completed the list of officers.

The actual proceedings on the days of election and of installation are of considerable interest, and are here quoted from the minutes of the Common Council:

September 29, 1710.

Pursuant to the Warrants of the Mayor Issued to the Aldermen of each Respective Ward of this City for the Electing this day one Alderman one Assistant two Assessors one Collector and one Petty Constable in the five Wards on the south side of the fresh water and one Alderman one Assistant two Assessors two Collectors two Petty Constables and four Surveyors of Highways for the Out Ward of the Said City for the Bowry and Harlem Divisions of the Said Ward to serve in their Respective Offices for the year Ensueing According to the Usage Laws and Ordinances of the said City & Accordingly the same day Return was made thereof at twelve of the Clock at noon to the Office of Town Clerk under the hands and seals of the Respective Aldermen According to the Tenor of the aforesaid Warrants as followeth (Vizt).

October 14, 1710.

This day the Mayor Attended by Coll Jacobus V: Cortlandt the

Mayor Elect the Aldermen Assistants Sheriff Assessors Collectors Constables and Other Officers of Said City about the hour of ten in the forenoon Marched from the City Hall to Fort Anne and there waited upon his Excellency the Governour in Council where the Said Coll V: Cortlandt was Sworn Mayor of this City & Francis Harison ESqr Sheriff of the said City & County for the year Ensueing & thereupon his Excellency the Governour deliver'd to them their Respective Commissions Accordingly whereupon the Mayor Attended as Aforesaid went from thence to the City Hall where after the Ringing of three Bells the Commissions of the Mayor and Sheriff were published and then they Repaired to the Court Room where the Old Mayor deliver'd to the New Mayor the Chair the Charter and seals of the said City who then Resumed the Chair Accordingly & thereupon the Usual Oaths were Administred.

One year in office was the usual term and Alexander Moore was not re-elected when the voting came around again on September 29, 1711. Of the representatives of the East Ward in 1710, no one was again chosen for the same place but Abraham Wendell was on the ticket as Alderman and John Reade as Assistant.

It was not until five years after his first election that Moore was again chosen for office by his neighbors of the East Ward. On September 29, 1715, he was elected an Assessor, his associates from the ward being Abraham Wendell as Alderman, Philip Van Cortlandt as Assistant, John Van Horne as the other Assessor, Anthony Lynch as Collector and George Cock as Constable. John Johnston was then Mayor and he was re-appointed. Francis Harison was appointed Sheriff and George Cock, High Constable.

It is well to understand the duties of Assessors and Collectors, as taxation by assessment was a very early arrangement in New York. The first Assessors were only appointed when it was necessary to raise a particular levy or tax. Later their election was ordered throughout the Province by *Chapter 133* of the *Province Laws of 1703* which provided that every town, manor and precinct in the Province should annually elect one Collector and two Assessors. But the City of New York had elected Assessors for each ward on an annual term as early as 1685. Their duties were thus expressed in an order of that year: "RESOLVED (that it) be

Given to the Respective assessors in the Severall Wards of this Citty, to make a Valluaion of the Estates of the Severall inhabitants within their Said Wards both householders and Strangers, And therein to Expresse what houses or Lands belongs to each Particular person and its value and What value their personall Estates are And make Returne thereof to the Mayor." The Assessors apparently were not paid, for no mention of remuneration appears in the municipal ordinances or Provincial statutes.

The assessment having been made, it was the duty of the Collector to bring in the tax. In no time has this been easy or attractive employment and the early citizens of New York tried to avoid the office. To make this more difficult the Province passed a law that every person in the City of New York who was chosen a Collector and refused to serve should pay a fine of fifteen pounds to the city. Nor was it made simple for the voters to select a Collector. At first it was provided that if this officer failed to collect his taxes, a fresh levy was made on the whole city. In 1715 a Provincial statute changed the law to direct that the delinquent taxes be raised directly from the ward which had elected him. This was to overcome "a Remissness and Neglect in not chusing able and responsible Men to serve in the said Offices." Collectors were usually paid nine pence out of every pound collected. They eventually were bonded. The same classes were exempted from serving for Collector as for Constable: ministers, physicians, "chirurgeons," Clerks of the Council, of the Assembly or Courts, attorneys, "or any person that has served in a Superior Office in the Corporation."

Alexander Moore served only one year as Assessor and was not again returned for an elective office, but he did later serve his city in a dignified but onerous post. In the proceedings of the Common Council for September 29, 1724, appears the minute: "Mr. Mayor Appoints Mr. Alexander Moore sadler to be High Constable of this Corporation for the year Ensueing." The Mayor at this time was Robert Walter. Moore took the oath of office in the City Hall on the October fourteenth following.

There are two interesting things about Moore personally to be noted in this appointment. In the first place, he was called

"Mr.," and the records were very careful about titles of respect. Military titles were always used, and occasionally "Esquire," somewhat more frequently "Mr.," but for most men the name alone. Secondly, Moore was called "saddler," showing that he was still engaged in the occupation he had had sixteen years earlier.

As for Constables and High Constables, they were primarily in charge of the watch, but they were also to act as police and prevent robbery, to enforce the Sunday ordinance at the time of divine service, to enforce the street-cleaning ordinance, to report all strangers in the town, to help collect taxes, and to do many other things. They carried Constable's staves bearing the royal arms. One was on guard every night. If they refused election they were fined five or ten pounds and if they accepted they were subject to fines for any delinquency. However, no freeman could be required to serve a second term within fifteen years.

The High Constable was first appointed by the Mayor in 1689 and for some years he was one of the Constables just elected. By Moore's time, according to A. E. Peterson, this office was usually given to "some prominent citizen" who might serve several years. Moore, however, only accepted one term. The office was unpaid and the High Constable was merely the nominal head of the watch and was consequently relieved from frequent night duty. He had his office in the City Hall and was required "to attend the mayor, recorder and aldermen."

The duties of the watch have a distinct interest and they are given in full:

Orders to be observed by the Constables Watch Appointed for the Citty of New Yorke

THAT, the Watch bee Sett Every night by Eight of the Clock Imediately after the Ringing of the Bell. That the Citty Gates be Locked up by the Constable or Deputy before nine of the Clock and op'ned in the morning Prsently after Day Light att the Dissmissing of the watch And if Any Person Goes from or Absent himselfe wthout Consent he or they Shall forfeite for Every Such Default five Shillings.

That the Constable or his Deputy Shall att all times keepe upon the Watch for the Due Execucon of their Trust.

That the Constable or his Deputy (the Citty Gates being Shutt) be upon the Watch by nine of the Clock and by his Roole Call over all the names of those who are to give their Attendance there that night And the faylors to be marked to pay the fine which is to be as formerly two Shillings for Every Default, And if any one Comes to the Watch after the Roole is Called over hee shall pay halfe the fine Aforesaid one shilling.

That whosoever Shall Come upon the Watch that is over Charged with Drink hee or they shall pay halfe the aforemenconed ffine of two Shillings, butt if Abusiue or quite Drunke the whole fine to be paid as if Absent and secured upon the watch all night.

That whosoever Shall Presume to make any Quarrell upon the watch upon the Account of being of Different Nations or any Other Pretence whatsoever he or they Shall pay A whole fine And be Lyable to Such further Sencure as the Meritt of the Cause Shall Require. That noe Centinall Prsume to Come of his Duty untill he be Releiued under a Severe Censure which is to be att Least ten Shillings for A ffine And three Dayes Imprisonmt. for the time the Constable or his Deputy is to take Care that it be Equally Proporconed And not to Exceed one houer att A time.

That ffrequent Rounds be made About the Citty and Especially towards the Bridge and not Lesse then three times Every night.

That noe Cursing or Swearing be Suffred upon the Watch nor any Gameing att Dice or Cards nor any Excessive Drinking upon the Penalty of two shills. for Every Such Offence.

If any Disorders are Committed upon the watch Contrary to the tenure of this Order the Constable or his Depty: Shall Give an Account thereof the ffollowing morning to the Mayor or Deputy Mayor.

That A List of the ffines be Brought by the Provost or Marshall to the Mayor or Deputy Mayor every Weeke Signed by the Constable or his Deputy after which their shall be power Granted to Levy the ffines by Distresse if not Otherwise Sattisffied.

The Constable or Deputy Shall have with them the Staffes of their office And Every one of the watch Shall have only A Halbert halfe pike or Good Quarter staffe on the penalty of two Shillings for Every Neglect.

That the Provost or Marshall Doe Give or Leave notice att the Houses or usuall Dwelling Places of the severall Persons whose turne it is to watch and they are to make their Appearance Accordingly in person or send an

Able Sufficient Man in their Stead under Penalty as for being Absent.

That in Goeing the Rounds the watch be Still and quiett And not Suffer any Laughing or Loud talking in the Streets or notice to be made by any of them under penalty of two Shillings fforfeiture.

In addition to his civil appointments Alexander Moore held the honorable office of vestryman of Trinity Church. He presumably joined this church soon after his arrival in the city. His name appears on the records of the church as early as April 16, 1711, when it was "Ordered that Mr. Alexander Moore possess and enjoy one half of the Pew Capt. Shelly deceased formerly had he paying fifteen pounds to the ChurchWardens for the Same."

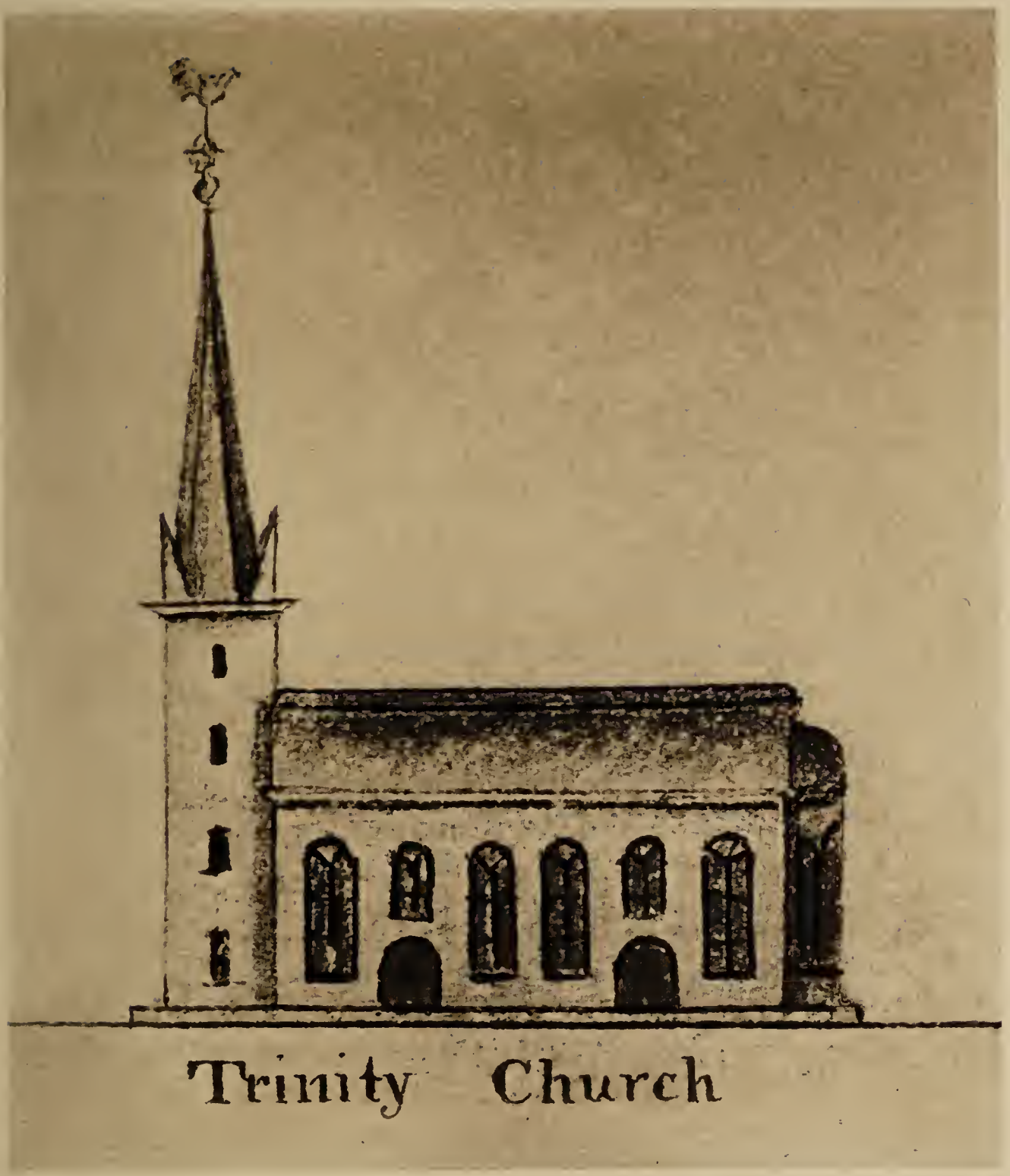
At this time the famous church was still in its first youth. A license to collect funds for its erection had been issued thirty years earlier, but it was not until March, 1695/96, that a group of Episcopalians were granted permission to buy as a site for this church a small piece of land "without the North Gate of the said Citty betwixt the King's Garden and the burying Place." The erection of the church proceeded rapidly after this. On September 30, 1696, the Reverend Henricus Selyns, the Dutch minister, wrote: "There are two English churches here. One is already built [rebuilt] in the Fort [the chapel]; and the other is in course of erection in the City [Trinity Church]. Both are constructed of stone and are neat edifices." Trinity was completed and the first service held there on March 13, 1698. Little is known of the appearance of the earliest church building as it stood in the time of Alexander Moore's service as vestryman, and before the edifice was enlarged in 1737. However, a letter written by the vestry of Trinity to the Archbishop of Canterbury about May, 1709, gives an illuminating picture of the church: "We have overcome the Debt we had contracted by the building of our Church and Steeple, which latter is designed for a Ring of Bells; the walls are of good thickness, and foundation above thirty foot square; it has got so high as the ridgepole of the Church, but for want of money we were forced to cover it there, and for the present have hung in a Bell of 6 sd weight, the free gift of his Lordship of London. The Bishop of Bristol in the year 1699 sent us over so many stones as

did pave all the Isles of our Church. . . . A thousand pounds will be required to finish the Steeple, which we propose for our next task, and are about making up that sum. There is much more wanted, *viz.*, a Dwelling house for our Minister, and a Vestry-room, with a Ring of Bells and a sett of Organs. . . . The situation of our Church is very pleasant, between two rivers on eminent Ground. We have a large burying place adjoining round it in good fence and adorned with rows of Lime trees, which will make a pleasant shade in a little time. . . .We want also a couple of large Branches of Candlesticks to hang in the body of our Church; Communion Plate; Books and Vestments, which these last, we are credibly informed have been designed for us by the late King William, and since by her present Majesty, but by what ill fate or accident we know not, we are still without them. . . . "

The organ which the vestry desired was long delayed. As early as 1703 the rector was negotiating for the erection of an organ in the church, but none was placed there until after Alexander Moore had left the city. The church was more fortunate in respect to the communion set, as one was sent to the church by Queen Anne in 1712.

After Alexander Moore's departure from the city subscriptions were taken in July, 1736, "to Enlarge the said Church by carrying out the old Building on the North and South sides and making and Compleating the same Conformable to the New Building or addition lately made on the East." He was not a contributor to this fund. Almost all early pictures of the church show it as it appeared after these additions were made. The drawing used as an illustration in this book is the only known picture of the earliest church building.

The Act of Assembly of June 27, 1704, re-incorporating the church, because of the imperfections of its charter, contains a description of the property on which the church stood, as it appeared when Moore lived in this city. The land belonging to the church was described as "bounded easterly upon the street commonly called the Broad-way, containing in Breadth, on the West side of the said street, three hundred and ten foot, or thereabouts, from the north-east street, three hundred and ten foot, or thereabouts,



THE ORIGINAL TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY
(Courtesy of New York Historical Society)

from the north-east corner of the ground commonly called the Queen's Garden, to the land of John Hutchins Esq.; thence by a straight line along the north side of the said Burying Place, continuing to Low Water Mark of Hudson's River; thence by a Line Southward along the said River three hundred ninety and five foot, all English measure; and from thence by the line of the said Garden easterly, to the place where it begun."

A list of subscribers toward the building of the steeple of Trinity, dated May 1, 1711, shows that Alexander Moore at that time contributed eleven shillings. Most of the contributions were of less than a pound, although there were a few who gave as much as five pounds. Lewis Morris, a man of considerable means, gave one pound and Elias Boudinot gave eleven shillings at this time.

On May 26, 1713, the vestry "Ordered that Mr. Alexander Moore enjoy the one half of that Pew Capt. Clarke sits in he relinquishing that part of the pew he now enjoys." The earliest records of pew holders in Trinity show that in the beginning the members were obliged to build their own pews—a matter of considerable expense. At the recall of Governor Fletcher in 1698, for example, he made a gift to the church of his pew in Trinity. This deed was dated April 26, 1698, and read in part as follows:

To all Christian People to whome these Presents shall Come Col. Benjamin Fletcher Late Captain Generall and Governour in Cheife of his Majesty's Province of New Yorke and Vice Admiral of ye same etc. sendeth Greeting Know Yee that the said Col. Benjamin Fletcher by the Consent allowance and approbation of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church att his own private Charge did Erect and build A Pew att the East End thereof for the use of his family and for his Heirs and Assigns for Ever and his Majesty having thought fit to Recall the said Col. Benjamin Fletcher from his Government The said Coll. Benjamin Fletcher doth therefore hereby Assign and make Over the said Pew in Trinity Church with all the Rights and priviledges thereunto belonging unto the Honorable Coll. Nicolas Bayard and Col. Caleb Heathcote of his Majesty's Council of the said Province and to such Others that now are of his Majesty's Council of the said Province as are not otherwise seated and Provided with Pews in the said Church and to

such Persons of Quality and Gent. Travelling to the said Citty as the said Col. Nicolas Bayard and Col. Caleb Heathcote or the Church Wardens of the said Church for the time being shall see meet. Provided allways and itt is the true intent and meaning hereof that in Case the Heirs of the said Col. Benjamin Fletcher or any of his friends or Relations doe att any time hereafter Arrive in this Citty of New Yorke that they Claime and have a Right to sitt in the said Pew for the hearing Divine Service anything Above Mentioned to the Contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

The price paid by Alexander Moore for his pew, fifteen pounds, was sufficiently high to show that he had purchased it rather than rented it. This also explains the fact that he held his pew for some years after he had left the city, although the charter of the church provided that the pews were to be rented only to inhabitants. It was, however, not until July 7, 1718, that the pew was confirmed by patent. At that time the vestry "Ordered that the Church Wardens sign three several patents, one to Mr. William Huddleston, one to Mr. Gabriel Ludlow and the other to Mr. Alexander Moore for the several Pews they sit in."

At the election of March 30, 1714, Alexander Moore was elected to the vestry of Trinity Church. Possibly he had been appointed to the vestry during the preceding year, between elections, as he signed an address of February 19, 1713/14, as one of the vestrymen. Colonel John Moore was also a vestryman of Trinity Church, and there is some small doubt as to whether the "Mr. Moore" who appears on the vestry from 1709 to 1713 was John or Alexander, but on the whole, it seems probable that Colonel John Moore was the man designated as "Mr. Moore." The Abraham Moore to whom the Right Reverend Morgan Dix ascribes this vestry service exists only as an erroneous reading of the records.

The charter of Trinity of 1697 described the functions and rights of the vestrymen in great detail. Two church wardens and twenty vestrymen were to be elected on the Tuesday of Easter week by the inhabitants of the parish and in them was vested the right of presentation of the rectory and parish. The rector, church wardens and vestrymen were to have the same perquisites and powers as were

exercised by similar officers in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow in London. As a body these officers were to regulate the affairs of the corporation and parish of Trinity, and nominate the assistant rector, clerk and sexton, while the vestrymen, upon the death of one of their number, could elect a successor. The church wardens and vestrymen were to assess the parishioners for the completion of the church, for repairs, and for the rector's salary, keep books, and take charge of the payments incurred by the church. It was also provided in the charter that pews were not to be rented to any person not an inhabitant, and were not to be rented without the consent of the vestrymen.

At the foundation of the church in 1696 William Vesey was called to the ministry. He was inducted into his parish in December, 1697, the ceremony being held in the Dutch Reformed Church building, as Trinity was not yet ready for use. For a few months more he and his congregation used the Dutch Church for their services, as it was not until March 13, 1698, that Trinity was opened and used for services. Vesey, the first minister of this Church, was still in office during Alexander Moore's whole life in New York. He was a good deal of a storm center, being described as of "good parts and bearings, exemplary life and inoffensive conversation," by his vestrymen on May 22, 1699; while Governor Bellomont wrote on September 11, 1699, that "Mr. Vesey wants honesty, and is by the angry party bribed" and described him as "insolent and wicked." One of the chief bones of contention between the minister and the Governor was the lease of the King's Farm (later known as the Queen's Farm); the same property which was later the subject of many law suits by the heirs of Anneke Jans. This land had been leased to the church by Governor Fletcher in 1697, and the lease annulled by Bellomont in 1699 and again renewed by Cornbury in 1702.

A second period of quarrels between the Reverend William Vesey and the Governor — then Robert Hunter — occurred in 1714, accompanied by the same exchange of vilifications by the opposing parties which had characterized the earlier disputes. An address by "Governor Hunter's friends" to the Bishop of London, written at this time, attacked Vesey's character bitterly, in part

because of the illegal manner in which he was said to have had a vestry elected. This address reads in part as follows: "In 1713 a Vestry being called, it was proposed to them by Mr. Vesey, that Mr. Francis Phillips who had deserted his cure at Stratford, and had done some things here which obliged him to abscond, should be favoured by them with a certificate of his good behaviour, directed to the people of the Church of England at Philadelphia. This was disputed by many of the Vestry, and absolutely refused by some of the members who were men of established reputation in this place; but however a majority at last prevailed for it; and at the same time Mr. Vesey also prevailed with ye same majority to make a vote for electing among themselves, (contrary to the rules of the Charter), New Members, in the room of such as should not attend the meeting of the Vestry. And some time afterward finding that whilst those Gentlemen who opposed that certificate, continued in the Vestry, it would be impossible to carry all his points there, secretly called as many of the Vestry together as he thought fit, and told them that four absent Gentlemen, (indeed not summoned), declined to attend the service of the Church any longer, and therefore desired them to proceed to a new choice, which was accordingly done in a Tavern; and four of the meanest of the people elected to supply a pretended vacancy, which we fear will never be so well filled again.

"My Lord we think ourselves much injured in this affair, and what is of the last consequence we think that the Church will soon feel the effect of this proceeding, if it has not already done so; for on the last Easter Tuesday when the Communicants after service went up to the Altar according to custom to proceed to a new choice . . . we proceeded to the choice, which, (some few persons excepted), fell on the meanest sort; for My Lord, it seems the common people haveing seen four of their number chosen in a lawless opposition to four of the best rank in the late private election, were resolved to give this public demonstration that they thought it high time, and this a fit opportunity, to bring more of themselves into a share of power."

Feeling ran so high that on the tenth of February, the sexton on opening the church found Vesey's surplices and prayer book in the church yard, torn and in a filthy condition. In the course of

depositions taken about this outrage, statements were made as to the comments made by various citizens about Mr. Vesey, who was called a villain, a rascal and "a Scoundrell fellow."

It is clear that Vesey made warm enemies in influential quarters. However, the French and Dutch Churches together demanded that those who had committed the outrageous invasion of Trinity should be punished, and the vestrymen joined the rector in an address to the Provincial Council dated February 19, 1713/14, referring to the sacrilegious affront offered to the church, and complaining of the "Busey mockers & scoffers of Religion, who Ridicule both Sacred things & Orders by their profane Lampoons thereby vilifying the Ministers of Christ, & Exposing them & their Holy Function to Reproach & Contempt; And it is with ye greatest Concern that we find these Vices so Flagrant That ye Innocent & unblameable Life & Conversation of our Reverend Rector for many Years among us, have not been able to Protect him from ye false Calumnies and Barbarous Reproaches & Threatenings of such Irreligious & wicked persons, which we humbly conceive hinders the Word of God, & naturally tends to Infidelity & Atheism." After offering a reward of thirty pounds for the discovery of the offenders, the following men signed their names:

"Your Honors most Obedient humble Servants,

	Will. Vesey, Rector.
J. Stevens	P. Barberie, Church Warden.
Alexr. Moore	Tho. Clarke
T. Noxon	Nathll. Marston
Joseph Wright	May Bickley
Simeon Soumajin	Richd. Willett
Rich. Harris	H. Vernon
Cornelius Lodge	Jno. Reade
Robt. Elistow	Thos. Davenport."
Will Anderson	

"Signed in Vestry,
ffebruary 19th 1713 (1714)."

The attack on the rector at this time on the grounds of the election of improper persons to the vestry through his influence is of particular interest because of the appearance of Alexander Moore's name on the list of vestrymen for the first time in connection with this episode. It is hard in any case to know who were the members described as the "meanest of the people." Many of the names of the vestrymen are of well-known and important men. It seems likely that the attack on the character of the vestrymen was merely part of the mudslinging campaign against the rector, and should not be taken too seriously as an aspersion on the characters of the vestrymen. It is interesting to notice that the meeting of such a dignified body as the vestry in a tavern, which was mentioned with such scorn in the attack on Vesey, was not unparalleled, as it was not until 1704 that a bill was passed providing for a place for the Assembly to sit, which until that time had always met in a tavern.

After his election to the vestry, Alexander Moore served almost continuously until his departure from the city in 1730. He also occasionally appears in other capacities in church affairs. On February 23, 1715, Alexander Moore was a member of a committee of eight appointed to sign a copy of the representations made to the Governor by the Board of Trinity. On April 9, 1719, it was "Ordered that Mr Alexander Moore & Mr Noxon be appointed Collectors in the Body of the Church." A committee of five was appointed on May 30, 1722, to pass on the question of leasing two acres of church property for a vineyard and house, and on this committee Alexander Moore served. Again on August 23, 1726, a committee of five was appointed, of which Alexander Moore was a member, "to Enquire and Examine into what pews are reverted or fallen to the Church and what rents are due to the Church for pews."

Alexander Moore was present at the vestry meeting of May 22, 1728, but did not appear at that of January 24, 1728/29. He was not re-elected at the election of April 8, 1729, and was probably then already engaged in planning his removal to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was settled in 1730. Even after his removal Alexander Moore retained his pew in Trinity for some years. As

EARLIEST VIEW OF BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY

(Courtesy of I. N. P. Stokes)

late as October 28, 1737, the vestry "Ordered That the Pew no Next behind the Pew belonging to Mr. Alexander Moore in the Body of the Church be and is hereby appropriated and Set apart to and for the use of the assistant Minister of the Church for the time being and his family."

Moore, to go back, took to his home on April 11, 1711, a little girl of ten, one Anna Margaret Rose. This child's sister, Katharine, then at the age of fourteen, was lost to her mother that same day by similar papers of apprenticeship, the senior girl's master being Thomas Fell. The widowed mother, one Anna Conegunda Rose or Rusin, was left with only one girl, aged eight, Maria. These two little Rose girls who went into strange houses in April of 1711 were among seventy children between three and fifteen years old who were bound out in New York City between August 31, 1710, and June 2, 1711. They were all of the people called Palatines and a few words of their story seem appropriate.

The district particularly known as the Palatinate was a Province in the old Kingdom of Bavaria, lying west of the Rhine. The people of this Province were generally of the Protestant faith, but the ruling house became Roman Catholic in 1685 and the deprivation of certain civil rights, followed by the invasion of a French army, forced many Palatines to leave. England received a great number and sent over 3,000 of them to settle in the Province of New York. Their arrival brought many problems before the great majority of these German people were removed to new communities up the Hudson River, not the least being the care of many children, often without parents. The Governor and Council in the summer of 1710 asked the people of the City of New York to find homes for them and within a year seventy, as has been said, were placed as apprentices. The terms provided that the boys be released at the age of seventeen and the girls at fifteen. The Crown was particularly interested in the success of this experiment of sending over three thousand Palatines. All patriotic citizens were supposed to co-operate, and the children were taken into the homes of many of the leading citizens. It is interesting to note that Moore appears as one of these prominent men. There is another indication of Moore's social position in the city. In the Van Cortlandt family

has been preserved a list of those present at the funeral in August, 1723, of Gertruyd (Schuyler) Van Cortlandt, widow of Colonel Stephanus Van Cortlandt. This was primarily a list of the socially prominent in New York and it is of interest to find "Alexd Moore" on it.

There are other records, some of peculiar importance, relating to Alexander Moore in various capacities. It happens to be very unusual that his name never appears on court records. Probably the majority of settlers were drawn as plaintiff, defendant, juryman or witness, into the minor court cases which crowded the court calendars of the fast-growing little city, filled with ambitious, adventurous and quarrelsome men. Moore was never mentioned in any action before the civil courts, the Council, or the military courts. He was not even fined for breach of the many minor ordinances, as happened to so many citizens. All this certainly shows him to have been a man of peaceful and dignified conduct. His peaceful character is also indicated by the fact that his name appears on no military rolls.

On June 25, 1710, Alexander Moore and Jacques Fouchart signed as witnesses the will of Marie Grazillier, a will written in French, a fact which seems of considerable interest, as will be explained. On November 30, 1711, Moore, together with two other prominent citizens, Stephen Van Cortlandt and Abraham Gouverneur, witnessed the will of Peter Neagle, a mariner. The will of Daniel Jandin of New York, executed on August 21, 1712, and written entirely in French, was witnessed by Alexander Moore, Elias Neau and Jean Lapons. One other will was witnessed by Moore. It was that of John Drury (Drouillet?), a will executed on February 1, 1712/13. Drury was a victualler. Finally, Moore was given a liberal bequest by the distinguished Huguenot, Elias Neau, twenty pounds "for trouble in supervising this will," in a testament executed on August 15, 1722.

At first impression, it seems quite astonishing to find Alexander Moore associated in the solemn and intimate ceremony of signing a will with people of French and Walloon families such as Grazillier, Fouchart, Gouverneur, Jandin (or, properly, Jodon), Neau, and Lapons, and almost exclusively with such families. It has given rise

to the authors' theory that Moore knew the French language. This theory will now be developed by studying the friends of Moore.

Taking first, this group first named. Jean Jacques Fouchart was a native of Duras in Agenois in Guyenne, a Huguenot who escaped from France to England, was married in 1688 in London to Suzanne Noger, also from Duras, and reached New York City by 1704. Abraham Gouverneur, once Speaker of the New York Assembly, was naturalized in 1683. He was of a French-speaking family resident in the Netherlands. Jean Lapons cannot be identified. Daniel Jodon, born on the Isle de Ré, had come to New York from South Carolina. Beyond the interesting fact of their French origin these men suggest nothing of interest to a study of Alexander Moore, but Marie Grazillier and Elias Neau do.

Marie Grazillier was the daughter of Jean Paré and his wife Marie Tissau of La Rochelle, and was one of three sisters who were brought to Boston in 1681 by their widowed mother. Of these three daughters, Marie married Ezekiel Grazillier of New York, Judith married Stephen Robineau of Rhode Island, and Suzanne became the wife of Elias Neau. Neau was a remarkable man in many respects. Born in Moise, a hamlet southwest of Soubise in Saintonge, France, he, in 1679, sought refuge in the Antilles and spent several years in the Dutch and French islands of the West Indies. He had once been forced in France to serve in the galleys because of his Protestant faith. After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1686, he is found escaping to Boston, apparently with a group of Huguenots from the Island of St. Christopher in the West Indies, who arrived that year. Neau remained in Boston for six years and there met the "Apostle to the Indians," John Eliot, and studied his missionary work. Next going to New York City, Neau became an elder of the French Church. In 1704 he tried to bring the three churches of New York — English, French and Dutch — together into some kind of a union but the English rector, Mr. Vesey, would not co-operate. Lord Cornbury appointed Neau as catechist in 1704 but Vesey objected to this also and Neau, determined to carry on his work as catechist to the Indians and Negroes, conformed to the Church of England, thereby receiving Vesey's blessing on his really noble labors and being made a vestry-

man of Trinity Church. Neau was a merchant, and a successful one, and was able to give away considerable money in his will. He left twenty pounds to the poor of the French Church, five pounds each to the Huguenot ministers of New York and of New Rochelle and to two other clergymen, twenty pounds to Trinity Church, large bequests to relatives and friends, all of French or Walloon origin, fifty pounds for printing his own hymns in French, and finally: "To Rev. Mr. William Vesey, Rector of Trinity Church, £25, and to Alexander Moore of New York, £20 for their trouble in supervising this will."

It is impossible to deny that Neau and Moore were close friends. They were vestrymen of Trinity Church together, they both lived in the East Ward, and Moore was the only man not French or Walloon, except for clergymen, mentioned in Neau's will. Neau and Moore were associated in witnessing Daniel Jodon's will, and there is also the fact that Moore was the only non-French or Walloon witness of Neau's sister-in-law's will. Moore signed two wills drawn in French, and considering all the facts, it seems very likely that he knew the French language. Neau's early connection with the Island of St. Christopher in the West Indies suggests the possibility that Moore had learned the language there, and it is of considerable interest to note that another friend of Moore, Captain Ebenezer Wilson, likewise had connections with those islands.

When Alexander Moore first appeared in New York in 1708, and was admitted a freeman, and in 1710, when he was elected a Tax Collector, the Mayor of the city was one Captain Ebenezer Wilson. Wilson had been one of the founders of Trinity Church and was an influential member of the vestry when Moore was elected to it. Moreover, Wilson lived in the East Ward on Wall Street, as did Moore, and the land Moore bought on Sackett Street was next to Wilson's land. The election of Moore as a Tax Collector and an Assessor does not seem unrelated to Wilson's influence in the financial affairs of the municipality which he had long dominated as the Treasurer of the City. Wilson had also served five years as the High Sheriff and Moore's election as High Constable, although just after Wilson's death, is an interesting coincidence. A consideration of all these circumstances prompts the belief that Moore's career was in

some way influenced by Wilson and it seems more than probable that Wilson's great influence in the city was in part responsible for some of Moore's activities.

The father of Ebenezer Wilson was one Samuel Wilson, a merchant of London, Boston, New York and the West Indies. Samuel Wilson was in Boston as early as 1654. He had a brother Anthony, of Fairfield, who represented that town in the Connecticut Legislature as early as 1646. In 1669 Samuel Wilson was in both Boston and London, receiving his mail in England "at the Whitehorse within Aldgate, London." Samuel Wilson was interested in shipping horses, among other things, to Barbados, a circumstance of possible interest when one thinks of Alexander Moore as a saddler. As early as 1676 Samuel Wilson held office as a Surveyor in New York City, in 1677 he owned a house "at the walls," and in 1686 was an Alderman. He died in New York City in 1688.

The son, Ebenezer Wilson, as already intimated, was a prominent figure in New York. As early as 1697, he was a vestryman of Trinity and was in charge of the funds for the construction of that church. In 1691 he was Treasurer of the City, High Sheriff from 1702 to 1707 and Mayor from 1707 to 1709. On March 28, 1691, he was commissioned Captain of the Fourth Military Company of the city and his post was on the future Wall Street: "His Postt to take Care of the fortifications & blockhouse by the water-gate, and from thence westward to ye Bostion Zelandia Inclusive." Ebenezer Wilson was a thorn in the side of the Earl of Bellomont, Governor of the Province in 1698. Wilson was the first man removed by Bellomont from office and was later arrested by the Earl. Bellomont claimed that Wilson was one of the four leaders of the Jacobite party, the others being Colonel Nicholas Bayard, Colonel Gabriel Minvielle, and the Honorable William Nicoll. Bellomont complained that the Jacobites had a little club of twenty-seven members which met every Saturday evening. In reports to London the Governor charged that Wilson had concealed in his house without payment of duties £2,000 worth of East India goods, with the connivance of Chidley Brook, the Collector and Receiver-General who "boarded with Wilson." A great deal more could be said about Ebenezer Wilson but it will merely be noted that at his

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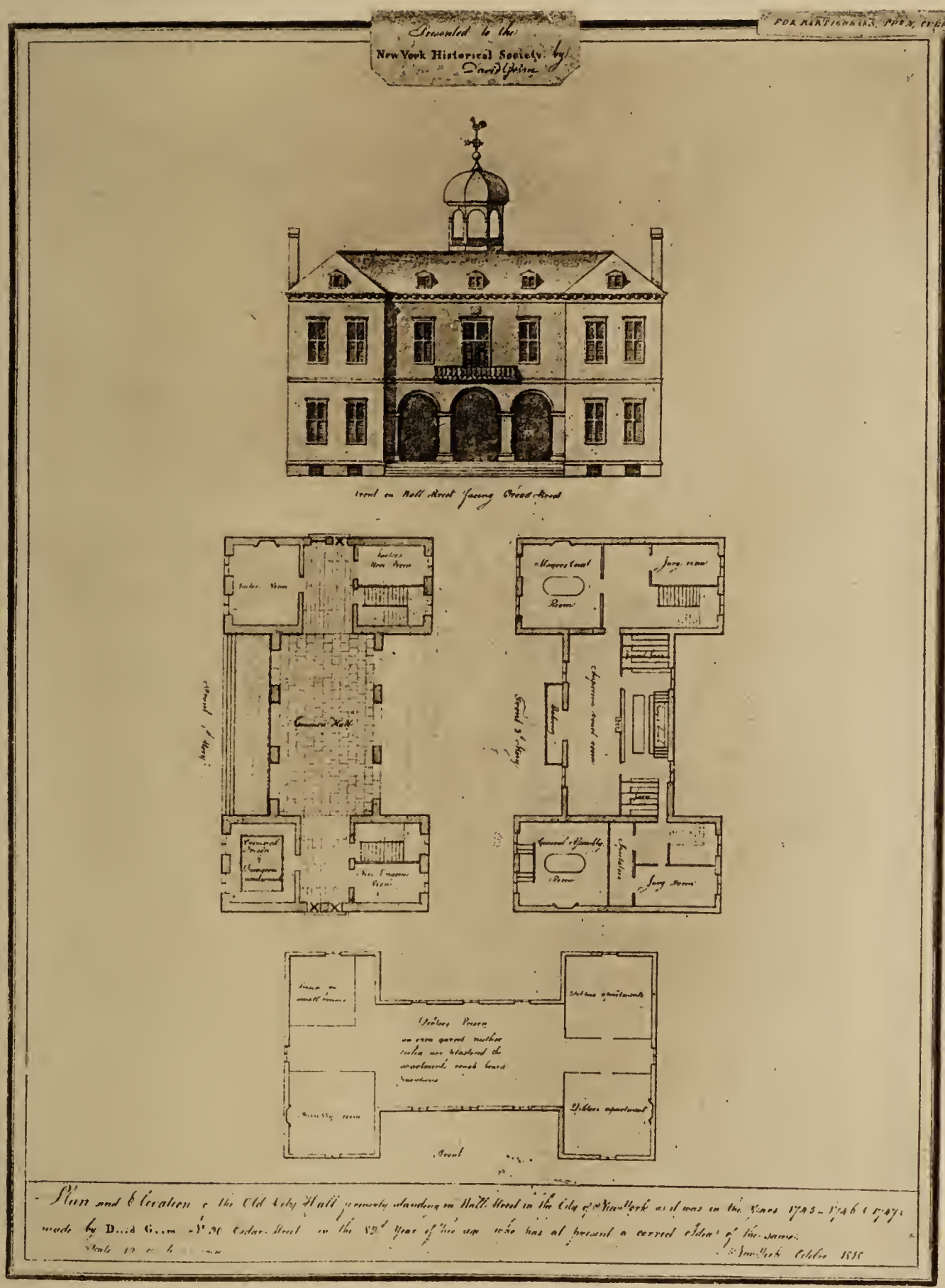
death about 1723 he was survived only by two daughters, one the wife of David Jones, of England, late Lieutenant in the British Navy, and the other, Margaret, the wife of William Mahon of the Island of St. Christopher.

It is unwise to attempt to draw too confident deductions from thin clues but in the attempt to arrive at Alexander Moore's possible background, it is at least interesting to speculate on the known facts. Both Elias Neau and Ebenezer Wilson were undoubtedly neighbors and associates of Alexander Moore. Both Neau and Wilson had interests in the Island of St. Christopher and both knew Boston. Through the account of Neau the inference is drawn that Moore knew French. In connection with Wilson's interest in West Indian trade, including the shipment of horses, and remembering Wilson's experiences as City Treasurer, as Treasurer for Trinity Church, and in other financial posts, one can be permitted to recall that Moore was a saddler and that his posts in the city service of Assessor and Collector might possibly have been the result of training by Wilson. The Island of St. Christopher had many Irish settlers as well as French, and it will later appear, in the study of his children, that Moore probably had Scotch-Irish relatives. Finally, it may be wise at this place to introduce two items from the records concerning these two places with which Wilson and Neau were associated. Possibly they are of no value, but on the other hand, they may perhaps be clues of importance. On February 17, 1634, one Alexander More, then aged twenty-four years, sailed from England on the ship *Hopewell* to settle in the West Indian region then called under the generic name Barbados. This man born in or about 1610 could not have been the Moore of New York but he may have been his ancestor. In the year 1685, about the time of the arrival of the Huguenots from St. Christopher, there appeared in Boston and then disappeared an Alexander More, an upholsterer. He also could not have been Alexander of New York, but it is barely possible he was his father.

It now becomes necessary to consider the property owned by Alexander Moore in the City of New York, property on which stood his home. This house faced the present Wall Street, a thoroughfare of such unusual history that the location of Moore's house



THE CITY HALL OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1745–1747
(Courtesy of New York Historical Society)

calls for particular study. Owing to the loss of many of the early deeds this identification was attended with difficulties but has been successfully established. The deeds by which Moore bought this property in 1714 for five hundred pounds and then sold it are first introduced to place together the two descriptions of the property.

Recorded for Mr. Alexander Moore
the 13th day of July Anno Dom 1714

THIS INDENTURE Tripartite made the twenty seventh day of March in the thirteenth year of the Reign of our sovereign Lady Anne of Great Brittain &c: Queen Annoq Domini one thousand seven hundred & fourteen. BETWEEN Patrick Macknight of the City of New York Merchant and John Rosevelt of the same City Bolter of the first part John Stephens of the same City shoemaker and Katelina his wife of the second part and Alexander Moore of the same City sadler of the third part WHEREAS by Indenture bearing date the twentieth day of January in the twelfth year of the Reign of our said sovereign Lady Queen Anne and made or Mentioned to be made between the said John Stephens and Katelina his wife of the one part and the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt of the Other part the said John Stephens (by and with the Consent of the said Katelina his wife) for the Considerations therein Mentioned did (Amongst Other things) Grant Bargaine sell Convey Enfeoffe and Confirm unto them the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt and to their Heirs & Assigns for ever ALL that Messuage or Tenement and Lott of Land and all and singular the Premisses herein after Mentioned with their and every of their Appurtenances and all the Estate Right Title use Claim and demand of him the said John Stephens of in and to the same or any part thereof and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders thereof and of Every part thereof together with all Deeds Evidences Escripts and writings touching and Concerning the same, or any part thereof. TO HAVE & TO HOLD the said Messuage or Tenement Lott of Land & Premisses with their Appurtenances (Amongst Other things) unto the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt their Heirs & Assigns forever to the only proper use and behoofe of them the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt their Heirs and assigns for ever upon the several Trusts and Confidences therein after Mentioned the said Indentures Nevertheless as well of the Messuage or Tenement Land and Premisses herein after Mentioned as all

other the premisses in the said Recited Indenture Mentioned to be Granted Bargained and Sold were thereby declared to be upon this trust and Confidence to the Intent and Purpose that they the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt and their Heirs should sell and dispose of the said Messuage or Tenement Lott of Land and Premisses herein after Mentioned and should Employ and dispose of the Money Arising upon the sale thereof towards the paying satisfying & discharging of all the proper debts of him the said John Stephens to all any and Every Person and Persons whatsoever and to the Intent also and upon this further Trust and Confidence that after all and singular the debts aforesaid should be paid Satisfied and discharged and after they the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt their Heirs Executors & Administrators and Every of them Should be Satisfied all such Charges and disbursements as they any or Either of them should lay out disburse and Expend in the Managing that present trust they the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt their Heirs Executors and Administrators should pay over and dispose of the Surplusage of the said Moneys that should be raised by the sale of the premisses therein Mentioned (if any be) to and for such uses Intents and purposes towards the Support and Maintainance of her the said Katelina the wife of the said John Stephens and all and every the Children of them the said John Stephens and Katelina & she the Said Katelina by any writing under her hand (Notwithstanding her Coverture and without any Control of the said John Stephens her husband) Should for that purpose and no Other direct and appoint as by the said Recited Indenture (Amongst Other things) may more fully and at large appear. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt in due Execution of the Trust in them Reposed by the above Recited Indenture and for & in Consideration of the sum of five hundred pounds Current Money of New York to them in hand paid by the said Alexander Moor in full purchase Money of the Messuage or Tenement Lott of Land and Premisses with the Appurtenances hereinafter Mentioned at and before the Ensealing & delivery of these presents by the direction and appointment of the Said John Stephens and Katelina his wife testifyed by their being parties to and their Signing & Sealing these Presents (the Receipt of which Said Sum of five hundred pounds the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt do hereby Acknowledge and thereof and of every part and parcell thereof do hereby Acquitt Exonerate and discharge the said Alexander

Moor his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns and every of them they the said Patrick Macknight (by and with the direction Consent and good liking of them the said John Stephens and Katelina his wife testifyed as aforesaid HAVE Granted Bargained Sold Aliened Remised Released Enfeoffed and Confirmed and by these Presents do for them selves and their Heirs Clearly and Absolutely Grant Bargain Sell Alien Remise Release Enfeoffe and Confirm unto the said Alexander Moore (in his Actual Possession now being of the Messuage or Tenement Lott of Land & Premisses with their Appurtenances hereinafter Mentioned by Vertue of a Bargain Sale and Lease for one year thereof to him made by the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt by Indenture bearing date the day before the date hereof and by force and Vertue of the Statute made for Transferring of uses into Possession) and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever. ALL that Messuage or Tenement house and Lott or Parcell of Ground Scituate lying and being within the City of New York fronting Northerly to the Street Commonly Called the Wall Street or Single heretofore belonging to one John Smith the father of Mary & Heilie Smith Deced. and which has been built upon by and late in the Possession of him the said John Stephens Containing in breadth on the front thereof thirty foot or thereabouts and in the Rear the like and in length on the North Side thereof one hundred and twenty Nine foot or thereabouts and on the South Side thereof near as much of the same is now in fence and have been possessed by the said John Stephens together with all and Singular Yards Back Sides Entrys Passages Fences Ways Wells Celers Rights Priviledges Easements Commodities Advantages Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever unto the said Messuage or Tenement land and premisses belonging or in any wise Appertaining and Every part and Parcell thereof or therewithal used Occupied and Enjoyed or Reputed known or taken to be part parcell or Member thereof and the Reversion & Reversions Remainder and Remainders thereof together with all Charters Deeds Evidences Escripts & writings touching or Concerning the hereby Bargained Premisses or any part or parcell thereof. And all the Estate Right Title Interest Property Possession Reversion Claim and Demand whatsoever of them the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt or Either of them or of the said John Stephens or Katelina his wife of in or to the said Messuage or Tenement Land and premisses with their Appurtenances or of in or to any part or parcell thereof. TO HAVE & TO HOLD the said Messuage or Tenement

and Premisses with their Appurtenances before Mentioned to be herein and hereby Granted Bargained Sold Aliened Remised Released Enfeoffed and Confirmed and Every part and parcell thereof with their and Every of their Appurtenances and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders of all and Singular the said Premisses and all and Every the Said Charters Deeds Evidences Escripts and writings unto him the said Alexander Moor his Heirs and Assigns for ever to the only proper use & behoofe of him the said Alexander Moor his Heirs and Assigns for Evermore AND the said John Stephens and his Heirs the aforesaid Messuage or Tenement Land and Premisses with their Appurtenances unto the said Alexander Moor and his Heirs against him the said John Stephens and his Heirs and against all and Every Other Person and Persons whatsoever lawfully Claiming or to Claim any Estate Right Title or Interest of in or to the said Messuage or Tenement Land and Premisses or any of them or any part or parcell of them by from or under him Shall and Will Warrant and for ever Defend by these Presents AND the said John Stephens for himself his Heirs Executors Administrators and assigns and for every of them doth Covenant Promise and Grant to and with the said Alexander Moor his Heirs and assigns and to and with Every of them by these presents in Manner and form following (that is to Say) that he the said John Stephens was at the time of the Sealing and delivery of the Said Recited Indenture lawfully and Rightfully Seized of and in the said Messuage or Tenement Land and Premisses with the Appurtenances in the Said Recited Indenture and herein before Mentioned to be hereby Bargained and Sold in a Sure and indefeasable Estate of Inheritance in fee Simple and that he had full power Good Right and lawfull and Absolute Authority in himself to Grant Bargain Sell Enfeoffe and Confirm the same unto them the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt in Manner and form as is herein before recited AND that they the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt at the time of the selling and delivery of these Presents by Vertue of the aforesaid Indenture Have full power and lawfull and Absolute Authority to Grant Bargain Sell Alien Remise Release Enfeoffe and Confirm the Aforesaid Messuage or Tenement Land and Premisses with their Appurtenances unto the said Alexander Moor his Heirs and Assigns in Manner and form aforesaid AND that the said Alexander Moor his Heirs and Assigns shall and lawfully may from henceforth for ever freely quietly and peaceably Have Hold use Possess Enjoy and keep the said Messuage

or Tenement Land and Premisses before Mentioned with their Appurtenances, and the Rents, Issues & Profitts thereof Receive Receive (sic) and take up to and for his and their own use and behoofe without any lawfull Lett suit Trouble Denyall Interruption or Contradiction of or by him the said John Stephens his Heirs and assigns or of any of them or of any Other Person or Persons whatsoever lawfully Claiming or which shall or may Claim any Estate Right Title or Interest of in or to the said hereby Granted Premisses or any part or parcell thereof in by from or under him them or any of them AND further that the said Messuage or Tenement Land and all and singular the Premisses herein before Granted and Confirmed and Every part and Parcell thereof with their and Every of their Appurtenances now and from henceforth Shall Remain Continue and be unto the said Alexander Moore his Heirs and Assigns Clear and free freely and Clearly and Absolutely Acquitted Released Exonerated and discharged of and from all former and Other Gifts Grants Bargains Sales Wills Entailes Joyntures Dower and Title of Dower Judgments Executions Extents Intrusions Issues fees fines past fines Amerceaments Charges Titles Troubles and Incumbrances whatsoever had made Committed done or Suffered or to be had made Committed done or suffered by the said John Stephens and his Heirs and all and Every Other person or Persons having or lawfully Claiming or which shall or may have or lawfully Claim any Estate Right Title or Interest of in or for the said Messuage or Tenement Land and Premisses or of or to any part or parcell thereof by from or under him them or any of them shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter at the Reasonable Request Costs and Charges in the Law of the Said Alexander Moor his Heirs and Assigns well and truely further do Acknowledge and Execute or Cause or Suffer to be done and Executed all and Every such further Lawfull and Reasonable Act and Acts Devise and Devises Conveyance and assurance in the Law whatsoever for the further better and more perfect Assurance Surety and Sure Making Releasing Conveying and assuring of the said Messuage or Tenement Land and premisses unto the said Alexander Moor his Heirs and Assigns for ever as shall from time to time be Devised Advised or Required by the said Alexander Moor his Heirs or Assigns or his or their Counsil learned in the Law AND the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt for themselves their Heirs Executors and Administrators and for every of them do Covenant Promise and Grant to and with the said Alex-

ander Moor his Heirs & Assigns and to and with Every of them by these presents that he the said Alexander Moore his Heirs & Assigns Shall and Lawfully may peaceably and quietly Have Hold Occupy Possess and Enjoy the said Messuage and Tenement Land and Premisses herein before Granted and Confirmed with their appurtenances and the Rents Issues and Profitts thereof Receive Receive (sic) and take up to and for his and their own use & behoofe without any Lawfull Lett Suit trouble Denyall Interruption Contradiction or Eviction of or by them the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt or Either of them and that free and Clear and freely clearly and Absolutely Acquitted Exonerated and discharged of and from all other and former Gifts Grants Bargains Sales uses Joyntures Dowers and all Other Incumbrances whatsoever had made Committed done or Suffered or to be had made Committed done or Suffered by them the said Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt or Either of them or by any other Person or Persons by or with their or Either of their Means Act Consent or Procurement AND further that they the said Patrick Macknight & John Rosevelt and their Heirs & all and Every Other Person Claiming any Estate in the said Bargained Premisses or any part thereof by from or under them any or Either of them Shall and Will from time to time and at all times (within the Space of seven years Next after the date hereof) at the Reasonable Request Costs and Charges in the Law of the said Alexander Moor his Heirs & Assigns well and truely further do Acknowledge Levy and Execute or Cause or Suffer to be done and Executed all and Every such further Lawfull and Reasonable Act and Acts Devise and Devises Conveyance and Assurance in the Law whatsoever for the further better and more perfect Assurance Surety and Sure Making Releasing Conveying and Assuring all the said Messuage Land & Premisses unto the said Alexander Moore his Heirs and Assigns for ever as shall from time to time be Devised Advised or Required by the said Alexander Moor his Heirs and Assigns or his and their Council Learned in the Law PROVIDED that the Respective Persons to make such further Assurance as aforesaid shall not be Compelled or Compellable to travell from his or their Respective places of Abode for doing thereof above the Space of ten Miles any thing herein Contained to the Contrary Notwithstanding IN WITNESS whereof the parties above Named to these present Indentures have Interchangeably Sett their hands and Seals the day and year first above written. Patrick Macknight (Seal) John Roosevelt (seal) John

Stephens (seal) Catelina Steven (Seal) Sealed and delivered by the within Named Patrick Macknight in the presence of us Peter Morin May Bickley. Sealed & Delivered by the within Named John Rosevelt John Stephens and Katelina his wife in the Presence of May Bickley Alet Harper Received this third day of May in the thirteenth year of the Reign of our now Sovereign Lady Queen Anne Annoq Domini one thousand seven hundred and fourteen the Sum of five hundred pounds Currant money of New York being the Consideration money within Mentioned and in full discharge of the Purchase Money for the premisses within Expressed wee say Reced. the same the day and year above by us the within Named Patrick Macknight and John Rosevelt as witness our hands the same day and year Patrick Macknight John Roosevelt Signed in the Presence of us W Chambers Benjamin Dharietto MEMORANDUM that on the day of the date within Mentioned Appeared before Roger Mompesson Esq., Chief Justice of the Province of New York the within Named John Rosevelt John Stephens and Katelina his wife and severally Acknowledged the within written Indenture to be their Voluntary Act and Deed and the said Katelina being by me solely and apart Examined declared she Executed the same freely of her own Accord without any threats or Compulsion of her husband Roger Mompesson.

Before proceeding to the second deed, made in 1738, when Moore was living in New Brunswick, New Jersey, it perhaps should be stated that the official index in the New York County Register's office has John Stephens as John "Hopkins." This is a misreading by the Register. The correct reading is made positive by the fact that Stephens certainly existed as a resident of the East Ward and there was no John Hopkins. In the following deed it will be noted that Moore is described as "saddler and vintner." Being a vintner was obviously part of his occupation as an innkeeper at New Brunswick. He may not have continued his trade of saddler, but merely have used it in the deed as further identification.

Recorded for and at the request of G. W. Strong on the 3rd day of June 1824 at 20 min past 2 O. Clock P.M.

This Indenture made the twelveth day of August in the twelfth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God

of Great Britain France and Ireland King defender of the faith of and in the year of our Lord Christ One thousand seven hundred and thirty eight between Alexander Moore of the City of New Brunswick in the County of Middlesex in the eastern division of the province of New Jersey Saddler & Vintner — and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and Simon Johnson of the City of New York Gentleman of the other part Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred pounds Current money of the Colony of New York to the said Alexander Moore in hand paid at or before the ensealing & delivery of these presents by the said Simon Johnson the receipt whereof he the said Alexander Moore doth hereby acknowledge and (sic) himself therewith fully satisfied contented and paid and thereof and of and from every part and parcel thereof doth acquit release exonerate and discharge the said Simon Johnson his heirs executors administrators & assigns and every of them forever by these presents they the said Alexander Moore and Elizabeth his wife have granted bargained sold conveyed assured remised released and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell convey assure remise release & Confirm unto the said Simon Johnson in his actual possession and being by virtue of a bargain & Sale to him made by the said Alexander Moore by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents for the term of one whole year commencing from the day of the date of the same indenture and by force and virtue of the Statute for transferring uses into possession and to his heirs and assigns for ever. All that certain dwelling house messuage or tenement and lott or parcell of ground Scituate lying and being within the City of New York aforesaid in the east ward of the same City on the West side of a certain Street Commonly called and Known by the name of Wall Street Singular bounded southerly by the ground now of Garrit Harssing westerly by the ground now of the heirs or assigns of Richard Ray late deceased — Northerly by the house and ground now of Jacobus Roosevelt and easterly to the said Wall Street or Single containing in breadth in front to the said street and in rear of the ground of the said Richard Ray deceased at each end thirty foot wood measure in length on the north side fifteen rood and six foot and on the south side in length fourteen rodd three foot all Dutch wood measure together with all and singular Ways passages lights easements Kitchens sheds rooms Iron Backs sellers Solars chambers Out houses Stables Cisterns Wells pumps gardens fences trees waters water courses alleys gangways edifices buildings profits

rents commodites advantages hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereby granted & released dwelling house messuage or tenement and lott or parcell of ground or other the premises belonging or in any wise appertaining or therewith or with any part thereof used occupied or enjoyed or accepted reputed taken or Knowne held leased or demised as part parcel or member thereof or any part or parcel thereof and the reversion and reversions remainder & remainders rents issues and profits of all and singular the premises and of every part & parcel thereof and als (sic) all the estate right title interest possession property claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Alexander Moore and Elizabeth his wife of in or to the said dwelling house messuage or tenement and lott or parcell of ground and premises or any part or parcel thereof in any wise howsover together with all deeds Charters Muniments evidences and writings touching or concerning the premises only or only any part thereof now is in the Custody or power of the said Alexander Moore and true copies of all such others as concern the premises Jointly with other things to have & to hold the said dwelling house Messuage or tenement and lot or parcel of ground and all and singular other the premises aforesaid in and by these presents granted and released or mentioned or intended to be herein & hereby granted and released and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances unto the said Simon Johnson his heirs & assigns for ever to and for the only proper use benefit & behoof of the said Simon Johnson his heirs and assigns for ever and the said Alexander Moore his heirs executors and administrators the said hereby granted and released dwelling house messuage or tenement and lott or parcell of ground and premises and every part and parcel thereof with their appurtenances unto the said Simon Johnson his heirs & assigns against the said Alexander Moore & Elizabeth his wife and his and their heirs and assigns and all other person and persons whatsoever shall and Will Warrant and for ever defend by these presents and the said Alexander Moore for himself his heirs executors and administrators and every of them doth fully covenant promise and agree to and with the said Simon Johnson his heirs and assigns and every of them for ever by these presents in manner and form following that is to say that for and notwithstanding any act matter or thing by him the said Alexander Moore done or committed to the contrary he the said Alexander Moore on the day of the date hereof and at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents is and standeth law-

fully seised in his demesne of an absolute & indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple to him and his heirs & assigns of & in the said dwelling house messuage or tenement and lott or parcell of ground and premises herein before mentioned or intended to be hereby granted and released and every part and parcel thereof without any manner of condition use trust power or limitation to alter change defeat incumber make void or determine the same and that he the said Alexander Moore now hath in himself full power good right true title and lawful and absolute authority to grant bargain sell convey and release all and singular the said dwelling house messuage tenement and lott or parcel of ground and premises herein before mentioned or intended to be hereby granted released or conveyed with their and every of their rights members & appurtenances unto the said Simon Johnson his heirs and assigns in manner and form aforesaid and that the said Simon Johnson his heirs and assigns shall and may from time to time and at all times forever hereafter peacably and quietly have hold occupy possess and enjoy the said dwelling house messuage or tenement and lott or parcel of ground & premises with their appurtenances and every part & parcel thereof and receive & take the rents issues & profits of the same to his & their own proper use and behoofe without any lawful lett suit trouble denial eviction ejection molestation impediment claim demand or interruption either in law or equity of or by the said Alexander Moore Elizabeth his Wife or either of them or the heirs of the said Alexander Moore or of or by any other person or persons whatsoever and that free and clear and freely & clearly acquitted exonerated and discharged as otherwise by the said Alexander Moore his heirs heirs (sic) executors and administrators or some of them from time to time and at all times hereafter Well and sufficiently saved defended Kept harmless and indemnified of from and against all and all manner of former and other gifts grants bargains sales leases Jointures dowers and right and title of dower uses wills intents morgages Judgments executions extents Statute merchant and of the Staple recognzances fines and amounts releifs quit rents rent charges annuities yearly payment and all arrearages thereof and of and from all other estates titles troubles charges and incumbrances whatsoever had made done committed or suffered by the said Alexander Moore or any other person or persons whatsoever and further that he the said Alexander Moore & his heirs and all & every other person and persons whatsoever having and lawfully claiming or which can or may have or lawfully claim any estate right title interest benefit or

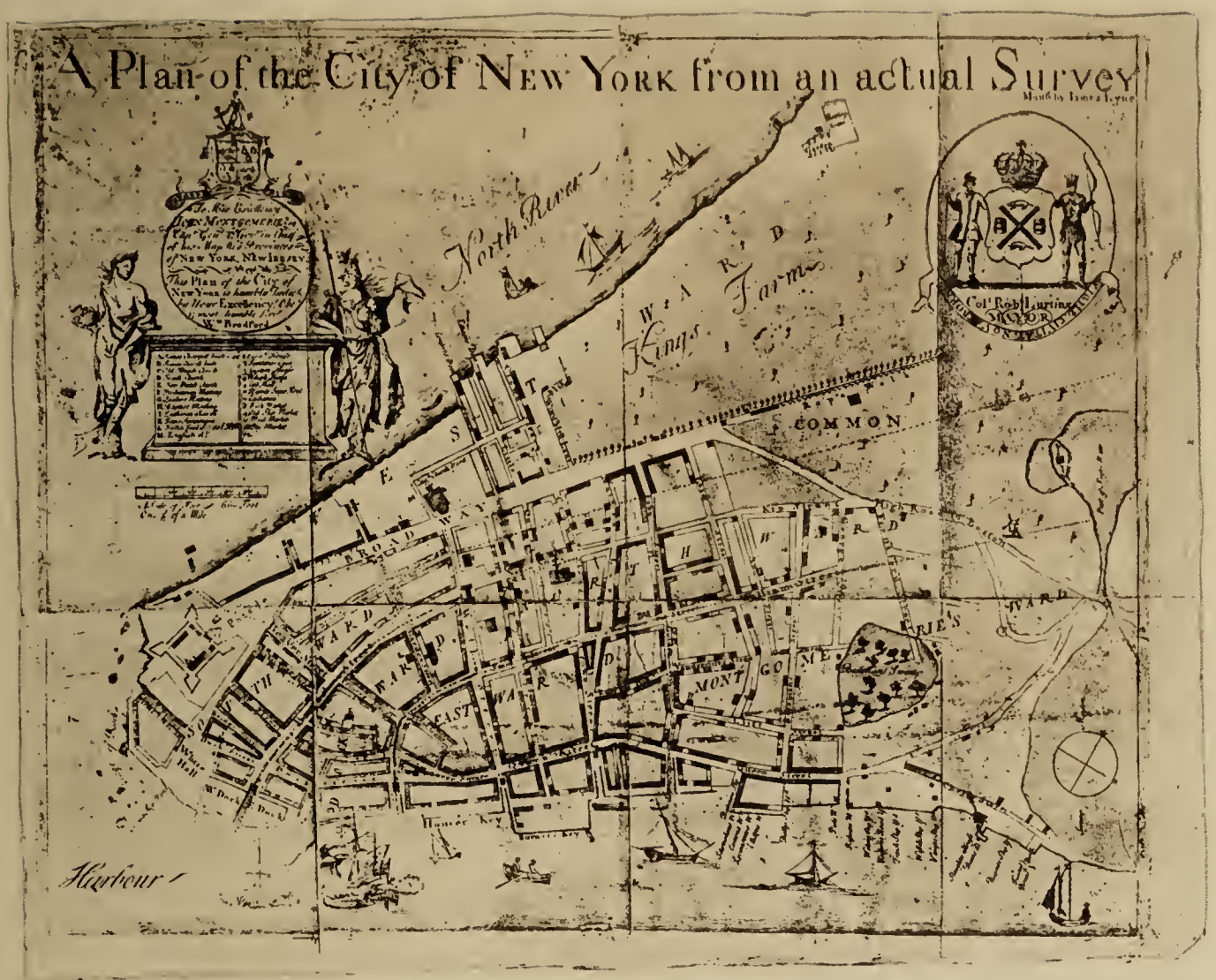
demand of in to or out of the hereby granted & released premises or any part or parcel thereof by from or under him or otherwise howsoever shall and will at all times hereafter at the reasonable request Costs Charges in the law of the said Simon Johnson his heirs & assigns make do acknowledge levy suffer and execute or cause or procure to be made done acknowledged levied suffered executed all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act & acts thing and things deed and deeds conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further better and more perfect assuring conveying and sure making of the said hereby granted and released premises with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Simon Johnson his heirs and assigns forever as to the said Simon Johnson his heirs or assigns or his or their counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably devised advised or required so as the person or persons required to make the same be not compelled or compellable to travel further then (sic) ten miles from his or her or their dwelling or place of abode for the doing thereof In Witness whereof the parties first above named have hereunto interchangeably sett their hands and seals the day and year first above written Alexandr Moore (LS) Elizabeth Moore (LS) Sealed and delivered in the presence of Philip French Jas Hude Received the day & year first within written of and from the within named Simon Johnson the sum of five hundred pounds current money of the Colony of New York being the full consideration money within mentioned and is in full discharge of the purchase money for the premises within expressed I say received by me the within named Alexander Moore as witness my hand the same day and year £500. Alexandr Moore Signed in the presence of us T. Browne A. Vide Be it remembered that on the twelvth day of August Anno domini one thousand seven hundred & thirty eight personally appeared before me Abraham Van Horne Esq. one of his majesties Council for the Colony of New York the within named Alexander Moore & Elizabeth his (sic) and acknowledged the within written instrument or conveyance to be their voluntary act & deed to the use therein mentioned and the said Elizabeth being then by me privately and apart examined declared she freely executed the same without any threats or compulsion of her said husband and I having examined the said instrument or conveyance and finding no rasures nor interlineations therein do allow the same may be recorded Abram Van Horne.

The property Moore bought for five hundred pounds in 1714, a goodly sum for the times, was sold by him in 1738 at exactly the same price. Perhaps he had become tired of waiting for a profit and was glad to escape without a loss. There had been little improvement in the houses in Wall Street between 1714 and 1738, as will appear.

To properly understand the situation at the time Alexander Moore first lived on Wall Street, the reader should compare the map called the *Castello* Plan with what is known as the Bradford Map, both shown in this book. The *Castello* Plan, the original of which is now preserved in the Medici Library in Florence, Italy, was drawn in or about 1660. The Bradford Map, of which three copies are known, was made in 1730. Both show the number of buildings that had been erected. The reader must recall that the area now included within William Street on the west, Hanover Square on the south, Pearl Street on the east, and Wall Street on the north was one large block when Moore is first noted in 1708. In 1730 it had only one crooked street through it, the present Beaver Street which connected with Pearl Street. The river in 1708 was at Pearl Street and by 1730 a line of wharves and markets had been built between Pearl Street and the shore. In this large triangular area in 1660 appear at the northeast corner a large house and a small one. The first was the tavern of Daniel Litschoe, the second was a little house he built before 1651. Litschoe, who kept an orderly tavern until his death in 1661 or 1662, owned from the present southeast corner of Wall and Pearl Streets west to No. 65 Wall Street. His property went to his daughter Anna, who married William Peartree, and from them passed into the Smith family. Not the least confusing matter in this examination has been the appearance of three John Smiths in this section, although one was found to live across Wall Street and one at the present 42 Water Street.

In 1660 there were ten small houses east of Litschoe's line to William Street, which was then called Smith Street (originally Smee Straet or Smit Straet). This number grew slowly for some years. It was not until after Moore's time that Hanover Street was cut through to Wall Street.

Alexander Moore's property had a frontage of thirty feet



THE BRADFORD MAP OF ABOUT 1730
(Courtesy of I. N. P. Stokes)

northerly on Wall Street, according to the deed of 1714. By the deed of 1738 the land was bounded on the south by the land of Garret Harssing, on the west by the land of the heirs of Richard Ray, deceased, on the north by the house of Jacobus Roosevelt and on the east by Wall Street. The position of Wall Street consequently differs as given in the two deeds, though an examination of the context shows that this was probably only a verbal difference. Now, the house of Jacobus Roosevelt stood about the exact center of the block between William and Hanover Streets, a block today occupied by the building of the National City Bank. The house of Garret Harssing was to the east and behind Roosevelt's, also on the same block. Harssing's land was sold to Simon Johnson, as was Moore's. Moore's house was between Roosevelt's and Harssing's with his property running northeast to Wall Street. Moore's frontage on Wall Street was on the present southwest corner of Wall and Hanover Streets or very close to the corner.

Alexander Moore also bought some property on Sackett Street, which is the present Cherry Street. This property was bought on November 11, 1720, and sold by two deeds in April of 1741, and will be briefly described without quoting the full deeds. Moore evidently bought vacant lots on a speculation and sold them still vacant. On November 11, 1720, Alexander Moore, merchant of New York City, bought for two hundred thirty pounds two lots fronting southerly on Sackett Street, fifty feet, west on vacant land, two hundred and thirty feet, north and in the rear on vacant land, forty-eight feet, and east two hundred and thirty feet more or less on land of Captain Ebenezer Wilson. He also bought at the same time as part of this purchase two other lots on the south side of Sackett Street opposite the other two lots, fifty feet front on the street, east on land of Captain Ebenezer Wilson to the low water mark of the South River, south on the river, fifty feet, and west on vacant land. This land was bought from Jonathan Hunter of New York City, tanner, and Margery his wife, the daughter of John Norton of the forest of Forknam, Worcestershire, England, deceased. She had inherited the property from her eldest brother, George Norton, of New York City, butcher, deceased. The deed was witnessed by Ebenezer Wilson, Thomas Fell and John Chambers.

On April 28, 1741, Alexander Moore of New Brunswick, leased to John Latham of New York City, a shipwright, the four lots described above for five shillings and a rent of one pepper corn a year in order that Latham might be in actual possession of the land and therefore, according to the law then in force, entitled to receive a grant of it. On the following day, April 29, 1741, Alexander Moore of New Brunswick, then described as vintner, and Elizabeth his wife, sold this property to John Latham for two hundred and fifty pounds. The witnesses to both these deeds were Abel Hardenbrook and James Lyne. Evidently the property had appreciated in value as there was a profit of twenty pounds in this transaction.

Something should be told of the history of Wall Street where so much of Alexander Moore's life in New York was centered. On this street he lived and worked, here was the City Hall where he often went on his public duties, and here his church and probably his tavern.

In the early days of the Dutch a large public sheep pasture stretched across the present Wall Street, running from the present New Street to William Street. This was later sold as large farms. In 1644 came a time when the infant village of New Amsterdam faced possible extermination by the Indian tribes, enraged as the savages were by the cruel and stupid treatment visited on them by the Dutch Director General, Willem Kieft. The white settlers had been driven in and very few cattle had survived. For the protection of these precious animals all their owners hastily erected "a good solid fence" across the town. There was comparatively safe pasture south of that fence.

Less than ten years later Holland and England were at war, and New Amsterdam feared she was in imminent danger of being attacked from New England. In March of 1653 it was decided that, as Fort Amsterdam could not hold all the inhabitants, "the greater part of the City" should be surrounded with a high stockade and a small breastwork. The people of the city contributed 5,000 florins for defense purposes. This was not enough money for a solid line of posts so planks were used in part. The wall stood nine feet above ground and the breastwork against it was four feet high, four feet wide at the bottom and three at the top, and covered with sod, and

at a distance of two and a half feet from the breastwork was cut a ditch, three feet wide and two feet deep. This wall was 2,340 feet long and stretched from the East River, then at Pearl Street, where there was placed a "water gate," to the North River, behind Trinity Church. The "land gate" stood at the *Heeren Straet* or *Briedeweg* (Broadway). When houses were built south of the line of the wall, the Dutch called the street *Langs de Wal* (along the Wall) while the north side of Pearl Street and Hanover Square to Wall Street was called *Langs Strant* (along the shore). The Dutch also called the street within the Wall the *cingel*, a term often used by them in Holland for the road just inside fortifications. The English translated this into "the single," a term used in the deeds for Alexander Moore's property.

The wall was never used in war but stood until 1699. In that year the citizens petitioned the Governor about it, stating: "That the former line of fortifications that did Range Along the Wall Street from the East to the North River together with the Bastians that were thereon Erected are fallen to decay." Further, they said that buildings had encroached on the wall and that it was useless as a defense. As a final argument: the new City Hall was to be built there and the stone used in the bastions would be useful for the new building. The stone bastions, added in 1692, stood on the northeast corner of Wall Street and Broadway and the northwest corner (not the northeast corner, which is marked by a tablet) of Wall and William Streets. The original houses facing the wall were tap-rooms, beer-shops or shanties and until the new City Hall was built on the slight rise at the head of Broad Street the street was lacking in any dignity.

The Damen family's farm ran south to where the ditch stood, but the present north line of Wall Street was between fifty to sixty feet south of the ditch. The southerly line of the street was the original "sheepwalk," and between this and the ditch was a wide space of about one hundred feet, originally designed for the movement of the defending troops. When the wall came down Governor Dongan saw an opportunity for one of the little ways to improve his fortune so welcome to the King's executives in the Province. He had one of his officers purchase from the Damen heirs a strip

eighty feet deep along the line of the ditch. To this he added forty-two to forty-five feet south of the ditch when he fixed the north line of Wall Street and thereby got a row of lots one hundred and twenty-two to one hundred and twenty-four feet deep. He then sold the lots.

It is not difficult to arrive at some description of Wall Street in Alexander Moore's time. At the west end stood the fair edifice of Trinity Church with its porch facing Wall Street and with trees showing to each side. Between Broadway and Nassau Street, on the north side, the only building was the Presbyterian Church, erected in 1719. The City Hall stood at the north end of Broad Street, facing down the incline. Its corner stone was laid in 1696 and the building first occupied in 1702. Broad Street originally had a canal through it and was therefore unusually wide. Here, after 1711, between Wall Street and Exchange Place, were the open stalls of a market. At the north end of Broad Street, immediately in front of the City Hall, stood the stocks, whipping post and prisoner's cage, moved there about 1710. By the year 1704, Wall Street was paved as far as William Street "with good and sufficient Pibble Stones." The first lot built on along the north side of Wall Street was owned by Gabriel Thompson, who, in 1701, bought the property on the northwest corner of Wall and William Streets where he built *The White Lion Tavern,* and managed it until his death about 1720. Except for this inn there was no building on the north side of Wall Street for many years between Nassau and William Streets except the Bayard sugar-house, and this refinery was not opened until 1730, when Nicholas Bayard announced that he had procured from Europe "an experienced Artist in the Mystery" of making "double and single Refined Loaf-Sugar, as also Powder and Shop-Sugars and Sugar-Candy." The south side of Wall Street from Broad to Pearl Streets was well filled with houses by 1730.

Coming to the eastern end of Wall Street, it should be recalled that the river originally stood at Pearl Street and later at Water Street. The two modern blocks from Water Street to South Street did not exist in Moore's time. The Dutch *Water Poort* or Water Gate, which stood at Pearl Street, early disappeared. A half-moon fortification there had washed away by 1688. The river-front lots

WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, 1717–1746
(Courtesy of I. N. P. Stokes)

along the line of Water Street were sold in 1692, with the provision that the owners build wharves and protect the shore by "sheeting." Theobald's Slip was built here in 1694 and stood in 1707, and later. In 1713 Thomas Clarke and Ebenezer Wilson owned a wharf and dock, eighty-one feet long, on the river front from Wall Street south, known as Hunter's Key.

At about the present No. 47 Wall Street stood a tavern called *The Three Cornish Daws,* but the tavern at the northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets, known as the *Merchants' Coffee House* became more famous and was an institution "which helped to mould the future commercial character of Wall Street." In 1728, and probably earlier, it was an inn run by John Dunks under the name *Jamaica Pilot Boat* but in 1738 it took its more familiar name. On its site the noted *Tontine Coffee House* was erected in 1792. The city ferry to Long Island ran from the wharf at this inn.

In the year 1709 a well-known structure was placed at the foot of Wall Street by permission of the Common Council:

The Petition of several of the Inhabitants of the East Ward was read praying leave to Erect A Markett house at the south end of Clarkes Slip at the end of the Wall Street as soon as their Conveniency Shall permitt; ORDER'D that they have Liberty to Erect the same at their own Charge provided it be finished within two years from the date hereof.

This was a market house which soon became known as the Meal Market, because it was chiefly used for the sale of grains. This market stood until 1762, having been moved once, in 1720, further east on the street. It came to have what would now be called a sinister purpose by an order of November 30, 1711:

Be it Ordained by the Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Assistants of the City of New York Convened in Common Council and it is hereby Ordained by the Authority of the same That all Negro and Indian slaves that are lett out to hire within this City do take up their Standing in Order to be hired at the Markett house at the Wall Street Slip untill Such time as they are hired, whereby all Persons may Know where to hire slaves as their Occasions Shall require and also Masters discover when their Slaves are so hired and all the Inhabitants of this City are to take Notice hereof Accordingly.

Not only was this place a meal market and a slave market, but it was called *The Exchange,* as a small platform or bridge was built here where the merchants met. This interesting structure clearly shows in the *Burgis View* of New York, made between 1716 and 1718, and it was described in 1716 by John Fontaine as "a small place that is planked and hath pillars of wood all round which support the roof and leave it open on all sides." This detail of the *Burgis View* is reproduced in this book.

Before leaving New York City with Alexander Moore for his new home in New Brunswick, New Jersey, some mention should be made of the major events in the history of New York during his stay there. Lord Lovelace arrived on December 18, 1708, to succeed Viscount Cornbury as Governor, but he came on shore ill and was never well again, dying on May 6, 1709. However, he had attended to the duties of his office, which called at that time for taking steps to raise a military force to invade Canada. Invasions of Canada were often planned during New York's Colonial history although most of them did not come off. But the business of planning such an expedition pretty much upset the whole community. Lovelace was succeeded by the Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Richard Ingoldesby. On June 8, 1709, New York had its first paper currency, which was issued to promote the expedition to Canada. The invasion was abandoned soon after this because the expected English fleet was not sent.

Meanwhile, Cornbury, who had been a prisoner for malfeasance in office, now escaped. In September, 1709, the new Governor, Colonel Robert Hunter, was appointed but did not arrive promptly. About this time one Andrew Clark was operating a new "Grammar Free-School" in New York. Also in 1709, the first steps were taken for the reception of the 3,000 Palatines promised by England. The Queen revoked Ingoldesby's commission early in 1710 and Gerardus Beekman, as President of the Council, governed the Province for a time. The Palatines started to come in June and Governor Hunter arrived on the fourteenth of that month.

Hunter in 1711 had to give his efforts toward raising a new expedition against Canada. Six hundred men had to be raised and a city regiment was formed in New York. Indians were also

organized as allies and Hunter went about conferring with other governors. New York City repaired its fortifications, established a coast patrol and a system of beacons and the whole town was stirred with preparations. In the first week of August, 1711, all the male inhabitants of New York able to bear arms had to turn out equipped for war, and unless Alexander Moore was physically disqualified he was carrying a musket that day. The expedition finally proceeded toward Canada but did not get much beyond Albany. New York City was never attacked by the French fleet, although French privateers harassed the English shipping.

In April of 1712 a dreadful affair shocked New York. This was the famous Negro Conspiracy. A group of about twenty-five to thirty slaves planned to capture and sack New York, a crazy adventure, but one which startled and terrified New York, and which received savage and brutal treatment. The armed Negroes actually advanced on the citizens and killed about nine whites and wounded others before a military company could be turned out. The slaves retreated to the woods, which were surrounded by militia the next day. Six of the blacks committed suicide but twenty-one lived to suffer death by hanging, torture and slow fires.

In June of 1712 the first census was taken in New York City and in October news arrived of peace with France. It was some time later before the peace was officially proclaimed and on August 17, 1713, the Common Council voted:

Resolved that there be A Bonfire to Morrow on the Green before the Fort in this City at the Charge of this Corporation and five & twenty Gallons of Wine, that their be Illuminations and Other Demonstrations of Joy it being the day Appointed for Proclaiming the peace between Great Brittain and France and ORDER'D that the Treasurer prepare the said Bonfire and Wine.

New York had three other such public celebrations that year. The Queen's birthday on February 6th was always observed with "A Bonfire and such quantity of wine as is usual," as well as the date of her accession to the throne, and on November 3rd the Common Council voted "that there be A Bonfire and seven Gallons on

Thursday next, at the Charge of this Corporation being the Anniversary of Gunpowder Treason and that the Treasurer provide the same."

But there was a larger celebration soon to come and on October 6, 1714, the Common Council joyfully adopted this minute:

His Excellency the Governour having signified to this Corporation the the (sic) death of our late sovereign Lady Queen Anne of glorious Memory and that his Excellency Intends on Munday Next to Proclaim the high and Mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh King of Great Brittain France and Ireland &c: in Order therefore that this Corporation do in an Effectuall Manner demonstrate their Great Joy for so great a blessing as that of a Protestant successor to the Crown of Great Brittain &c: in theMost Illustrious house of Hanover Itt is therefore hereby ORDER'D that on Munday Next in the Evening there be A Bonfire at the usual place within this City of seven or Eight Cords of wood with several Tarr Barrells, that there be twenty Gallons of wine at the said Bonfire to drink the Kings health His Royall Highness the Prince &c: That the City Hall be illuminated in the best manner that may be, That the Alderman of each Ward direct his Constable to give Notice to the Inhabitants to Illuminate their Respective houses on that Night and that all the Charge thereof be defrayed by this Corporation and that the Treasurer do Provide the same.

The new King, George I, continued Governor Hunter in office, and he served until 1720, when William Burnet was granted the office, after a short period when Colonel Peter Schuyler was in control as President of the Council. Little of importance to a citizen of New York happened in these years. George I died in 1727 and George II was his successor. John Montgomerie succeeded Burnet as Governor in 1728.

In the year 1730 Alexander Moore had determined to move to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and manage an inn there. This seems a strange decision when it is realized that his position in New York City was excellent, he was prominent in church and civic matters and owned valuable property. A consideration of the New Brunswick of that time will help to explain his reasons.

New Brunswick was located on one of the oldest and most important roads in America, the highway from New York to Philadelphia. Long before the white settlers arrived this road had been an Indian trail, running from Elizabethport to the Falls of the Delaware, this path reaching the Raritan River at a point opposite the first street in New Brunswick. The Indians crossed at low-water or used canoes, followed the trail up Albany Street and on to the Delaware, which they reached at a point just above Trenton. When the Dutch wished to go through this territory, they used small boats which proceeded through the Kill van Kull, north of Staten Island, to the west shore of the Achter Kill, where they took to the Indian trail. Under the English the road became a frequently travelled one and New Brunswick was excellently placed. This town and Trent Town (Trenton) were the principal stations on the road, but Trent Town divided attention with Bordentown and Burlington, while New Brunswick had no community of any size near it. Many travellers from the north went by water as far as Perth Amboy, but there "waggons" took them up the river to New Brunswick to get them on the main highway.

Naturally a town which saw so many travellers had to provide houses of entertainment and New Brunswick had many of them. Soon after 1673 the first tavern was opened and was still there under the same proprietor when Danckaert, the Labadist missionary, went through in 1679. The land on which the town was later built went through several ownerships until John Inian and ten associates bought it in 1681. Five years later he started a ferry across the Raritan and this method of transportation lasted for many years. The small community became popularly known as Inian's Ferry or merely Inian's, and was so known for a long time, although the name Brunswick began to be used as early as 1724. Inian and his successors had exclusive rights to ferry passengers across the river until the first bridge was built in 1795. Stage coaches began to use the highway and ferry as early as 1773.

The rapid growth of the town was also promoted by its position as the shipping point for the interior. Grain came there from eastern Pennsylvania and from all of central New Jersey, as well as from the neighboring country. As early as 1735 there were six

mills in the township and the village was one of the great agricultural depots of the north. New Brunswick surpassed in business volume Perth Amboy at the mouth of the river and, at one time, carried on a considerable direct trade with the West Indies.

New Brunswick was enjoying a real boom when Alexander Moore decided to move there. In 1730 Governor Robert Hunter asked James Alexander whether he could purchase six or seven hundred acres at an advantageous price and received this report: "In 1715 there were but four or five houses between Inian's Ferry and the Delaware River, but now the country is settled very thick; as they go chiefly in raising of wheat and the making of flour, and as New Brunswick is the nearest landing, it necessarily makes the storehouse for all produce that they send to market; which has drawn a considerable number of people to settle there; insomuch that a lot of ground in New Brunswick is grown to be near so great a price as so much ground in the heart of New York." What the people of the city thought of it was partly expressed in the City Charter of December 30, 1730: "Standing near the head of a fine Navigable River and being the Most Convenient place for Shipping off the produce of a large and plentifull Country Lying on the back thereof is a place of very Considerable trade & commerce."

By 1730 a general westward movement had already begun, accelerated by the Scotch-Irish immigration which was then heavy. Many settlers pushed on to the more open country to the west and there was a general spirit of restlessness, which may have been communicated to Alexander Moore. Moreover, the sudden appreciation of real-estate in New Brunswick must have encouraged responsible citizens to expect favorable opportunities there. Among the residents of New York City who moved there about this time were such well-known men as Philip French, Peter Kemble, Gerardus de Peyster, Samuel Bayard, John Cholwell, William Farquhar, Anthony White and Edward Antil. Philip French became very prominent in his new environment and the main street of New Brunswick was known as French's Street. In 1730, however, a number of Dutch families, chiefly from Albany, arrived and settled on this street. The lower part became known as Albany Street and that name has since persisted.

THE EARLY HOMES OF THE MOORES

The town was described by various early travellers, mostly in flattering terms. Alexander Hamilton, M.D., made a trip across New Jersey in 1744 and wrote of "Brunswick, a neat, small City in East Jersey Government, built chiefly of brick and lying upon the Raritan river, about sixty miles northeast of Philadelphia. . . . I forded the Raritan river, the tide being low and the scow aground, so that I could not ferry over." Four years later, in 1748, Peter Kalm, a Swedish traveller, described the town as follows: "About noon we arrived at New Brunswick, a pretty little town in the province of New Jersey, in a valley on the west side of the river Rareton; on account of its low Situation, it cannot be seen (coming from Pensylvania) before you get to the top of the hill, which is quite close up to it: the town extends north and south along the river. The German inhabitants have two churches, one of stone and the other of wood; the English church is of the latter kind, but the presbyterians were building one of stone: the town house makes likewise a pretty good appearance. Some of the other houses are built of bricks, but most of them are made either wholly of wood, or of bricks and wood; the wooden houses are not made of strong timber, but merely of boards or planks, which are within joined by laths, such houses as consist of both wood and bricks, have only the wall towards the street of bricks, the other sides being merely of planks. This peculiar Kind of ostentation would easily lead a traveller who passes through the town in haste, to believe that most of the houses are built of bricks. The houses were covered with shingles; before each door there was an elevation, to which you ascend by some steps from the street; it resembled a small balcony, and had some benches on both sides, on which the people sat in the evening, in order to enjoy the fresh air, and to have the pleasure of viewing those who passed by. The town has only one street lengthways, and at its northern extremity there is a street across; both of these are of a considerable length.

"The river Rareton passes hard by the town, and is deep enough for great yachts to come up; its breadth near the town is within the reach of a common gun shot; the tide comes up several miles beyond the town. . . . One of the streets is almost entirely inhabited by Dutchmen, who came hither from Albany, and for that reason they

call it Albany street. These Dutch only keep company among themselves, and seldom or never go amongst the other inhabitants, living as it were quite separate from them. New Brunswick belongs to New Jersey; however the greatest part, or rather all its trade is to New York, which is about forty English miles distant; to that place they send corn, flour in great quantities, bread, several other necessaries, a great quantity of linseed, boards, timber, wooden vessels, and all sorts of carpenter's work. Several small yachts are every day going backwards and forwards between these two towns. The inhabitants likewise get a considerable profit from the travellers who every hour pass through on the high road."

New Brunswick received its charter on December 30, 1730, and by it Colonel Thomas Farmer was appointed Mayor and Clerk of the Market. Among the other officers was Alexander Moore, whose capacity to render public service to the town was at once recognized. He was appointed by the charter, Chamberlain or Treasurer. There were also appointed a Recorder, James Hude; six Aldermen, William Cox, Jacob Ouke, Dally Hegeman, William Cheesman, Josiah Davison and Lawrence Williamson; a Clerk of the City, James Neilson; a Sheriff and Water Bailiff, Evan Drummond; six Assistants, John Thomson, Cort Voorhees, Minne Voorhees, Henry Longfield, William Williamson and John Van Dyck; a Coroner, Thomas Marshall; a Marshal or Sergeant at Mace, John Dally; two Overseers of the Poor, John Van Nuys and Dan Fitch; and three Constables, John Stevens, David Lee and Michael Moore. Thomas Farmer was the leading citizen of the community. This was the man who commanded a regiment of New Jersey militia which was raised in 1715 at a time when an invasion of Canada was contemplated. In this regiment, in the fourth company, was a private soldier named on the roll "Alex: Mores." In the absence of any other identification, after exhaustive examination of all the Moores in the Colonies, it is believed that this Alexander must have belonged to the Woodbridge, New Jersey, group of Moore families, which are treated elsewhere in this book. These Moores were Scotch-Irish, as the Alexander Moore of New Brunswick quite certainly must have been. It is believed by the writers that the Woodbridge Moores and Alexander of New Brunswick originally

S. Berrian. Sloop Catherine, J. Keirstede for Jamaica, Brig. Elizabeth, Ichabod Louttit for Antigua.

Cleared for Departure, Brig Dolphin. J. Marston to Barbadoes, Brig. Margaret and Mary, G. Fraser to Amboy,

Advertisements.

ALexander Moor *of* New-Brunswick *having bought the Houses and Estate of* Cornelius Sollom *in the said Corporation-Town of* New Brunswick, *he hereby advertizes, That if any Person or Persons have any Mortgage upon said Estate, they are desired to apply to said* Alexander Moor *betwixt this and the first Day of* May *next, and receive Satisfaction.*

WHereas *it is industriously reported about this Province That the Reverend Mr* William Vesey *has offered to leave the Matters in Difference between him his Nephew* Joseph Penniman *and my self, to the Arbitration of honest Men, and that I refused to*

came from the same section of Ireland, namely in and around Ballyline near Londonderry, as did Seth Moore the schoolteacher of New York City and Jamaica, Long Island, who will be later discussed. It has been stated that Alexander Moore settled in this part of New Jersey in 1685, but no grant of land to him nor any other early record known to the present writers supports this declaration.

It has been seen that Alexander Moore settled in New Brunswick already enjoying some influence. He bought a house and land on May 21, 1730, paying two hundred and five pounds for it to the owners, Matthew Sollom and his wife Esther. About a year later, on March 22, 1731, the following advertisement was published in the *New-York Gazette,* perhaps concerning additional property:

Alexander Moor of New-Brunswick having bought the Houses and Estates of Cornelius Sollom in the said Corporation-town of New Brunswick, he hereby advertizes, That if any Person or Persons have any Mortgage upon said Estate they are desired to apply to said Alexander Moor betwixt this and the first day of May next, and receive Satisfaction.

On October 18, 1731, Alexander Moore buried his wife Mary at Piscataway, New Jersey, close to New Brunswick. Her age is given as forty-one years. It is not known who Mary was before her marriage. Alexander Moore married again, as his will drawn in 1741 names his wife Elizabeth. Her surname also is lost. At the time Alexander Moore moved to New Brunswick the nearest Episcopalian Church was at Piscataway and he presumably belonged to this congregation. The Reverend William Skinner, rector of St. Peter's Church at Perth Amboy, had charge of the Episcopalians in both Piscataway and Woodbridge. The *Proceedings of the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts* for 1742–1743, state that: "The people of Piscataqua and New Brunswick are marking out a place for a new church, about two miles distant from the old one." The records of this early congregation have not been preserved.

A small city such as New Brunswick grew slowly. It was not until February 11, 1734/35, for example, that an ordinance was passed for paving the streets, each property owner being obliged to pave with stones the street in front of his own property, but it

must have been a pleasant place to live in, as on February 26, 1735/36, Alexander Moore enlarged his holdings in New Brunswick by buying the house and lot next to his first purchase. New Brunswick was particularly noted by early travellers for its beautiful women, said by one writer to have been the fairest in America. Moore paid one hundred and forty-five pounds for his new property, the owners being John Pettenger and his wife Temperance. The deeds for these two New Brunswick properties do not exist but they are mentioned in the deed made by Moore's executors in 1743. From the executor's deed it is learned that the first lot, bought in 1730, was bounded by Cornelius Sollom's property, Burnet Street, Jacob Ouke's well, and Cornelius Sollom's house. The second lot, bought in 1735/36, was bounded by Jacob Ouke's land, Matthew Sollom's land, Burnet Street and the River. Moore had held his property in New York City all this time and did not sell his lots there until 1738 and 1741.

The deed of April 28, 1741, disposing of his Sackett Street property is the last mention of Alexander Moore until he drew his will on May 27, 1741. The will is here given:

In the Name of God Amen I Alexander Moore of the City of New Brunswick, in the Province of New Jersey Inkeeper being at this present time of Sound mind & memory, Blessed be God therefore, calling to mind the mortality of my body, & being willing to Dispose of such wordly Goods, as it hath pleasd God to Bless me with, Do make & ordain this my last will & Testament in the following manner

IMPRIMIS I will that my funeral Charges, & all my Just & honest Debts be first duly Paid & dischargd, insome Convenient Time after my decease by my Executors hereinafter Named. ITEM I will & bequeath that the following Legacys be paid out of all my Real & personal Estate, before any Division be had amongst my wife & children (that is to Say) to My Daughter Mary I Give the Sum of One hundred pounds currt. money of the Province of New Jersey aforesd at Eight Shillings the Ounce And to my Younger Children vizt. George & James I Give Each respectively the sum of One hundred pounds of Like Currency ITEM after the aforesd Legacys be paid I Give unto my beloved wife Elizabeth Moore the full third part of all the Remainder of my Real & personal Estate to her &

to her heirs & assigns forever. ITEM as for the Other Two thirds of all my Real & personal Estate (then remaining) I will that before any further division be had amongst my Children a legacy of Forty pounds Shall be paid to my Son William ITEM after my sd. Estate be thus far disposed of as aforesd. the residue thereof both Real & personal I Give unto my Seven Children vizt. John, Alexander, Henry, William, Mary, George, & James, to them & to their heirs forever, to be Equally divided amongst them Share & Share alike. HOWEVER in this I EXCEPT that if any of my sd. Children Should happen to Dye before marriage or Come to full age In Such Case my will is, that his or her Share So dying Shall go amongst the Survivors of them, to be again Divided Share & Share alike in the following manner (that is to Say) If any of my five Children (to wit) John, Alexander, Henry, William, or Mary, Should So happen to Dye as aforesd. that his her or their Share Shall go to the Survivors of them to be divided Share & Share alike as aforesd. But if any of my sd. Two younger Children Should So happen to Dye before marriage or come to full age as aforesd his Share So Dyeing Shall go altogether to the Survivor of them & if they Should both happen to Dye before marriage or come to full age, then my will is, that both their Share Shall go to my said wife (if She be then alive) Unto her heirs & assigns forever, but if She be dead also, then I will that both the sd. Younger Childrens Shares Shall go to my Other five Children vizt. Jno. Alexander, Henry, William & Mary or to the Survivors of them Share & Share alike. LASTLY I make Constitute & apoint my beloved friends Alexander Henry & William Ouke merchts. of the City of New Brunswick Executors & my beloved wife Elizabeth moore my Executrix of this my last will & Testament (She only to Continue So as long as She remains my widdow) to See the same Executed according to my true intent & meaning Giving unto them full power & authority to Sell, or not to Sell, & dispose, or not to Dispose, of all & Every part of my sd. Real & personal Estate Lands Tenements & heriditamts whatsoever, & wheresoever, as they in their Judgmt. Shall think to the advantage Ease & benefit of my Sd. Children, And I do hereby declare this & no Other to be my last will & Testamt. utterly disallowing & revoking all former wills & Testaments by me heretofore made IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & affixed my Seal the Twenty Seventh Day of May in the year of Our Lord Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand Seven hundred & forty one

Signd Sealed, Published pronounced, & declared by the Sd. Alexandr. Moore to be his last will & Testament in the Presence of us the Subscribing witnesses

Alexand: Moore

Fran. Costigin sworn *21 March 1742/3*
Jan. D. Witte *Wm. Ouke* } *execrs Sworn*
Thos. Harding. sworn *Alexr. Henry* }

BE IT REMEMBERD that on the twenty first day of March 1742/3 Francis Costigin and Thomas Harding two of the within Subscribed witnesses personally came before me Thomas Bartow duly authorized to prove Wills & qualify Executors in the Eastern Division of New Jersey and they being duly Sworn on the holy Evangelists did Depose that they were present and Saw Alexander Moore the Testator within named Sign and Seal the within written Instrument and heard him publish Pronounce & Declare the Same to be his last Will and Testament and that at the doing thereof the Testator was of Sound mind and memory to the best of their knowledge and understanding and that at the same time the other witness within Subscribed Signed his name as a Witness as did each of the Depts Sign as a Witness in the Testator's presence

Thos. Bartow

BE IT ALSO REMEMBERED that at the same time Alexander Henry and William Ouke the Executors within named personally came before me and were Sworn to the due Execution and performance of the within Will & Testament according to Law (the widow of the Testator as is Said being married)

Thos. Bartow

Alexr Moores Will
of Middlesex
Proved 21 March 1742/3
Recorded in Book D of wills
pages 28 & 29
Engrossed.

The will was proved on March 21, 1742. It seems to establish that Moore died between May 27, 1741, and March 21, 1742,

although it is quite possible that the date of probate should be read March 21, 1742/43, especially as the will was recorded April 6, 1743. However, the widow Elizabeth had remarried before June 24, 1743, which seems undue haste if her husband had died that same year. It is not known to whom Elizabeth was married. She seems to have moved away from New Brunswick as no traces of her or of her children have been found there. Moore's son Alexander settled near the Pennsylvania line, and his son Henry apparently went to Pennsylvania, and it is possible that Elizabeth and her children removed to Pennsylvania.

On June 24, 1743, Alexander Henry and William Ouke, executors of the will of Alexander Moore, sold to William Wilson of New Brunswick the two houses and lots which Moore had owned in that town. The deed describes the two properties and cites the deeds by which Moore obtained them. According to the will, the executors were to be Alexander Henry and Ouke and the widow Elizabeth so long as she remained unmarried. The executors had been given power to dispose of the real estate for the benefit of the children. The widow had now remarried and Henry and Ouke sold the properties for five hundred and forty nine pounds and ten shillings "current New Jersey money at eight shillings the ounce." The deed was recorded March 1, 1744. As Moore had paid three hundred and fifty pounds for the two pieces of property and they were sold for five hundred and forty-nine pounds it seems to have been a profitable deal, even allowing for some difference in the value of the currency between the first purchase in 1730 and the sale in 1743.

In closing the account of Alexander Moore it can fairly be said that the events of his life show him to have been a man of enterprise, intelligence, ability and education, one who had an interest in church and state and who prospered in his worldly affairs.

The names of the children of Alexander Moore appear in his will. From the will it may reasonably be inferred that the two younger children were born to the second wife. In the printed *Abstracts of New Jersey Wills* it is stated that all the children were under age when the will was drawn in 1741, but the full will does not show this.

Alexander[1] and Mary Moore had the following children:

i. John[2].

ii. Alexander[2], who was born in 1712, and died in 1781, aged sixty-nine years, at Bordentown, Burlington County, New Jersey. By a New York marriage license dated June 13, 1738, he married Titia or Tessia Henderson. She was a daughter of James Henderson of New York City, whose wife was Thysie or Tessia Benson. The mother of Thysie Benson was Thysie or Tytje Claesen, thus showing the origin of a name which may later have become the Thersey or Theresa found in the Moore family. However, the gravestone of the widow of Dr. Alexander Moore gave her name as Letitia Moore. James Henderson owned considerable property in New York City, Albany County, New York, Ulster County, New York, and elsewhere. His will, made on October 7, 1743, was proved in New York, December 16, 1743, and in New Jersey, April 26, 1745. He mentioned the fact that he had advanced to Titia (Henderson) Moore the sum of three hundred pounds. On September 1, 1760, the widow Henderson in New York and Alexander Moore in Bordentown offered for sale land in Ulster County, New York. On January 4, 1773, Alexander Moore offered for sale the late "Tiesie" Henderson's real estate. Alexander Moore was a physician and practised for many years at Bordentown, a town near the Pennsylvania line. Moore had at least one child, a daughter Caroline, who married Colonel Bowes Reed, and died on November 6, 1789, aged thirty-four years. Alexander Moore of Bordentown should not be confused with the contemporaneous Judge Alexander Moore of Cumberland County, New Jersey (Enoch[3], John[2], Samuel[1] of Woodbridge, New Jersey).

2. iii. Henry[2], who was probably born in or about 1717 (*see further*).
iv. William[2].
v. Mary[2].

Alexander[1] and Elizabeth Moore had the following children:

vi. George[2].
vii. James[2].

HENRY MOORE

(c. 1717–1762)

HENRY MOORE

2. Henry[2] Moore (Alexander[1]), after his name was mentioned in his father's will, was first recorded on May 22, 1755, when he was married in Wintonbury Parish, Connecticut, now the town of Bloomfield. The entry reads: "Henry Moore from Pensilvania & Elizabeth Tuller married." There is no doubt about the identity of Elizabeth Tuller. She was born on January 17, 1721, at Simsbury, Connecticut, and was a daughter of William and Damaris (Cornish) Tuller. Through her mother she was descended from Richard Treat, a Magistrate and Assistant of Connecticut, and one of those named in the Charter of 1662; and from Henry Wolcott, the founder of a distinguished Connecticut family.

It has required long investigation and study to establish the parentage of Henry Moore. In order not to interrupt this account of his life the argument as to his identification will be presented separately at the close of his biography.

As has been told, Alexander[1] Moore died leaving a widow and seven children. The widow married again and she and the children disappeared from the vicinity of New Brunswick, New Jersey. One son, Alexander, Jr., is known to have studied medicine and settled in Bordentown, New Jersey, near the Pennsylvania line. It is quite possible that the whole family had moved to or near Philadelphia. When Henry Moore appeared in Connecticut he was a man of about thirty-eight years. It seems likely that he may have married before and it is possible he was the Henry Moore who married Sarah Thomas in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia on the eighteenth of the fifth month (July) 1737. This Henry Moore cannot be located in any Philadelphia records and his wife Sarah does not appear in the wills and deeds of Philadelphia County or adjoining counties. The records of Wintonbury Parish in Connecticut show that Henry Moore had to be baptized and "own" or accept the Covenant before he could join the church. This meant that he had previously belonged to another denomination.

Nothing is known of Henry Moore's movements from the time he left New Brunswick as a young man of about twenty-six years until his appearance in Simsbury in 1755. At Simsbury he married, had four children, enlisted for military service and died far from home. He never owned any land in or near Simsbury, although his wife had some land out of her father's estate. Even his occupation is uncertain as will appear when the inventory of his estate is studied.

From Moore's inventory we know that he had some education as he owned books and ink-pots. With our knowledge of his father and of his brother it would be expected that Henry would have received some schooling.

At first thought it is difficult to explain how Henry Moore of New Brunswick, New Jersey, could have even known of Simsbury, Connecticut, but there happens to be a satisfactory way to account for that. This explanation will involve a digression to discuss the preoccupation of many men in the Colonies with the subject of mining. Public officers and enterprising business men were deeply interested in finding copper, lead and iron, so when a copper mine was discovered at Simsbury outside capital promptly took over the property, and rich men in Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey tried to become richer through this ore.

One of the most active backers of this Simsbury mine was Elias Boudinot of New York City and Jamaica, Long Island, who, on April 24, 1713, paid two hundred pounds for a small share. This was a large sum for the times but within two years Boudinot sold one-half his share to Charles Crommeline of New York City for three hundred pounds, a very considerable profit. Boudinot's activities in the mine continued through various steps until his death in 1720 when he still owned one-sixth of the mine, but had borrowed heavily on his interest in order to develop the property. His heirs sold out his share to Andrew Fresneau of New York City on March 27, 1721. Gradually all the outside owners of the mine, who included John Low, Joseph and David Ogden, all three prominent citizens of Newark, New Jersey, disposed of their shares to Simsbury men, who had stopped all mining operations by 1745, lacking capital to carry on.

The interest of the Boudinot family in mining was not over and about 1750 Elias Boudinot, son of the man just named, leased for ninety-nine years a copper mine at a small distance from New Brunswick, New Jersey. This mine had belonged to Philip French, and was "a pretty good one," according to a traveller of 1759-60. The mine had been discovered between 1748 and 1750 and operations were started in 1751. There were other mines in New Jersey which deserve brief mention if only to show that the subject was of popular interest. Lord Stirling brought Cornelius Board, an engineer and surveyor, from England or Wales to search for copper, but found rich iron instead and built a forge at Stirling, New Jersey, between 1730 and 1736. At Second River or Belleville, now in the city of Newark, were copper mines worked at such profit by the Schuyler family that Colonel John and Colonel Peter were said to be the richest men in the Colony in 1731. In 1734, Governor William Cosby of New York wrote to the Home Government: "In the Jerseys is an extraordinary rich mine and some others are discovered there which afford a good prospect but in this Province none have as yet been discovered, tho' a good deal of money has been expended in search of them."

John Johnston of New York City and Perth Amboy, who held such offices as Mayor of New York, and Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, thus advertised in *The American Weekly Mercury:* "February 1, 1721. These are to give Notice, to all Persons who may have the Appearance of Copper, or other Mines, on their Lands, and are not inclined to go on with the Work themselves, That John Johnston of Perth Amboy and Company, will hire the Land of the Owners, and give them One Sixth Part of the Produce of the Mine clear of all Charges, and in Eighteen Months, or sooner, be obliged to provide Miners and go on with the Work."

A son of this man, Colonel Andrew Johnston of Perth Amboy, a great figure in New Jersey, kept a journal in which one reference is found linking a mine and one Henry Moore. Unfortunately, the manuscript of the diary is so difficult to read that the text which follows is not clear: "Aprill 21 [1744] Went from John Lawraueds [Lawrances's?] down the brook to look over the lands. Agreed with Josia Scudder to sell him a small lott where Drake had by my

consent built a mill . . . containing about 18 acres (mines excepted). . . . Then lookt over the Mine lott; the greatest part of it is good land, but hilly and stoney; a large p's [piece] of fine low land or meadow between the Mine house and the river. Now settled on this lott Albert Derlind, - - - [?] Buck, with Coxes survey (they have leased from him), Henry Moore and Jas. Langworthy below Coxes survey, on a p's and joyning the small neck."

Perhaps this is our Henry Moore and perhaps not, but certainly Henry Moore of New Brunswick knew about Simsbury and its mine. It will be recalled that his father Alexander Moore had many influential Huguenot friends and he certainly knew the Boudinot family in New York City, as well as in New Brunswick. It is of further interest to note that the senior Elias Boudinot, he with the Simsbury interests, lived in Jamaica, Long Island, the latter part of his life. Here also lived at times James Henderson whose daughter married Alexander Moore, Jr., brother of our Henry Moore. Also, there lived in Jamaica for a time Seth Moore, a Scotch-Irish schoolteacher, whose will was filed in Jamaica, in New York City, and also in Philadelphia. As will appear, Henry Moore named his second son Seth, and it is believed there was some relationship between Henry and Seth Moore.

References to Henry Moore on the Simsbury records are few. After his marriage, noted in Wintonbury Parish, that church has these entries:

December 14, 1755. Henry Moore an adult person baptized, aged perhaps 38 years.

December 14, 1755. Henry Moore owned Covenant and his wife renewed ye Covenant.

February 1, 1756. *Henry ye child of Henry Moore of Scotland baptized.*

May 22, 1763, *Seth Moore, baptized May* 22, 1763, *as son of Widow Elizabeth Moore.*

In the Simsbury town records appear the births of Henry Moore's four children.

It might be well to define here some of the more frequent local

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MAP OF SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT, ABOUT 1730

(Courtesy of Connecticut State Library)

names for the region around Simsbury known to Henry Moore, as some of these names have disappeared. Poquonnock, now spelled with only one "n," is an ancient village within the present bounds of the town of Windsor. Scotland is a locality within the town of Simsbury. Moretown is the extreme south part of the town of Westfield, Massachusetts. Turkey Hills was formerly a parish of Simsbury and is now the town of East Granby. West Simsbury is now the town of Canton. Wintonbury is now the town of Bloomfield. It was formerly an ecclesiastical parish comprising parts of the towns of Windsor, Farmington and Simsbury, hence the name Win-ton-bury.

The record of Henry Moore's service in the Expedition to Havana, Cuba, and his death in service, is supported by official records, although the known details are not many. The General Assembly of Connecticut in March, 1762, had resolved to raise 2,300 men, officers included, for the coming campaign, "to march to such place or places in North America as his Majesty's said Commander-in-Chief shall appoint," this force to be divided into two regiments of twelve companies each. It is unlikely that the men who enlisted were aware that they might be required to spend a summer in the heat and fever of Cuba, but the first of these two regiments, less the tenth company, was sent off on this futile campaign. This first regiment was commanded by Phineas Lyman of Suffield, Connecticut (now in Massachusetts), who held commissions of Major General, Colonel and Captain at the same time. As a General he commanded the expedition, as a Colonel the regiment, and as a Captain the first company. This was the British system, by which no officer higher than a Captain received pay, the field and general officers having perquisites which often permitted them to acquire considerable wealth out of a large command. They could realize on such things as the sale of commissions, the supply of uniforms, and the furnishing of ammunition, shelter and food. When a company had a field officer as its nominal Captain there was another Captain who exercised the routine command. The Seventh Company of the First Regiment was commanded by Noah Humphrey of Simsbury, who had forty-seven men, chiefly from his own town. Henry Moore enlisted on March 20, 1762, in this company.

The investment of Havana was made by a British fleet under the command of Admiral Sir George Pocock and land forces under the Earl of Albemarle. The siege continued from June until August when the city capitulated, after severe losses on both sides. The British leaders levied great sums on the city and the church and held Havana until peace came in 1763.

The soldiers who went to Havana had a fearful experience, chiefly suffering from sickness rather than dying in battle. It is believed that less than one-third of the regiment returned home. Of Captain Humphrey's forty-seven men twenty-two had died before leaving Havana. Of the full strength of the regiment, eight hundred and two men, on the last return, made October 16, 1762, only forty men were fit for duty.

Henry Moore's death on July 29, 1762, showed that he died on the passage down, as Havana was not reached until August 10th. He was almost certainly buried at sea. It is very doubtful that he would ever have returned to his home in Connecticut. Fourteen men had gone out from among his immediate neighbors of Turkey Hills and only two came back.

Although Henry Moore died on July 29, 1762, his widow does not seem to have learned of her loss for almost a year. Her position must then have been tragic. Her husband's estate was a small one and she had four small children on her hands, the eldest seven years old and the youngest, who had never seen his father, less than a year in age. The widow Elizabeth went to court on July 5, 1763, and was granted letters of administration on her husband's estate, signing a bond with Gideon Burr of Windsor.

The bond was a printed form with certain words and declarations written in. It read substantially as follows:

KNOW ALL MEN. etc. That we Elizabeth More of Symsbury & Gideon Burr of Windsor in the County of Hartford are holden and firmly bound unto Daniel Edwards Judge of Court of Probate for the District of Hartford, etc. Dated at Hartford 5 Day of July 1763.

Elizabeth More administratrix of all and singular Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Estate of Henry More deceased, to make a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular, the goods and chattels, before the first

Tuesday of September next ensuing. . . . And further Do make or cause to be made a true account of said administration at or before the first Tuesday of July 1764, etc.

her
ELIZABETH X MORE
Marke
Gideon Burr

Signed, Sealed & Delivered
in the presence of
Thos. Curtis
Elijah Goodrich

Endorsed: Adminst. Bond Estate
Henry More
5th July 1763

The inventory of Henry Moore's estate was promptly presented. It follows in full.

The Inventory of the Estate of Hennery Moor Late of Simsbury Decd. Tackin October the 16: = 1763 - - - -

A caster hat 16/0 a Broad Cloath Coat 29/	*2.5.0*
a hollon shirt 9/0 a Pair of Boots 11/0	*1.0-0*
one yard and a quarter of Ratten 13/9	*0.13.9*
one dozen Buttons	*0.0.8*
one Stick (?) of mohare 0/6 halfanoldsheet 1/0	*0-1-6*
one Shet 7/6 a pair cotton Sheets 19/0	*1-6-6*
Dito 4/0 old towSheat 1/3 Two table Coaths 1/6	*0-6.9*
a Pair of Vallencis 7/0 a Pair of cotton Pillow Cloaths 5/0	*0-12-0*
a Pair of two Pillow Cloaths 4/0 one Sackin Napcin 1/6	*0-5-6*
one Pair Diaper Dito 0/10 a Sackin Bag 1/3	*0-2-7*
a Bedquilt 25/0 a fether bed 30/ one Bolster 3/0	*3-18-0*
under Bed 7/0 a Bedsted 2/0, two Pillows 1/6	*0-10-6*
A beed Cord 2/0 Dimon Blanket 4/0 Dito 3/0	*0-9-0*
one wollin Sheet 7/0 a old Bedtiken 1/6 old Bolster 1/6	*0-10-0*
Sermon Book 0/4 an a Compt Book 0/9 a Bible 2/6	*0-2-7*
old Saddle 10/0 a Pair of tape Lains /9	*0-1-7*

fier slice 2/0 Pair of Tongues 3/0 Frying Pan 3/9	*0-8-9*
a Tramil 5/0 Dito 2/6 a warming pan 12/0	*0-19-6*
Looking Glass 0/9 three knives and forks 2/0	*0-2-9*
an Iron Pot and Pot hooks 2/6 Iron Kittle 6/6	*0-9-0*
a Butter tub 1/0 - Pail 1/6	*0-2-6*
Two old pails 1/3 - Brass Skillit and frame 4/0	*0-5-3*
Meel Sive 1/0 an old Reel 0/8 Quart cup 3/0	*0-4-0*
an old Pint cup 1/3 Earthern Pot 0/4	*0-1-7*
Three wodden Bowles 3/0 Dito 0/6 a Powdning tub 1/8	*0-5-2*
Suit tub 1/6 an old wash tub 0/0	*0-2-3*
Seven Trenchers 0/7 a choppin Knife 2/0	*0-2-7*
one Syder Barriel 1/6 a Pair of Cards 3/6	*0-4-0*
Earthern Bottle 1/4 spice morter 0/6	*0-1-10*
one wodden Platter /8 a Puter Plates 3/6	*0-4-2*
Dito 2/6 four Puter Plates 5/0	*0-7-0*
	£16-6.9

Tee Pot 4/0 one Puter Porringer 1/0 two Porringers 1/6	*0-6-6*
two Pint Bassons 1/6 a set of tee Disher 7/0	*0-7-6*
Halfadozenof tee spoons 1/0 a Glass Bottle /6	*0-1-6*
Three Pint Bassons 2/6 one Quart Basson 2/0	*0-4-6*
Dito 1/3 - Pepper Box 0/4 Grater 0/3 half Drham Cup	*0-2-2*
Seven spoons 1/0 one Pair of Shears 0/8	*0-1-8*
Box Iron 5/0 two heters 1/6 - chest 3/0	*0-9-6*
Five small Chears 11/0 Great Chear 1/3 half Busshell 2/0	*0-14-3*
Great wheel and spindle 4/0 a Pair of Bridle Bits 2/0	*0-6-0*
a Pair of hatchets 6/0 Small gimblet 0/2	*0-6-2*
a Small file 0/2 a Burning Iron 0/4	*0-0-6*
Biar Barrels 2/6 a chest with drawers 20/0	*1-2-6*
a Brass Ink Pot 1/2 Leather Ink Pot 0/9	*0-1-11*
five alls 0/6 a Drawing Knife 3/0	*0-3-6*
a Pair of Nippers 0/9 Round Table 10/0	*0-10-9*
Long Table 2/0 old Cradle 0/9	*0-2-9*
Two stacks of wheat and messlin 3 - 16 - 6	*3-16-6*
one stack of rye 7/0 one stack of hay 40/0	*2-7-0*
Two shuttles 1/4 a Pair of temptes 2/0	*0-3-4*

a Tradle for Loom 0/9 a Quilling wheal 2/0	*0-2-9*
a Pair of Cloath Looms 25/0	*1-5-0*
Four swine 5 10, Calve Skins 4/0	*5-14-0*
Sum over Leather 3/0 old ax 2/6	*0-5-6*
Two Stears £5.5.0 one Cow £2.15.0	*8-0-0*
	26-16.-0
	16- 2 9
	£43- 2 -9

The above Inventory was Tacken by us the Subscribers under oath.

Francis Barnard
Elephelet Mitchelsome

Endorsed: Inventory of Henry Moors Estate, Exhibited under oath by Elizabeth Moor administratrix on Estate July 9th 1763 and accepted. per D. Edwards Judge of Probate. fee 2/6. Entered. Compared.

After studying the inventory of Henry Moore's estate, Homer W. Brainard, a genealogist who is also an educator, reported that he believed that Henry Moore must have been a teacher, stating that "in those early days, reading by the scholars was confined entirely to the Holy Word, and as they had no separate copies a single volume was passed along for each pupil to read in turn. Ink-pots too were not numerous and the boys often made use of those of the school master." It will be noted that Henry Moore owned a Bible, a book of sermons, a brass inkwell and a leather one.

In speculating whether Henry Moore might have been a schoolmaster, it should be recalled that Seth Moore of New York City, Jamaica, and elsewhere, was a teacher, that Henry Moore's eldest son served on a school committee, that Henry's eldest granddaughter taught school, and that later evidences of a particular interest in schools appeared among his descendants.

A copy of the inventory was submitted to Albert C. Bates, Librarian of the *Connecticut Historical Society,* and an authority on the history of Simsbury and its environs. He has made the following comment: "While the having of two ink pots is unusual, I do

not think it could be inferred from that and from the few books that he had, that he was a school master. Practically every family had a Bible and many families had one or more small books, such as sermons or other religious books. The inventory is peculiar in that, while it contains items of grain and animals, it does not contain any items of farm tools, such as are usually found in the old inventories. The items of hatchets, gimlet, file, burning irons, nippers and drawing knife might indicate that he was some kind of a tradesman engaged in making some thing, in the manufacture of which such implements might be used. Yet there is not number or variety sufficient for any great amount of such work. Frankly, I am puzzled to know what his occupation could have been. As he kept some stock and kept hay and grain, he must have done some farming, but apparently he was not an extensive farmer."

Creel Richardson, M.A., of Ozark, Alabama, who has made the most complete study of the Simsbury mine, has written: "I have several inventories of tools, one of Boudinot, used in the mine, but nowhere do I find any similar to those mentioned in the Moore inventory. My guess would be that these tools were used in some kind of shopwork, and not in connection with the mine." Nevertheless the authors believe, after due consideration of all the circumstances, that not only did Henry Moore hear of Simsbury because of the Simsbury mine, but that his removal to that town was in some way connected with the mine. It is not possible, however, to venture further suggestions as to the nature of his occupation.

Elizabeth (Tuller) Moore, the widow of Henry Moore, married as her second husband Noah Wait (Waite, Weight). They were married July 24, 1764, at the present Bloomfield, Connecticut, the entry reading: "Noah Weight of Turkey Hills and widow Elizabeth Moore of Scotland." NoahWait was born February 20, 1712, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and first married one Esther, whose surname is unknown. She died August 27, 1755, at Northampton, leaving four children, namely: Joseph, born at Northampton, November 17, 1749; Samuel, born at Northampton, August 4, 1751; Esther, baptized January 13, 1754; and another Esther, baptized August 24, 1755. The eldest child lived but the other three died as infants. The Wait family to which Noah, the father, belonged was

THE MOORE HOME AT GREENE, NEW YORK

centered in what is now Southampton and Easthampton, Massachusetts.

When Noah Wait was twenty years old in 1732 his brother Joseph died and by his will left all his estate to "my three younger brothers, Samuel, Jonathan and Noah." This estate was a lot on which a house and barn stood, the land being on the south side of the Manhan River, and also a right in a saw-mill under the mountain, with cattle, horses, a shop and tools. Samuel Wait died early in 1746 and left all his estate to his brothers Jonathan and Noah. On July 10, 1754, Jonathan and Noah Wait signed a partition agreement with two deeds. The deeds were alike except that one was from Noah to Jonathan and the other from Jonathan to Noah. Noah was to have the east end of the homestead, the mowing lot, and land lying on the Manhan River, "so long as they (the two brothers) shall live together in the same house, they and their families." Jonathan was to have the west end of the house. Some things were still to be in common, as the fruit of the apple orchard. Noah's wife is mentioned in these agreements, which style both men as husbandmen. Noah signed with his mark. On February 4, 1758, Noah Wait sold to Jonathan Clap of Northampton for one hundred and sixty pounds, "one half of sundry parcels of land lying in common with my brother, being the northerly half of said Waits farm in Northampton, also land in Southampton being a grant by the town to my brother Joseph Wait deceased."

Having disposed of his property in and around Northampton, Noah Wait moved to Simsbury, Connecticut, where he bought a place in the parish of Turkey Hills, now East Granby, on May 2, 1758. John Humphrey and Mary Hurlburt of Simsbury were empowered in 1757 to sell the estate of the late Nathaniel Hurlburt of Simsbury and for thirty-eight pounds they sold it to Noah Wait of Northampton. It consisted of two parcels of land in Simsbury on the north side of the river, one of ten acres bounded north by the land which Wait bought that same day from Reuben Hurlburt, east by the land of Gideon Moor and Ashbel Moor, south by the river, and west by a passway or highway, and the other parcel had twelve acres, bounded north by the highway, east by the passway, south by the land in the first parcel, and west by land belonging to Joseph

Alderman, Jr., with dwelling house and orchard included. From Reuben Hurlburt, Wait bought for ninety pounds and ten shillings twenty acres, bounded by the river, the highway, the land of Captain Benjamin Adams, the land of Gideon Moor and Ashbel Moor, the land lately belonging to Nathaniel Hurlburt, and by the passway.

Within a few years Noah Wait had decided to leave Simsbury. On March 5, 1765, he sold for sixty pounds to Reuben Hurlburt, Elnathan Alderman and James Alderman of Simsbury, two pieces of land "in Turkey Hills Society on the north side of the River over against Scotland." The first lot was of twenty-four acres and was bounded on the east by the land of Reuben Hurlburt, on the west by the passway, and on the north partly by land of Captain Benjamin Adams or land he had lately sold to Jonah and Micah Moor. The second piece of twelve acres was bounded east by the passway, south by the land of Reuben Hurlburt, west by land lately belonging to Joseph Alderman, Jr., and north by the highway, with a dwelling and orchard. Wait made on October 31, 1765, an agreement with Asa Matson to dispose of land inherited from William Tuller, father of Wait's wife. The three were jointly seized of land in Simsbury in the half mile tier of lots within the west mountain. The land had been laid out to William Tuller's heirs with the assistance of David Adams and Amos Willcocks who had made a partition, which then "apparted" to Elizabeth Wait land on the south side of the lot and other land to Asa Matson. Each party to the partition now released and quit claimed to the others.

Noah Wait having sold out his lands in Simsbury in 1765, about a year after his marriage to the widow Elizabeth Moore, disappears from the Connecticut records. An examination of the records of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where Henry[3] Moore is later to be found, established that Wait did not buy any land there. It is possible that Wait moved to New York State where the 1790 Census shows many of the Northampton Waits in new localities.

Noah Wait probably was the man of that name who appears on a muster roll of Captain William Lyman's company from September 15th to November 20th, on the Crown Point Expedition. The roll does not give the year but is dated at Boston on March 3, 1756. There was a Sergeant Noah Weight in a detachment of Berkshire

County, Massachusetts, militia from February 25, 1777, to August 27, 1779, during the War of the Revolution.

Henry[2] and Elizabeth (Tuller) Moore had the following children:

3. i. Henry[3], who was born on January 30, 1755, at Simsbury, according to the records. The year, as will be explained, must be a mistake for 1755/56, or 1756. He was baptized there on February 1, 1756 (*see further*).
   ii. Elizabeth[3], who was born on January 17, 1757, at Simsbury.
   iii. Sabra[3], who was born on May 14, 1760, at Simsbury.
   iv. Seth[3] who was born on September 27, 1762, at Simsbury, and was baptized there on May 22, 1763.

The Identification of Henry[2] Moore.
(c. 1717–1762)

The present authors are convinced that Henry Moore was the son of Alexander Moore but it seems advisable to treat the subject of his identification separately as many genealogists have worked on the problem, which was admittedly a very difficult one to solve.

At an early stage in the researches into the Moore genealogy the line had been carried back from the present generation to Henry[2] Moore. There could be no doubt as to the evidence collected to establish the descendants of Henry[2] Moore but there was long uncertainty over his ancestors.

The facts definitely established about Henry Moore after his appearance in Simsbury, Connecticut, will be here set forth in order:

(1) When he was married at Simsbury on May 22, 1755, he was entered on the church record as "from Pensilvania."

(2) When he was baptized at Simsbury on December 14, 1755, the church record called him "an adult person, aged perhaps 38 years."

(3) Also on December 14, 1755, the records of Wintonbury Parish stated that "Henry Moore ownd ye Covt and was baptizd and his wife renewd ye Covt."

(4) Henry Moore lived in Simsbury from 1755 until his enlistment as a soldier in 1762.

(5) Henry Moore owned no land in or near Simsbury and from his inventory does not seem to have been engaged in much farming. There may be deduced from the evidence of his inventory that he was a man of enough education to read and write, not by any means universal accomplishments in his day and generation.

(6) Henry Moore's children were named Henry, Elizabeth, Sabra and Seth. The eldest child, Henry[3] Moore, had children named Thersey, William Henry, Sarah Judd, Peter, Alvah Churchill, Olive Leonard, Daniel, Elizabeth and Sophronia. All these names appear among the immediate ancestors and relatives on the maternal side except for Henry, Sabra, Seth, William Henry and Thersey. The name Henry was, of course, given because it was the father's

name. The names Sabra, Seth, William Henry and Thersey may be assumed to have come in whole or in part from the Moore family.

In further reference to these established facts about Henry Moore some explanations should be added. Obviously, "from Pensilvania" meant that Moore came from the Province of that name, but it did not mean that he had spent all his life there. The entry that he was "aged perhaps 38 years" does not necessarily mean that he was exactly thirty-eight and therefore born in the year 1717. If one knew the circumstances under which the entry was made one could better determine the accuracy of it. Henry Moore was a man of some education and probably knew his own age, if he wished to tell it. However, the minister or the clerk of the parish may have made a guess as to the age. On the whole, it seems more likely that the age was a guess. If it was a guess, it may be that Henry Moore's age diverged as much as five years on either side of the age given, and he may have been born any time between 1712 and 1722. When Henry Moore owned the covenant and was baptized while his wife merely renewed the covenant it certainly meant that she had previously been a member of the same denomination while he had belonged to another.

The problem therefore reduced itself to these terms: if a Henry Moore can be found who was born perhaps in 1717 and certainly between 1712 and 1722, who had had the opportunity to have received some schooling, who had belonged to another denomination than the Congregational Church, who might have been in Pennsylvania for a long or short period, one whose family contained the names, Sabra, Seth, William Henry and Thersey, or some of them, and a Henry Moore who might have been in Simsbury from 1755 to 1762, and if no other Henry Moore can be found who meets these conditions, it may be considered established that the Henry Moore whose life agrees with these premises is that Henry Moore of Simsbury.

The Henry Moore born to Alexander Moore of New York City and New Brunswick, New Jersey, might have been born in 1717 or at any time between 1712 and 1722. His father was a man of education and position and his brother was a physician and

Alexander Moore would certainly have seen that his son Henry was taught to read and write. Alexander Moore belonged to the Church of England both in New York City and New Brunswick. Alexander Moore's widow married again and left New Brunswick possibly for Pennsylvania, and his son Alexander lived in Bordentown, near the Pennsylvania line. Moreover, New Brunswick itself was on the main highway to Philadelphia and a movement into Pennsylvania by any son of Alexander would have been natural enough. The probate and land records of every Pennsylvania County organized before 1755 have been searched without finding Henry Moore, so certainly he was not there for any length of time. Henry, son of Alexander, cannot be found anywhere else from 1755 to 1762 and might have gone to Simsbury, which was known to New York and other large cities as the location of a copper mine which had attracted a good deal of outside capital. Finally, Henry Moore, the son of Alexander, had a brother William, and the wife of another brother was named Titia or Tessia from which Thersey might have come. Among the descendants of Alexander Moore, Jr., are found William Henry and Henderson Moore. There was also a Seth Moore, a Scotch-Irish schoolmaster who owned property in New York City, Jamaica, New York, and in Pennsylvania, in all of which places the family of Alexander Moore had connections and associations, and this Seth Moore may easily have been a relative of Alexander Moore.

Henry Moore, the son of Alexander, therefore comes close to meeting all the conditions, but it was also necessary to study other Moore families to make certain that there was no other Henry Moore who could meet them. For that reason an intensive examination was made of all the Moore families in the American Colonies from 1620 to 1730 and the results of that investigation, given in this book, show that there is no other Henry Moore whose life can be reconciled with what is known of Henry Moore of Simsbury.

Comment on this matter might be extended along a few paths. In the first place, previous investigators have naturally made much of the fact that Henry Moore went to Simsbury, a town with many of the name of Moore in it, and settled down among them and it seemed certain that he must be related to them. Most of these

Simsbury Moores were descended from Andrew[1] Moore of Windsor and Simsbury. There were also in the neighborhood many Moores descended from Thomas[1] Moore of Windsor, a different family from that of Andrew. Genealogies giving the descendants of both these families for several generations appear elsewhere in this book and it is certain that Henry Moore did not belong to either family. If there had been a Henry in either family born at about the right time he would still have failed to meet the other conditions which have been outlined. In this connection, it may be stated that William[3] Moore of Simsbury (William[2], Andrew[1] of Windsor) died in East Jersey in 1739, leaving a will which mentioned his sons but did not name them, but this William could not have been the father of Henry Moore of Simsbury as some have thought, as William was not born himself until 1712. This William Moore, it might be added, lived in Middlesex County, New Jersey, as did Alexander Moore, and the family of Alexander may also have heard of Simsbury and the Moores there from William Moore.

There was also a Henry Moore who lived in Middlesex County, New Jersey, who married Mary Dudin in 1747. He was a Scotch-Irish schoolmaster and moved about, as he taught in New York City. This Henry Moore, who was a grandson of Matthew[1] Moores of Newbury, Massachusetts, and Woodbridge, New Jersey, was killed by a fall from his horse in 1767, all of which appears in the account of the descendants of Matthew Moores.

Another Henry Moore who received study was a son of Gershom[3] Moore (Gershom[2], Rev. John[1] of Newtown, New York). This family was Presbyterian and Gershom[3] Moore had a brother Samuel who went to Hopewell, New Jersey. The records of the Presbyterian Church of Newtown show that this Gershom[3] Moore was not married until 1721. His son Henry may have been born in time to have been Henry of Simsbury but he does not fit any of the other conditions.

Still a third Henry Moore who received much attention from other searchers was one born in 1719, the son of Thomas[4] Moore (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1] of Southold, New York). Previous investigators have assumed from one authority excellent historically but indifferent genealogically, that he was the American Revolu-

tionary soldier who was a refugee from Long Island to Connecticut in 1776. He was not the refugee but he continued to live in Southold, where his wife died in 1758. The refugee Henry Moore was a son of Daniel[4] (Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1] of Newtown, New York), and his father Daniel was not born until 1709. A record of the descendants of the former Long Island Moore family, as well as of the latter, appears later in this book.

Several references have already been made to Seth Moore, the Scotch-Irish schoolmaster, and he should be further identified. On February 25, 1742, he applied for a grant of forty more acres in the present Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He wished this land to adjoin his other land so that he would have two hundred and twenty-eight acres altogether. He seems to have received the grant, but he did not take up the land. Nothing more is known of him until he drew his will on March 22, 1765. This will was proved in Jamaica, Queens County, New York, on October 20, 1766, in New York City on October 21, 1766, and was put on file in Philadelphia. In the probate record Seth Moore is referred to as a schoolmaster. The will left all the estate to his brothers Isaac, William and Moses, and to his sisters, Jane, Martha, Esther, Ann and Rachel. The brothers Moses and Isaac were then living in Ballyline, near Londonderry, Ireland.

The authors believe, from long and close study of the Moore families that Alexander[1] Moore of New York City and New Brunswick, New Jersey; Matthew[1] and Samuel[1] Moore of Newbury, Massachusetts, and Woodbridge, New Jersey, and Seth Moore of Jamaica, New York, were related in some way and came from the same part of Ireland.

The possibility naturally occurred to some investigators that Henry Moore might have been a Connecticut man who left Connecticut to visit the lands of the Susquehannah Company in Pennsylvania and then have returned home. It now is established that he does not belong to any of the Connecticut families of Moore but some brief mention of the Susquehannah venture seems advisable as little is now remembered about it and the dates of settlement are important in eliminating Henry Moore as a possible settler. Connecticut claimed that New England was granted by the King all the

VIEW OF WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ABOUT 1820
(Courtesy of I. N. P. Stokes)

tract of land from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, "except such places as were possessed by some other Christian prince or state." Under this claim Connecticut's own boundaries north and south ran westward in the same breadth to the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of the Dutch possessions, which later became the property of the Duke of York. The Connecticut Susquehannah Company was formed in July, 1753, and a purchase was effected from the Indians, a treaty with the Five Nations being signed at Albany on July 11, 1754. The Susquehannah Company now considered it owned about 8,340 square miles, all in the present State of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania contended that Connecticut had never owned this tract, stating that the King was deceived when he made the grant and that it ought to be restricted to reasonable limits. Further, that Connecticut had made no claim until after William Penn had received a charter and had extinguished the Indian titles.

The Susquehannah Company sold about 1,224 shares, many people buying half-shares. The list of share-holders in the section around Simsbury shows one Moore but he was not Henry Moore. The Connecticut records state that Henry Moore "from Pensilvania" was married in 1755 and it seemed plausible that he might have owned a share in the Susquehannah Company. However, the Company did not send out any surveyors until 1755 and then war with the French prohibited any settlements until the year 1762, when a few men went out. In 1763 about two hundred went there to settle and in 1768 there were 1,000 Connecticut people there. Before long there were 15,000 settlers. There is no reason to dwell further on the Susquehannah venture which brought about massacres and war between Connecticut and Pennsylvania men. It is sufficient that there were no Connecticut settlers on the disputed tract before Henry Moore had died in military service, and Henry Moore "from Pensilvania" in 1755 could not have been a participant in the Susquehannah venture in any way.

HENRY MOORE

(1756–1824)

HENRY MOORE

3. Henry[3] Moore (Henry[2], Alexander[1]), according to the Simsbury vital records, was born on January 30, 1755. The year must be a mistake for 1755/56 or 1756, as his parents were not married until May 22, 1755, and the son was baptized on February 1, 1756. The baptism was in Wintonbury Parish, now the town of Bloomfield, Connecticut. Henry Moore died in Newark Valley in the Boston Purchase, Tioga County, New York, on July 5, 1824, "aged sixty-seven years," according to his gravestone. If he was born in January, 1756, he was then aged sixty-eight years, five months and five days. On November 1, 1782, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, he was married by the Reverend Stephen West of Stockbridge to Lucy Churchill, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Curtis) Churchill, and a granddaughter of Samuel Churchill, and Elnathan Curtis. Lucy Churchill was born on November 22, 1762, in Stockbridge, and died June 22, 1846, in Newark Valley in the Boston Purchase, Tioga County, New York. Her gravestone gives her age as eighty-three years. She was actually aged eighty-three years and seven months. The Churchills of this family descend from John Churchill who was first noted in this country in the town and Colony of Plymouth in 1643. The Curtis family is that founded by Henry Curtis of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Among the ancestors in this group were John Doane, a Governor's Assistant of Plymouth Colony in 1633 and Robert Hicks, a member of the General Court of Plymouth Colony in the same year.

Nothing is known of Henry Moore from the time of his baptism until he enlisted as a soldier at Stockbridge in 1777. Whether he remained with his mother and stepfather, or made his home with his uncle William Tuller, who had removed to West Stockbridge, is unknown, but opinion inclines to the latter course. This uncle William Tuller was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, July 11, 1732, and married in February, 1757, Mary Matson. Tuller bought land in Stockbridge on December 29, 1774.

Henry Moore enlisted as a private in Captain Job Woodbridge's company, Colonel Abijah (?) Brown's regiment, on July 5, 1777. He was discharged on July 21, 1777, after a service of fourteen days. This company formed part of a detachment under Major Caleb Hide which marched from Stockbridge on the evacuation of Ticonderoga. Moore again enlisted on July 22, 1777, as a private in Captain William Francis' company, Colonel John Ashley's detachment of militia. He was discharged August 13, 1777, after a service of twenty-three days in the Northern department. Moore again appears as a soldier on two alarms in 1780. He was in Captain Ezra Whittelsey's company in the Third Berkshire County Regiment for "an alarm to the Westward," serving from October 20, 1780, to October 22, 1780, which was credited as three days. He went out again in the same company and regiment on November 5, 1780, for two days on an alarm at Saratoga. It will be noted that Henry Moore was once discharged on August 13, 1777, after service in the Northern department. The Battle of Bennington took place on August 16, 1777, and in that engagement were many men from Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Moore's service in that same month must have been part of the same campaign.

After the Revolution Henry Moore married and continued to live in Stockbridge. There he held some minor town offices. He was chosen hog-reeve on March 18, 1782, and again chosen as such at a town meeting held March 13, 1786, and still a third time on March 16, 1789, this last time at West Stockbridge. He was made Surveyor (inspector) of Highways on March 1, 1790, and also made at that time a member of the school committee. On February 19, 1791, the ear mark for Henry Moore's cattle, a slit under the right ear, was registered.

Henry Moore bought land in West Stockbridge in 1786, the deed being dated September 16th of that year. Nicholas Smith of West Stockbridge and Abigail, his wife, for one hundred and fifty pounds conveyed to Henry Moore of Stockbridge land in West Stockbridge, beginning at a maple tree at the most northwesterly corner of the land David Pixley bought of the heirs of the Reverend Thomas Strong, then turning west twenty-eight degrees south, one hundred twenty-four rods to a birch tree standing by the mill

pond, then south six degrees east, thirty-four rods, to a hemlock tree, then east five degrees south, one hundred twenty-five rods, and eight links, to a stake and stones, then north eleven degrees west, one hundred and five rods, to the bounds begun, containing forty-nine acres, and one hundred twenty rods of land, the country road through the same being excepted, also reserving one-half of a road two rods wide from Nathan Boughton's mill to the said road. This land had been sold to Nicholas Smith by David Pixley in 1782. On October 17, 1786, Henry Moore mortgaged his property to Henry Van Schaack. He borrowed at this time one hundred and twelve pounds and two shillings, giving notes for fifty-six pounds and one shilling to be paid on or before the first day of October, 1787, and the like sum on or before the first day of October, 1788, with lawful interest. The notes were dated September 18, 1786, the time when Moore bought his property. Moore seems to have failed in his payments, in six years only paying one hundred and two pounds on the indebtedness of one hundred and twenty-two pounds with interest of forty pounds, and Van Schaack sold his property and discharged the mortgage, March 26, 1792.

It seems probable that Henry Moore lost his property owing to the local troubles arising after the Revolution, culminating in Shay's Rebellion (1786–1788) in which Berkshire County was involved. Taxes were exceedingly burdensome and the means for payment were wholly inadequate. There is no record that Henry Moore took a part in the "rebellion" but he pretty certainly suffered from it.

In the beginning of the year 1799, Henry Moore removed his family from Stockbridge to the Boston Purchase in Tioga County, New York, and settled in Lot No. 178, in what is now called Newark Valley. He must have made a preliminary visit to Newark Valley as he witnessed a deed there in 1793. At first his family lived in a log house but afterwards he built a small frame house and later a larger one. In the later years of his life he lived at a place called after him, *Moore's Corners*. At the first town meeting of Berkshire held on March 1, 1808, Henry Moore was chosen as one of the two Poormasters. He was fence viewer of Berkshire from 1814 to 1816 and in 1827.

The Boston Purchase came about from a settlement by New York and Massachusetts of their conflicting boundary claims. Massachusetts asserted its ownership under its original Royal Charter of a large tract of land lying within the limits of the present State of New York. New York disputed this claim and the two States put forth their cases before a board of special commissioners meeting in Hartford in November, 1786. The commissioners quieted the claims of Massachusetts by awarding to that commonwealth a tract of land lying between the Owego Creek and the Chenango River. There were 230,400 acres in this area and it became known as the Boston Purchase or the Ten Townships. The land was sold by Massachusetts to settlers.

The town of Newark Valley lies in the eastern part of Tioga County, New York, and is bounded on the north by the town of Berkshire. It was first a part of Brown's Settlement, which was begun April 1, 1791, by five men from Stockbridge, Massachusetts. It was so known until March 14, 1800, when it was considered a part of the town of Tioga until February 12, 1808. The settlement became known as Newark in 1824, and as Newark Valley in 1862. After March 28, 1806, the town was in Broome County, as was Berkshire also, but on March 21, 1822, both towns were restored to Tioga County.

Henry[3] and Lucy (Churchill) Moore had the following children:

4. i. Theresa ("Thersey")[4], who was born on October 14, 1783, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts (*see further*).
5. ii. William Henry[4], who was born on May 23, 1785, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts (*see further*).
6. iii. Sarah Judd[4], who was born on March 22, 1787, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts (*see further*).
7. iv. Peter[4], who was born on January 15, 1789, at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts (*see further*).
   v. Alvah Churchill[4], who was born on February 8, 1791, at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and died on October 10, 1813, aged twenty-three years. He was buried in the Old Brown Cemetery, near Berkshire, New York.

THE LATER HOMES OF THE MOORES

vi. Olive Leonard[4], who was born on March 21, 1794, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and died on August 6, 1862, aged sixty-eight years. She was buried in the Old Brown Cemetery, near Berkshire, New York.

8. vii. Daniel[4], who was born on November 18, 1796, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts (*see further*).

viii. Elizabeth[4], who was born on October 20, 1801, at Newark Valley, Tioga County, New York, and died on October 10, 1875, aged seventy-four years. She was buried in the Old Brown Cemetery, near Berkshire, New York. She died unmarried, leaving a will dated October 8, 1875, and proved December 6, 1875.

ix. Sophronia[4], who was born on June 14, 1808, in Newark Valley, Tioga County, New York, and died on November 5, 1840, aged thirty-two years, four months and twenty-one days. She was buried in the Old Brown Cemetery, near Berkshire, New York.

WILLIAM HENRY MOORE

And the Fourth Generation

WILLIAM HENRY MOORE AND THE FOURTH GENERATION

4. Theresa[4] Moore (Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) usually called "Thersey," was born on October 14, 1783, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and died on August 31, 1861, at Newark Valley, Tioga County, New York. On August 27, 1801, she married Jonas Muzzy, who was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, on April 2, 1775, a son of Jonas and Sarah (Draper) Muzzy. He died on December 17, 1864, the last of the first settlers of Newark Valley.

Theresa Moore taught school in Asa Bennet's barn in the place later called Newark Valley, Tioga County, in the summer of 1799. In 1800, she taught in a log school house that was built in the corner of Captain Asa Leonard's orchard. In Asa Leonard's account book is the entry with Henry Moore: "By his daughter Thersey, time to keep school, 12 weeks at 5*s* 4*d* = £3. 4*s*." In the winter of 1801 she and her husband commenced housekeeping on a farm of fifty-five acres in the south part of Lot No. 58. They continued to live in that house until the spring of 1810, later moving about from one house to another in the same neighborhood. It was said of Jonas Muzzy that he never forgot the fact that he was born at noon, for his father required his services until noon of the day he attained his majority, and he often told of that last half-day spent in building a rail fence in a snow storm without mittens.

Jonas and Theresa[4] (Moore) Muzzy had the following children:

i. Lucy, who was born on July 17, 1802, and married Frederick Bean.

ii. Sarah, who was born on May 13, 1804, and married Giles Slosson.

iii. Henry Moore, who was born on December 20, 1805, and died on April 22, 1886. He married on February 25, 1829, Mary Ann Farrand, who was born on April 15, 1805, and died on May 14, 1843.

iv. Gilbert, who was born on May 11 or 12, 1808.

v. Sabrina Leonard, who was born on January 2, 1810,

and died on January 6, 1867. She married Henry B. Slosson.

vi. Mary Edwards, who was born on July 30, 1812, and married Marshall Hotchkin.

vii. William Henry, who was born on February 28, 1814.

viii. Alvah, who died on March 18, 1816, aged four weeks.

ix. John, who was born on May 20, 1817, and died on December 5, 1817.

x. Emily, who was born on November 5, 1818.

xi. Charles, who was born on November 25, 1820, and married Helen T. North.

5. William Henry[4] Moore (Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on May 23, 1785. At Berkshire, New York, on December 8, 1814, he married Caroline Ford, a daughter of Nathaniel and Caroline (Reese) Ford of Richmond, Massachusetts, and Newark Valley, Tioga County, New York. She was born on May 1, 1796, at Richmond, Massachusetts. William Henry Moore died in Berkshire, New York, on December 11, 1845, and his wife died on June 10, 1876, at Berkshire, New York. Both are buried in the Old Brown Cemetery, near Berkshire.

Caroline Ford, the wife of William Henry Moore, was descended from Martha Ford, a widow and the first of the line in this country, who early settled in Plymouth Colony, where her descendants were allied by marriage with those of the *Mayflower* passengers. Nathaniel Ford was twice descended from Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*, and was also descended from William Brewster and his wife, and his son Love Brewster, all passengers on the same historic voyage. Among the other interesting figures in the Ford ancestry were Lieutenant William Pratt, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, and Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Norwich, Connecticut.

When Henry[3] Moore moved from West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, to the Boston Purchase, Tioga County, New York, in 1799, his sonWilliam Henry[4] Moore was still a boy. He lived with his father in Newark Valley, Tioga County, until 1816, after his marriage, when he moved to the neighboring village of Berkshire.

THE MOORE HOME AT BERKSHIRE, NEW YORK

Early Berkshire has been described as "a neat, quiet little village, with an air of eminent respectability." It is located on the east branch of Owego Creek and is about six miles from Newark Valley.

William Henry Moore lived on the east side of the main road through Berkshire and had a store since burned down on the corner just north of his house. He is referred to on old lists as a "trader." Within a few years after 1820 he bought the next place south of his home and built a new store opposite the schoolhouse.

Moore was active in the affairs of the town of Berkshire. On March 23, 1813, he, and Captain Asa Leonard and Edward Edwards, were appointed Commissioners. Moore was Supervisor, the chief officer of the town, in 1821-1823, 1826-1827, 1833. He was Justice of the Peace in 1832, 1836 and 1840. From 1810 to 1812 and in 1817 he was Collector of Taxes and was Constable in 1819, 1821, and 1823. He was the first Postmaster of Berkshire. William Henry Moore appeared several times as dealing in real estate. In 1823 he sold one hundred acres in Berkshire, New York, to Roderick Chamberlain of Colchester, New London County, Connecticut. Moore appeared in other deeds dated 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827 and 1828.

William Henry Moore executed his will on April 9, 1841, and it was proved on February 13, 1846. A full copy follows:

In the name of God, Amen.

I William H. Moore of the town of Berkshire, county of Tioga & State of New York, being of perfect sound mind and memory; blessed be God. Do, this ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, make and publish this my last Will and Testament.

Firstly,

I devise that my funeral debts be paid,

Secondly,

I devise that all my legal debts be paid,

Thirdly,

I give and devise unto my dear and beloved wife, Caroline Moore, Two hundred dollars worth of household furniture, she to make her own selection of it, excepting one good bed and bedding is to be reserved for my son Nathaniel.

I furthermore give unto my said wife Caroline the further sum of Eight Hundred Dollars, to be paid her as her necessities may require. It would be my advise, that she place the last named sum at annual interest with good security, or so much of it as she can from time to time spare, making herself comfortable at all times.

Fourthly,

I give and devise unto my darling daughter Mary Moore One Thousand Dollars, to be paid to her in five equal annual instalments, after my decease, and if she should not at these times need the money, my advise would be, to loan the money with good security with annual interest,

Fifthly,

I give and devise unto my two darling daughters, Elizabeth C. Moore and Caroline Moore One Thousand Dollars each, without interest till they severally arrive at the ages of eighteen years and until after my decease, to be paid them in five equal annual instalments. The same advice as to loaning the money, which I have recommended to my daughter Mary, I would also apply to both my two daughters Elizabeth & Caroline.

Sixthly,

I give unto my wife Caroline and my three daughters above named the use of a good house and garden one Cow and the keeping of the same so long as they shall remain unmarried and shall choose to reside together.

Seventhly,

I give and devise unto my son Henry W. Moore, the balance of his account with me.

Eighthly,

I give and devise unto my dear mother, Lucy Moore, Thirty Dollars a year during her natural life in such articles as she may need for her comfort, and I especially enjoin on my son Nathaniel, if more is needed, and he can conveniently spare it he will do so.

Ninthly,

I give and devise unto my true and faithful son, Nathaniel F. Moore, all the residue of my estate both Real and Personal, subject however to the conditions hereinafter named; viz; that my two daughters Elizabeth C. Moore and Caroline Moore are to be well provided for by him, as to clothing, schooling and all the necessary comforts of life until they each arrive at the ages of eighteen years.

Tenthly,

I make and ordain my son Nathaniel F. Moore, and my brother Peter Moore, Executors to this my last Will and Testament, and to see the same performed to the true intent and meaning, and for their trouble and pains I allot to them my best wishes for their welfare, and to my brother Peter in addition to his services twenty dollars.

In witness whereof, I the said William H. Moore, to this my Last Will & Testament, have set my hand and seal the day and year above mentioned.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said William H. Moore, the Testator as and for his last Will & Testament, in the presence of us, who were present at the signing and sealing thereof.

WILLIAM H. MOORE.

John Torrey Berkshire Tioga County N.Y.
Charles F. Akins Berkshire Tioga County N.Y.

State of New York } ss: I Alanson Munger, Surrogate of
Tioga County }

the County of Tioga do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Statutes of the State of New York, upon proofs & examinations taken before me in the county aforesaid on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1846 by the oaths of John Torrey (the only surviving witness to the foregoing will) Robert Akins & Nathaniel F. Moore; that the said will was duly executed; that the Testator at the time of executing the same was in all respects competent to devise real estate & not under restraints & that the said Will is Valid & Genuine. And I the Surrogate aforesaid do further certify that the said Will & the proofs thereof are recorded in my office in Book Number, One, kept by me for recording Wills & testaments & codicils proved before me on pages 195, 196, 197, & 198.

In witness whereof I, the Surrogate aforesaid have hereunto affixed my seal of office at Owego in the said County of Tioga on the 13th day of February A.D. 1846.

A. Munger
Surrogate.

William Henry[4] and Caroline (Ford) Moore had the following children:

9. i. Henry William[5], who was born on September 8, 1815, probably at Berkshire, New York (*see further*).
   ii. A daughter[5], who was born in February, 1817, and died as an infant.
10. iii. Nathaniel Ford[5], who was born on June 23, 1818, at Berkshire, New York (*see further*).
11. iv. Mary Elizabeth[5], who was born on February 5, 1821, at Leonardsville, New York (*see further*).
   v. Nancy[5], who was born on September 23, 1822, and lived only seven weeks and two days.
   vi. Elizabeth Cook[5], who was born on October 31, 1825, probably at Berkshire, New York, and died on May 23, 1902, in New York City. She never married. She left a will, dated October 4, 1901, and proved at Owego, Tioga County, New York, on July 16, 1902. She left all her property to her nieces Elizabeth M. Waldo and Caroline E. Angell.
12. vii. Caroline[5], who was born on July 17 or 19, 1827, at Berkshire, New York.

6. Sarah Judd[4] Moore (Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on March 22, 1787, in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and died on June 7, 1856. She married Henry Ball of Berkshire, New York. He bought the old house of Dr. Joseph Waldow for fifty dollars on May 23, 1808, and moved it up to the place where his sons afterward lived on Lot No. 337. He died September 22, 1837.

Henry and Sarah Judd[4] (Moore) Ball had the following children:

   i. Henrietta, who was born on October 14, 1811, and died on September 16, 1862.
   ii. Gilson, who was born on December 29, 1812, and died on March 4, 1871. He married Rhoda Ann Johnson.
   iii. Sophronia, who was born in 1814, and died April 14, 1824.
   iv. Franklin, who was born on September 25, 1816.

He married Margaret Meagher on March 29, 1859.

v. Eliza, who was born on June 7, 1819, and died on November 19, 1840.

vi. Martin Henry, who died on July 28, 1875, unmarried.

vii. Susan Sophronia, who died unmarried in Berkshire, New York.

viii. Alvah Moore, who lived in Berkshire, New York.

7. Peter[4] Moore (Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on January 15, 1789, at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and died on May 23, 1861. He first married on January 1, 1824, Eliza Harper Hyde who was born on January 13, 1798, in Virginia, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Harper) Hyde. She died on May 3, 1858, and the widower married as his second wife, on September 27, 1860, Mary Almira (Smith) Copley, who was living in 1888. There were no children by this marriage. Peter Moore is buried in the Old Brown Cemetery, near Berkshire, New York. He lived in Newark Valley on the east side of Whig Street, in the first house above *Moore's Corners.*

Peter[4] and Eliza Harper (Hyde) Moore had the following children:

i. William Henry[5], who married Maria Angell. No issue.

ii. Charles Harper[5], who married Bernice Royce.

iii. Robert Franklin[5], who married Sarah Estelle Slosson.

8. Daniel[4] Moore (Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on November 18, 1796, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and died on July 6, 1858. He is buried in the Old Brown Cemetery near Berkshire, New York. On October 7, 1821, at Lenox, Massachusetts, he married Electa Porter, a daughter of James and Jerusha (Lucas) Porter. She was born on September 18, 1797, in Colebrook, Connecticut, and died on April 23, 1868, in Williamsburgh, Long Island. She is buried beside her husband. Daniel Moore was a farmer and schoolteacher. He lived on the north side of the road at *Moore's Corners.*

Daniel[4] and Electa (Porter) Moore had the following children:

i. Lucius Wells[5], who was born on August 14, 1822, and died on August 28, 1824.
ii. Lucius Alva[5], who was born on October 14, 1825, and died on September 24, 1826.
iii. Anna Jane[5], who was born on January 28, 1827, and died on September 28, 1879. She married George Sabin on January 15, 1870.
iv. Sophronia[5], who was born on August 12, 1828, and died on August 28, 1902. She married Martin Sears in April, 1861.
v. Frances Adelphia[5], who was born on June 20, 1832. She married George Earl on January 25, 1860.
vi. Henry Porter[5], who was born on May 7, 1835, and died on October 13, 1873, at Seneca Falls, New York. He married Elvira Miranda Clinton in 1862. She was a daughter of Lyman and Miranda (Stone) Clinton and was born on October 11 or 12, 1842, and died on August 7, 1871. Henry Porter and Elvira Moore had a son L. Clinton[6] Moore, born on July 10, 1867, who married Mary Hall on April 10, 1889.

NATHANIEL FORD MOORE

And the Fifth Generation

NATHANIEL FORD MOORE AND THE FIFTH GENERATION

9. Henry William[5] Moore (William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on September 8, 1815, probably at Berkshire, New York. He first married Henrietta Collins on September 18, 1836, at Berkshire. She was born on March 21, 1814, a daughter of Ralph and Hannah (Hickox) Collins of Berkshire. She died on September 16, 1838, in Iowa. Henry William Moore married, secondly, Sarah Jane Lane on May 2, 1847. It is not known when she was born nor when she died. He died on board the steamboat *Bay State* on the Missouri River on April 16, 1849.

Henry William Moore, who died at the early age of thirty-three years, is said to have been a lawyer and a man of considerable abilities. Shortly after his marriage he went to Iowa, where he and his brother owned some land. In 1845 he was living at Springfield, Illinois, and in 1848, had settled at Equality, Gallatin County, Illinois, his home until he left on April 3, 1849, with fifteen friends, for California. Within a few days of his departure Moore died.

Moore had been caught up in one of the great historic events of American history, that extraordinary movement of an army of men, from all parts of the world to the newly-discovered gold fields of California. While the presence of gold had long been known to the Spanish mission fathers, it was the discovery of nuggets by James W. Marshall in January of 1848 which fired the country. In 1849 great hosts came from all the seas and over the plains. The population of California in that year increased five times. There were three main routes: "Around the Horn," "By way of the Isthmus," and "Across the Plains." Moore must have planned to take the overland journey, which was usually along the Santa Fé trail with the eastern terminus at Independence, Missouri, from which point with the best of luck it took one hundred days to reach the gold mines.

Several letters from Henry William Moore have been preserved and are here introduced.

Springfield, Ill.,
Feb. 2d, 1845.

Dear Brother,

Your favor of the 16th ult. came to hand yesterday morning. Before replying to it, it is proper that I should state to mother, whose letter to me some time since I had but in part answered (from the fact that I then had no Bible in my possession) that I have read with great attention the 3d & 14th Chapters of John, and found much good instruction in them. The last named chapter, I had, in particular, resolved to make the man of my counsel, especially the first verse, which says, "Let not your heart be troubled," etc., but that part of your letter which states that mother will not live forever, but fears "that she is going to have fits one of these days," has almost left me comfortless, the 18th verse of that chapter to the contrary notwithstanding. Mother, being ruby, fair, and plump, (as when with delight I looked upon her, and as when with somewhat of wit you wrote of her,) I think should be satisfied that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof,—should not let her heart be troubled" with imagined swells and dropsical puffs, lest, like Nicodemus in the 3d Chapter of John and 9th 10th & 11th verses, she might be reproved. For, being weighed by Nathaniel, the Justice of the Peace, how is it that she knowest not these things? When Nathaniel speaks, saying, that the scale beam testifies 174, how can she doubt that that is not good flesh, and receive not his witness? Verily, this is strange, and "ought not so to be." - -

As for that Northern stage of the 16th January, and its (Valuable?) and valued freight, which interrupted the transport into which you seem to have been thrown by crowding thoughts of the probable happy result of Mr. Polk's Administration, I must exclaim: Who would not on that occasion have been interrupted - - have laid down his pen, thrusting by all and singular: Queen Bess is a great girl, & has a peculiar faculty of giving a warm reception. It will not do for her ever to marry, if she regards her husband as fondly as she does her present relative. Why, the poor fellow would be smothered with kisses, in less than a week, and wet his face with "womanly drops," whether he willed it or no! Did any of you jump more than ten feet high? Expect you had to make a new pen, for I don't believe you ever found the other to continue your letter with it. Well! I couldn't be there, which is hard though perhaps fair. Three cheers for Queen Bess - - kiss her for me - - Huzza, huzza,

NATHANIEL FORD MOORE

huzza - - Huzza, huzza, huzza - h ! "Away from school," and come back to mother ! Happy's the man that gets her, barring the smothering part.

Miss Cally is fat as butter! if 'twas old butter she could smell it some distance from where she stands, and then perhaps, gals, it would sell "for the same old price," after all. Is there any prospect that the heat engendered by the sparks you speak of will melt or - - anything? - -

My health is - - is - - wl ! pretty good.

Miss Mary Moore is at Binghampton (do you spell it with a p?) and homesick at that? If she continues so, or there is any danger from that cause, please inform me that I may refer her case to Mr. J. H. A. or that Owego gent. What's his name? I forget. -

The beef business, - Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, with a hatchet face, how are you sir? Glad to see you - - hope you will call on me again, sir - - this is a fine room of mine, sir, the front room, in the second story of the "Washington House," sir, on the North side of the public square, in the centre of which square, sir, is the State House - - 143 lbs. don't grow on every bush, sir, - what'll be the price of cattle in the market next year, sir, - this beef business are a great business, sir, take a chair - take a chair - they are strong - don't be afraid of breaking them, sir - - great many pretty girls here sir, not smitten with any of them, sir - call and see them, sir - don't be afraid of breaking them, sir - had "serious reflection" myself, sir - - all dispersed into thin air, sir.

Miss Mary Leon - - Mills? Is his Christian name Cotton? Or is he not the concern that W. C. Churchill had charge of at Lit Falls? Well, if he is a fine fellow, suppose - presume, I shall have to consent. He must be such for Mary has too much good sense to throw herself away - - else I spect she would have popped the question to me at Utica, during the then leap year. Be carefull Miss Mary - - this caution to her by way of return for the unexpected pleasure I derived in her company at Utica. My regards please present to her.

Retrenchment is the order of the day here, now, at last, in this poor indebted State - - $6. a day ! no sir - - "a change has come o'er the spirit of their Dream" - shall be happy if I get $4. this time. - - I don't work very hard. - -

I want to see you all much, and father particularly, so feeble is he

- - be kind to him, that I may see him again, and that you may enjoy his society and counsel as long as possible.

Well, Cotton was here the other day on his way to St. Louis to settle there, very agreeable this time, but thinks the people of Southern Ill. are ignorant, knows nothing of them though, except that most of them are Democrats. Spent last evening at a private party of several ladies and gentlemen, among them, one lady, Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. Representative Davis of McLean county, she knew all about Lenox people, Aunt Nancy and all, very intelligent and interesting, born in Lenox, didn't learn her maiden name. Tell Elizabeth to please to make my best respects to Messrs. Perkins and Taylor, fine fellows no doubt. Remember me to Grandmother Moore, got on them stockings now - and all else.

Affectionately
Your brother,
HENRY W. MOORE.

Write me again at this place on the rect. of this. Shall probably leave here somewhere about the first Monday of March.

Superscription
Nathaniel F. Moore, Esq.,
P. Master,
Berkshire,
Tioga Co.,
N.Y.

Equality, Gallatin Co., Ill.
Jany. 4, 1848.

Dear Brother,

You were kind enough, three years ago, to make me a quit-claim deed to certain lands in Iowa, which I entered in your name there, not expecting to live long myself and desirous that you should have them in case of my decease.

The deed, however, was made to a blank grantee, for the purpose of enabling me to fill in the name of the person to whom I expected to sell. I did so fill in his name, and sent the deed to a friend in St. Louis, to be handed over when the money was paid. It remained there several months,

and no person called for it. I now have it again but can make no use of it, as the blank is filled. I now have another offer for the land, and propose sending another quit-claim deed from yourself and wife to St. Louis to J. M. Johnson for one Thomas J. Saber of Iowa. I am quite desirous to dispose of the land as the taxes annoy me so much, from the difficulty of getting any person who will faithfully pay the money I send for that purpose; and will, if you please, try another experiment with a second purchaser. At your earliest convenience, please have the accompanying deed executed, acknowledged, and authenticated, and forward the same to me here, by mail. I have not received anything from your pen for so long a period, that I have forgotten when you last did favor me with a line. Yet, I have had the satisfaction to learn a few weeks ago, from sisters, Mary & Elizabeth that you and yours were well at their last advices, and, as they thought doing well. Be this so. - I glory in it, and hope there has been, and will be, no intermission.

As for myself, I have married again, but am afraid that otherwise I have not done well. I have made a good deal of money, it is true, and have earned much more that I have not received and never shall, but spend so much, that I sometimes find myself with very little in hand. It is not very hard to make money in this country, but it is hard to get it, and still harder to keep it.

My prospects, since I last wrote you (I think) have been somewhat injured in the division of our county and the consequent loss of our county seat. There is some hope, however, that it will be restored again by a re-action in the views of the people. In this, I do not place much confidence. I will wait for it until next fall, and if matters by that time do not shape themselves better, I shall have to remove again! This is unpleasant and unprofitable, but, in my profession, I must be at a county seat. I think somewhat of going to Peoria to reside, confessedly the most beautiful town in Illinois, on the river of that name, near the centre of the State, on the great river and canal route between St. Louis and Chicago. It now contains some 3,000 people and is thriving rapidly. I can see no reason why it should not always be — as it now is — to this State, what your city is to the Empire State; and Illinois at the rate of 200,000 in 5 yrs. is trying her best to catch up with New York. It is, beyond question, the finest agricultural State, by nature, in Creation. At the end of your two years engagement in Utica, could you not be induced to join me in

forming a residence in the nice young Utica of the Prairie State? Think of it, now. Perhaps, it would be a fine idea.

I am well, so is your sister Sarah Jane. - We are boarding at her father's, where I had before, during my residence here, ate my allowance.

One thing more before I close. Do you go to Berkshire occasionally? I hope so, and are not content to come away without looking a little after the wants and interests of our mother and sisters. I feel much for them, and would that I could meliorate their lone condition. I want some of them to come and live with me when I get settled — Though one of them, I learn from Mary's letter, from about this time, would have to ask a certain Mr. A. Ball? ! 's consent to such an arrangement. Sarah has just brought me some fine almonds fresh from N. Orleans and if I do not stop immediately to eat them, it might give offence, I must close, with a big piece of Orange in my mouth, by the expression of our united wishes for the welfare of yourself and sister Rachel and - - - !

Affectionately,
Your brother,
HENRY W. MOORE.

N. F. Moore, Esq.

Equality, Gallatin Co., Ill.
April 3d, 1849.

Dr. Brother,

In the course of an hour or two from this time (8 o'clock A.M.) with 15 others, chosen friends, your brother starts on an overland adventure to California, an adventure of some hazard, & from the exercise and plain living incident upon it, calculated to make me stronger & more healthy, if productive of no other good. I expect to be absent some 15 or 18 months, and in the mean time shall expect, after this notice, to hear as often as may be, by Cotton to San Francisco, from you. Mails, you know, proceed now monthly from N. York city to that place; and, in return for your kindness in this behalf, I promise to give you as frequent information of myself & of that country as circumstances will permit.

In the flying visit made last winter to mother, sisters, and friends I need not say I felt regret that it was out of my power to meet again, once more at least, if only for a short time, my only brother. I trust, however, that a year or two will enable me to have that pleasure, coupled with the

ocular demonstration of the Domestic bliss I hope and believe him to be enjoying, continued in fullest fruition until then and ever after.

I have but a moment to conclude this hurried note; and in doing this, permit me to remark upon a matter of business thus, and I hope I may be excused for again troubling you about it, as this may be the last communication it will ever be my privilege to make to you.

The N. E. 1/4 of sec. 20, and the West 1/2 N W 1/4 of section 21, in Township 69 Range 4 in Des Moines Co., Iowa, still stands in your name as owner of it.

I saw at Washington, this last winter, Hon. Shepherd Leffler of Burlington, in that county and that State, who told me he thought he could make sale of that land for me if I would empower him, or have you do so, for that purpose; and should he sell, would send the avails to my wife Sarah Jane who is now sitting by my side under her father's roof where she will remain during my absence, or to her father. I have this morning written to Mr. Lefler that I have requested this power of Attorney from you to be sent by you to him, and in case of sale to forward the avails as above. He is an early friend of mine, member of Congress from that State, and of known integrity and responsibility.

If you think proper to execute and have properly authenticated the enclosed power of Attorney to Mr. Lefler, and send it to him, with the request that he forward the avails of any sale he may make, pursuant to my request, as indicated above, it will greatly accommodate me in all probability, & if I should not survive to be accommodated by it, an act of justice may be done to those dependent upon me.

I wish I had time to write more, but my comrades in the Quixotic expedition admonish me to make ready to start. I therefore conclude by tendering you and sister Rachel, your justly valued companion, my heartfelt regards and best wishes for your united prosperity and happiness.

In haste,

Your affectionate brother,

HENRY W. MOORE.

N. F. Moore, Esq.

Sarah Jane spilled these spots here in passing over the ink-stand after diluting the ink with water and sends her kindest wishes to you.

A copy of a letter written to Mrs. Henry W. Moore, or that part of it in regard to land in Iowa, dated May 25th, 1850:

In the last letter that Henry wrote me he sent a blank power of attorney for me to execute, authorizing Hon. Shepherd Leffler to sell land in Iowa entered in my name, but 2 weeks after the time I rec'd it I heard of Henry's death & did not think best to execute it then. It has always been my wish & demonstration to have his wishes carried out in respect to it. Soon after his death sisters wrote me that you talked of visiting them in the course of that summer or fall & then I thought the matter could be arranged, but you were prevented from coming & it has been neglected.

In March I rec'd a letter from a man in Burlington who signs his name "Henry Moore," in regard to the land, which I enclose to you.

I wrote to Mr. Leffler at Washington in regard to the land & I enclose you his reply.

If you wish me to execute the Power of Attorney to Mr. Leffler to sell I will do so, or what else is best. I should think if what this Mr. "Henry Moore" writes about taxes is correct, it would have to be attended to soon.

My wife will write you a few lines about family matters.

Aff. Yours,

N. F. Moore.

Henry William[5] and Henrietta (Collins) Moore had the following child:

i. William Henry[6], who was born on August 23, 1837, and died on November 26, 1837, in Iowa.

Henry William[5] and Sarah Jane (Lane) Moore had the following child:

ii. William Henry[6], who was born on September 16, 1848, and died on September 26, 1848, in Illinois.

10. Nathaniel Ford[5] Moore (William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born at Berkshire, New York, on June 23, 1818, and died at Greene, Chenango County, New York, on June 20, 1888. He married Rachel Arvilla Beckwith on February 16, 1847, at the

RACHEL ARVILLA (BECKWITH) MOORE

home of Dr. Levi Farr in Greene, New York. She was born on April 5, 1818, probably at Triangle, Broome County, New York, and died on February 26, 1909, at Greene, New York. She and her husband are buried in Greene, New York.

Rachel Arvilla Beckwith was the daughter of Deacon George Beckwith of Litchfield South Farms (now Morris, Connecticut), and Triangle, New York. His father and grandfather were both ministers and both graduates of Yale College. The senior was a Fellow of the Corporation, that is, a member of the governing body of Yale, from 1763 to 1777. The founder of this family was Matthew Beckwith, who was an early settler at Hartford and Lyme, Connecticut. The family was a respected one and among Rachel Arvilla Beckwith's ancestors, through her father, were such distinguished figures as Governor JohnWebster, who was both Deputy Governor and Governor of Connecticut, and a Commissioner of the United Colonies; Richard Treat, a Magistrate and Assistant of Connecticut, and one of those named in the Charter of 1662; and William Pitkin, who was both Treasurer and Attorney General of Connecticut. Mary Bradley, the mother of Rachel Arvilla Beckwith, was descended from many of the early New Haven colonists, among the best known of whom was William Tuttle, one of the founders of New Haven, whose homestead became the first property owned by Yale College.

The mother of Rachel Arvilla Beckwith died when her four children were still young. The father, George Beckwith, married again but the four children were taken into the home of their aunt, Mercy Fanny (Bradley) Farr, wife of Dr. Levi Farr of Greene, New York. Dr. Farr's first wife, Mercy Fanny, died February 28, 1847, and Dr. Farr was married to Katherine Ford on August 14, 1849. This Katherine Ford was an aunt of Nathaniel Ford Moore, being a sister of his mother. After the death of Dr. Farr on July 22, 1859, at Greene, his widow married on July 11, 1865, William S. Anner. Mr. Anner died on July 28, 1873, and his widow died at Binghamton, New York, on September 13, 1880.

Dr. Levi Farr, whose family and affairs played a large part in the life of Nathaniel Ford Moore, was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on July 8, 1787. He went first to Montgomery County, New

York, and from there moved about the year 1807 to Genegantslet, Chenango County, New York. At that time Genegantslet was the commercial center of Greene Township and was much more important than the village of Greene but subsequently Genegantslet became a mere hamlet of a dozen houses while Greene grew to a respectable size. Dr. Farr was an important figure in his village and the surrounding country. He was a beloved and successful physician and acted as the adviser and mentor of the countryside. He was the first Postmaster of Genegantslet and the only physician there. In 1825 he moved to Greene, which was about two miles east of Genegantslet, and continued to live there until his death. In Greene he was a Magistrate and practised his profession. In 1840 he became totally blind. When he died the local newspaper said, in part: "His services were required over a large section of country and amid its spare and indigent population he became a prompt and ready medical adviser. His untiring devotion to his patrons of every grade, and his zeal in his professional duties gave him a well-merited reputation which was second to none in this section. Nor was his professional counsel alone required. On all occasions where public or private weal was involved, the counsel and advice of Doct. Farr were eagerly sought and cheerfully given. In all the walks of usefulness that have been needed to convert a wilderness to the abode of wealth and civilization, whether in a physical, moral or a pecuniary point of view, Doct. Farr has filled a large space in the public mind."

Dr. Farr left a considerable estate for the time and place. His legacy of $4,000 to the village school was a handsome gift. He made bequests amounting to about $48,000. To Rachel Arvilla (Beckwith) Moore he left $1,500. His widow, who died as Katharine F. Anner, left to her nephew Nathaniel Ford Moore the sum of $4,000, as well as photographs of her parents and the family bible. At the time Mrs. Anner drew her will, September 3, 1873, her niece Elizabeth Cook Moore was living with her at 133 East 128th Street, New York City. Mrs. Anner left considerable sums to this Elizabeth Cook Moore and to many other relatives of the Moore, Ford and Farr connections. To William Henry[6] Moore and his brother James Hobart[6] Moore she gave five hundred dollars

apiece. William Henry Moore also received the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia.* Nathaniel Ford Moore was made an executor.

As has been said, Rachel Arvilla Beckwith was taken into the comfortable and kindly home of Dr. Farr. It was in this house that she was married. Two of the invitations to her wedding have been preserved. One reads: "Miss R. A. Beckwith and Mr. N. F. Moore intend Matrimony, Tuesday 16th at 7 o'clock P. M. Come if you please to the wedding. Greene, Feb. 15th 1847." Another was differently phrased: "To Miss Laura Perry. Great wonders are to take place. Miss R. A. Beckwith & Mr. N. F. Moore are to be married at Doct. L. Farr's tuesday evening at 7 o'clock P. M. Come to the wedding. Monday 15th."

Rachel Arvilla (Beckwith) Moore attended the Congregational Church in Greene and was active in church work and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Of her a daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Henry Moore, has written: "She was a very unusual character. She was original and independent in her methods of thought and action. Her mind was almost masculine in its exactness and clearness of judgment. She was very quick-witted and could always hold her own in an argument with anyone, especially a man. I have never met or never known a woman who had quite her clearness and directness of judgment. We were very good friends and as in the latter part of her life her winters were spent entirely in our home, I knew her very well."

At the time of Mrs. Moore's death the *Chenango American* of Greene, New York, on March 4, 1909, published the following account, prefaced by a photograph of Mrs. Moore:

Mrs. Rachel Moore, widow of the late Nathaniel F. Moore of Greene, passed away at her home on South Chenango Street, Friday evening at six o'clock, aged ninety-one years. Mrs. Moore had been in failing health for a number of years, and her death was the result of old age. She is survived by two sons, William H. Moore of New York, and James H. Moore of Chicago.

The funeral was held at the home Sunday afternoon at half past two o'clock, Rev. George R. Foster, pastor of the Congregational Church, conducting the services. Interment in Sylvan Lawn.

Among those from out of town attending the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore of New York, their son Paul Moore, Mrs. Estella Moore and son, Robert, and Miss Katherine Edwards of Brooklyn, Judge Bradley, Mrs. Frank Payne and Miss Hannah Angell of Corning, Mr. W. A. Jewett of Elmira, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas of Glen Ridge, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Conklin of Earlville, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clinton of Norwich, Mr. Bloodgood of Owego.

Nathaniel Ford Moore's life and interests in Greene are covered in the columns of the *Chenango American* in the issue of June 28, 1888, as follows:

DEATH OF N. F. MOORE.

After a long illness, Mr. N. F. Moore of this village, died at his residence on South Main street, on Wednesday of last week, about 1 o'clock.

Mr. Moore had resided in this village about 28 years, coming here from Berkshire, N. Y., to take charge of the late Mrs. Anner's estate.

During his residence here Mr. Moore has been engaged in the banking business, and had held the office of justice of peace for two or three terms. For several years past Mr. Moore has had an office in J. W. Davidson's store, but his health would not admit of very active business pursuits.

He was an honored and highly respected citizen. He was a kind neighbor, a devoted husband and a loving father. Mr. Moore was a gentleman whom all were pleased to meet in the daily walks of life, being pleasant and affable towards all.

His funeral took place from his late residence Friday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Taylor, late pastor of the Congregational church, where the deceased attended, officiating. His funeral was quite largely attended by his neighbors and friends, and his remains were lovingly and tenderly laid to rest in Sylvan Lawn.

His two sons, Wm. H., and J. H. Moore, prominent lawyers of Chicago, were present and took charge of the sad duties imposed upon them by the death of their venerated father.

We shall miss Esq. Moore in the pleasant relations of life, and our sympathy goes out towards the stricken family in this their hour of sorrow.

This account errs in stating that Mr. Moore was a Justice of the Peace only two or three terms. He served in 1842, 1846, 1852, 1853, and 1858.

A copy of Nathaniel Ford Moore's will follows:

In the Name of God Amen.

I, Nathaniel F. Moore, of Greene, New York, being of sound mind and memory do hereby make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament.

First: I direct the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses and direct that a suitable monument be erected to designate the place of my burial.

Second: After the payment of my debts and expenses aforesaid I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Rachel A. Moore all of the household furniture, beds and bedding situated in the house in Greene, New York, where I now reside. I also give her the use of the house and grounds where I now reside, during her natural life, but in the event of her decease, I give and bequeath said house and grounds to my sons, William H. Moore and James Hobart Moore, to them and to their heirs forever.

In case, however, my said wife desires to dispose of or sell said house and grounds, the same may be sold and the proceeds of such sale divided between my said wife and sons as is hereinafter provided for the division of the rest, residue and remainder of my estate.

Third: I give and bequeath to my grandson and namesake Nathaniel Ford Moore, son of James Hobart and Lora Josephine More the sum of Five Hundred ($500) dollars for his name.

Fourth: All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate both real and personal I hereby give and bequeath to my wife, Rachel A. Moore, and to my sons Wm. H. Moore and James Hobart Moore in the following proportions viz: To my wife Rachel A. Moore I give and bequeath one-half (1/2) of said residue: to my son Wm. H. Moore one-fourth (1/4) of said residue and to my son James Hobart Moore one-fourth (1/4) of said residue to them and to their heirs forever.

Fifth: I hereby give my executors hereinafter named, full power and authority to contract for the sale of, to sell and convey any or all of my real estate wherever situated and to execute, acknowledge and deliver

a deed or deeds for the conveyance of the same, with or without covenants of warranty: to borrow money and to execute notes, mortgages and trust deeds upon any or all of my real estate to secure the payment of the same. I, however, direct that my homestead in Greene, New York, where I now reside, shall not be mortgaged or sold without the consent of my wife as hereinbefore provided.

Sixth: I hereby make, constitute and appoint Rachel A. Moore, my wife, and Joseph E. Juliand, both of Greene, New York, and my sons William H. Moore and James Hobart Moore, both of Chicago, Illinois, the Executors of this my will and expressly waive in their and each of their favor any and all bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as such executors: hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 17th day of June A. D. 1888.

NATHANIEL F. MOORE (L. S.)

The foregoing instrument was signed and sealed by the said Nathaniel F. Moore and by him declared to be his last Will and Testament in our presence who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses on the day and year first above written.

Lewis C. Silvernail, Greene, N. Y.
Ralph P. Crandall, Greene, N. Y.

Surrogates Court, Chenango County SS

In the Matter of the Goods &c of Nathaniel F. Moore, deceased.

We, Rachel A. Moore of Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., and William H. Moore and James Hobart Moore both of the City of Chicago in the County of Cook and State of Illinois the Executors named and appointed in and by the last will and testament of Nathaniel F. Moore late of Greene in the County of Chenango, deceased, do hereby renounce the said appointment and all right and claim to Letters Testamentary of

THE MOORE MEMORIAL LIBRARY AT GREENE, NEW YORK

the said Last Will and Testament or to act as Executors thereof, and pray the Surrogate of the County of Chenango to accept and record this our renunciation.

Signed in the presence of
Two Witnesses
M. F. Edwards
W. J. Russell

JAMES HOBART MOORE
WILLIAM H. MOORE
RACHEL A. MOORE

Chenango County, SS:—

On this 23rd day of June A.D. 1888, before me personally came Rachel A. Moore, Wm. H. Moore and Jas. Hobart Moore to me personally known to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing renunciation and acknowledged the execution thereof.

W. J. Russell
Notary Public

Chenango County, SS:—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct record of the last will and Testament of Nathaniel F. Moore, deceased, and of the Proofs thereof and of the Renunciation of Jas. Hobart Moore, Wm. H. Moore and Rachel A. Moore and that said Will, Proofs and Renunciation have been duly recorded this 5th day of July 1888.

W. F. Jenks, Surrogate.

The *Moore Memorial Library* at Greene, New York, was built by William Henry and James H. Moore as a memorial to their parents, Nathaniel Ford Moore and Rachel A. Moore. In 1934 the library contained 8,500 bound volumes.

Nathaniel Ford[5] and Rachel Arvilla (Beckwith) Moore had the following children:

13. i. William Henry[6], who was born October 25, 1848, at Utica, New York (*see further*).
14. ii. James Hobart[6], who was born on June 14, 1852, at Berkshire, New York (*see further*).

11. Mary Elizabeth[5] Moore (William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]), was born on February 5, 1821, at Leonardsville, New York. On July 7, 1850, she married William Torrey Angell. He

died before September 10, 1880, at which date his son James Ford Angell had William Henry Moore as his guardian. She died on May 23 or 27, 1863, in Dubuque, Iowa. Her husband was a brother of Maria Angell who married William Henry[5] Moore (Peter[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]).

William Torrey and Mary Elizabeth[5] (Moore) Angell had the following children:

i. Caroline E., who was born on January 19, 1853, and died on November 29, 1919.
ii. James Ford, who was living in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1926.
iii. William Henry, who was living in Muskogee, Oklahoma, in 1926.

12. Caroline[5] Moore (William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]), was born on July 17 or 19, 1827, at Berkshire, New York, and died there on March 9, 1911. She married on January 5, 1848, at Berkshire, Anson Ball, a son of Stephen and Polly (Leonard) Ball, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and Berkshire, New York. He was born on March 19, 1817, probably at Berkshire, and died on April 27, 1884, at Berkshire.

Anson and Caroline[5] (Moore) Ball had the following child:

i. Elizabeth, who was born on August 17, 1849, and died on January 31, 1920. She married Elijah B. Waldo on September 21, 1870. He died on January 25, 1920. They had three children: (a) Joseph Talcott, who died in infancy, (b) Louis, a physician living in Rochester, New York, and (c) Anson Ball, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM HENRY MOORE

And

JAMES HOBART MOORE

And Their Descendants

WILLIAM HENRY MOORE AND JAMES HOBART MOORE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

13. William Henry[6] Moore (Nathaniel F.[5], William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born at Utica, New York, on October 25, 1848, and died on January 11, 1923, at his home in New York City. On October 31, 1878, at Chicago, Illinois, he married Ada Waterman Small. Mrs. Moore was born at Galena, Illinois, on August 17, 1858, and is a resident of New York City. Her ancestry is given in the three-volume work, *The Descendants of Edward Small of New England* by Lora A. W. Underhill, published in 1910.

Mrs. Moore's father was Edward Alonzo Small, a distinguished member of the Illinois bar. He was a descendant in the eighth generation of a well-known Maine family, the founder of which was Edward Small, who served as one of the early Magistrates there. One of the outstanding forebears in the Small line was Captain John, of the fifth generation in this country. He saw service on the Louisbourg Expeditions of 1745 and 1758, and in 1760 was a Captain against the French in a campaign in which he met his death. Among the other interesting figures in the ancestry of Edward Alonzo Small were Isaac Allerton, a passenger on the *Mayflower* and a prominent and useful citizen of Plymouth Colony and New Amsterdam, and Francis Cooke, another *Mayflower* passenger. Among the ancestors of Mrs. Moore's mother, Mary Caroline Roberts, was John Mariner, the Huguenot.

William Henry Moore, as the son of well-to-do parents, had the best educational advantages. He attended the seminary at Oneida and the Cortland Academy at Homer, New York, and then entered Amherst College in 1867. During the college vacation he held the surveyor's stick on his first job for the railroad which later became part of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western, on whose board he served for many years. At the time of his death he was

the senior member of the Board of Managers of this road. Ill health prevented him from graduating with his class, and he went to Wisconsin, where he settled for a time at Eau Claire. There he began the study of law in the office of W. P. Bartlett, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. He spent a few months on the Pacific Coast and was admitted to the bar in the Territory of Washington. From there he went to Chicago, and began practise in the office of Edward Alonzo Small, whose partner and son-in-law he later became. After the death of the senior partner in 1882, William H. Moore took his younger brother, James Hobart Moore, who had recently been admitted to practise, into partnership. The firm soon became established as one of the best and most successful in Chicago, holding as its clients the great express companies, and the leading business houses and corporations of the city. William H. Moore was for some years the chief trial lawyer of his firm, and was constantly in court, where he was rarely unsuccessful. His wide knowledge of the law and natural abilities were supplemented by the greatest assiduity and application. William H. Moore was a gifted organizer, and as the head of the law firm of W. H. and J. H. Moore, he became one of the greatest financiers of the country during the movement for industrial centralization. He was one of the principal projectors of the Diamond Match Company, which, in 1889, was expanded from a Connecticut corporation with $3,000,000 capital, to an Illinois corporation with $6,000,000 capital. In the following year, 1890, several cracker factories were combined under the name of the New York Biscuit Company, capitalized at $10,000,000. William H. Moore and his brother were active in the management of the Diamond Match Company and the New York Biscuit Company, until 1896, when the stock of these companies depreciated to such an extent that their firm failed for several million dollars. The reputation and abilities of the Moores were so great that settlement with the creditors was made on the debtors' terms, without any formal declaration of insolvency or bankruptcy. An article in *Everybody's Magazine* said, in reference to the remarkable recovery of the Moores from these difficulties: "William H. Moore especially had that gift of power upon men which no one can quite analyze or define. He had a remarkably

able mind and a remarkable facility of movement. He was at once quick and sure, urbane and firm. - - But above all else, that ready, competent, imperturbably good-humored attitude of both the brothers counted. It seemed so inevitable that men whom failure could not daunt were to again command success." The confidence felt in the Moores was soon justified, as the outstanding obligations of the firm were rapidly liquidated.

In 1898 a trade war between the New York Biscuit Company and the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, a rival combination of Western cracker makers, was ended by the consolidation of these two companies and the United States Baking Company into one company, the National Biscuit Company. In December, 1898, the Moores promoted and organized the American Tin Plate Company, in February, 1899, the National Steel Company, and in April, 1899, the American Steel Hoop Company. All of these companies were consolidations in the steel trade, and these were the early steps in the process of forming the present United States Steel Corporation. As early as May, 1899, the Moores proposed to take over the Carnegie Steel Company, capitalized at $625,000,000 but William H. Moore was somewhat ahead of the times in contemplating such a huge capitalization. The Moores brought out the American Sheet Steel Company with $49,000,000 capital, and, in March, 1901, the American Can Company, with $88,000,000 capital.

Meanwhile William H. Moore's idea of a tremendous merger of iron and steel interests was gaining ground, and negotiations leading to this end were continued until February 13, 1901, when an agreement to finance the operation was signed in New York by the representative of a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan, Sr. As a result of this agreement the United States Steel Corporation was formed, which took over, among other concerns, the following companies controlled by William H. Moore: the American Tin Plate Company, the National Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, and the American Sheet Steel Company.

In 1901, William H. Moore, in association with James H. Moore, Daniel G. Reid, and William B. Leeds, acquired control of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, thus extending his

interests to a wider field. This group of men, who became familiarly known in Wall Street as the "Rock Island Crowd," assumed control of this railroad, and began a series of railroad transactions that rivaled the most ambitious undertakings of James J. Hill and Edward H. Harriman. Under the Moore management the Rock Island Road was expanded between 1901 and 1907 from 3,600 to 15,000 miles and from a property value of $116,000,000. to $900,000,000. This was brought about by buying the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, leasing the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, and acquiring the St. Louis and San Francisco system, together with other additions. William H. Moore was unquestionably the chief power behind this expansion, and the Rock Island became as much a Moore road as the New York Central was a Vanderbilt road.

William H. Moore withdrew from the practise of law, and after 1900 his office was in New York City, where he was occupied with his large railroad interests. He was a Director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Rock Island Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and other western railroads. He was also a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, but he gave up this and his railroad directorates because of Federal rulings. He remained a Director of the American Can Company, the National Biscuit Company, of which he was Chairman of the Board, and the First National Bank of New York.

He was a member of the Metropolitan Club, Down Town Association, Blind Brook Club, The Links, The Brook, Bankers Club of America, The Recess, City Midday Club, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, National Golf Links Club of America, Essex County Club of Manchester, Massachusetts, Army and Navy Club of America, Racquet and Tennis Club, New York Yacht Club, Garden City Golf Club, Myopia Hunt Club of Massachusetts, the Chicago Club of Chicago and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Judge Moore, as he was generally known, had an internationally famous stable. He was the owner of the celebrated *Forest*

HOBART MOORE

King, winner of the *Waldorf Astoria Cup*. He offered a prize, known as the *Forest King Challenge Cup*, for the best horse suitable for gig. He was an exhibitor at the horse shows of New York, Philadelphia and Washington. He backed the New York Show the last four or five years of his life at a considerable cost and supported the National Horse Show Association during trying years. He competed very successfully year after year at the International Horse Show of London, of which he was a Director. His country estate was at Prides Crossing, Massachusetts, his town home in New York.

A biography of William Henry Moore appears in the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography,* and has been largely drawn on for this account, as it had been approved by Mr. Moore's family and business associates.

William Henry[6] and Ada Waterman (Small) Moore had the following children:

i. Hobart[7], who was born on August 1, 1879, in Chicago, Illinois. He prepared for college at the Harvard School in Chicago, entered Yale College in 1896 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the Class of 1900. At college he was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. After graduation he spent a year in the Harvard University Law School and subsequently took a position with the First National Bank of New York City. Failing health obliged him to resort to the Adirondack Mountains, where he remained for eighteen months. On February 28, 1904, at Saranac Lake, New York, he married Ruth Winthrop Emmons, daughter of the Hon. J. Frank and Mary Winthrop (Cook) Emmons of New York City. He died at Saranac Lake, New York, on March 3, 1904. His widow married in 1911, Isaac R. Edmands, and is living at Brookline, Massachusetts.

15. ii. Edward Small[7], who was born on January 6, 1881, at Chicago, Illinois (*see further*).

16. iii. Paul[7], who was born on November 30, 1885, at Chicago, Illinois (*see further*).

14. James Hobart[6] Moore (Nathaniel F.[5], William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on June 14, 1852, at Berkshire, New York, and died on July 16, 1916, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. He married Lora Josephine Small on April 26, 1883, at Geneva, Illinois. She was a daughter of Edward Alonzo and Mary Caroline (Roberts) Small and a sister of Ada Waterman Small who married William Henry Moore, brother of James Hobart Moore. Lora Josephine Small was born on May 1, 1864, at Galena, Illinois. She married as her second husband Harry French Knight, who was born on February 18, 1864, at St. Louis, Missouri, and died on July 18, 1933, at Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Knight has her residence in Santa Barbara, California.

James Hobart Moore received an academic education in private schools. He was a bank clerk at Binghamton, New York, from 1871 to 1873, when he moved to Chicago. He was admitted to the Illinois bar as an attorney in 1881. He was associated with his older brother in his great financial undertakings and a record of these joint activities appears in the preceding account of William Henry Moore. James Hobart Moore belonged to many clubs and societies in Chicago and held many directorates. He had homes in Chicago and Santa Barbara, California.

James Hobart[6] and Lora Josephine (Small) Moore had the following child:

i. Nathaniel Ford[7], who was born on January 31, 1884, at Chicago, Illinois. He married on November 8, 1905, in New York City, Helen Fargo, daughter of William Congdell Fargo of New York City. He died on January 10, 1910, at Chicago, Illinois, and she later married Lemuel Hastings Arnold, who died on November 9, 1918, at New York City.

15. Edward Small[7] Moore (William Henry[6], Nathaniel F.[5], William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on January 6, 1881, at Chicago, Illinois. He married Jean Ray McGinley, daughter of John Rainey and Sarah Jane (Atterbury) McGinley of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and New York City, on April 26, 1905, at Pittsburgh. Jean Ray (McGinley) Moore was born on June 10,

1885, at Pittsburgh, and attended Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Connecticut.

Edward Small Moore prepared at the Harvard School, Chicago, Illinois, the Rugby School, Kenilworth, Illinois, and the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut. He was a member of the Class of 1904 at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, where he belonged to Book and Snake (the Cloister), but resigned from the university before graduation. He started as a clerk in the superintendent's office of the Rock Island Lines in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Later he was a clerk in the auditor's office of the Frisco System in St. Louis, Missouri, of which in 1907 he was appointed statistician. In 1908 he became assistant superintendent of the Rock Island-Frisco Terminal Company with offices at St. Louis. He was appointed in 1909 Assistant to the President of the Rock Island lines with offices in Chicago, and in 1910 was Vice-President of the Rock Island lines and a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and of the Lehigh Vallley Railroad. Later he became a Director of the Liberty National Bank, New York City. He resigned as Vice-President of the Rock Island lines in 1915, and for the next four years he was Vice-President of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company. After the war he was Vice-President of the Finance and Trading Corporation, of Chicago. In 1934 he is a Director of the National Biscuit Company; American Can Company; Park and 46th Street Corporation; William Henry Barnum and Company, Inc.; and Continental Mortgage Guarantee Company. In 1932 and 1933 he resigned as a Director of other important corporations.

During the World War, from August, 1917, until January, 1918, he was Director of Divisional Organization with the American Red Cross at the national headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia. He was commissioned Major in the Air Service, United States Army, on January 25, 1918, with assignment to the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and remained there until his discharge from the service on December 12, 1918.

Edward Small[7] and Jean Ray (McGinley) Moore have the following children:

17. i. Edward Small[8], who was born on March 18, 1906, at St. Louis, Missouri (*see further*).

18. ii. Jean[8], who was born on July 22, 1908, at Magnolia, Massachusetts (*see further*).

19. iii. Marion[8], who was born on October 10, 1910, at Manchester, Massachusetts (*see further*).

16. Paul[7] Moore (William Henry[6], Nathaniel F.[5], William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on November 30, 1885, in Chicago, Illinois. On October 30, 1909, at Cleveland, Ohio, he married Fanny Weber Hanna, daughter of Leonard Colton and Fanny (Mann) Hanna of that city.

Paul Moore prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and entered Yale. He was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and Wolf's Head Society. After graduation he moved to Chicago, his father's home then being in New York City, and entered the office of the General Manager of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. In January, 1909, he entered the law department of the Rock Island Railroad, and at the same time attended the Law School of Northwestern University. In June, 1910, he returned to New York City and entered the New York Law School from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1911. He was admitted to the New York Bar and entered the office of the law firm of O'Brien, Boardman and Platt in New York City. In the year 1914 he gave up the practise of law and became a general partner of the stock exchange firm of Taylor, Bates and Company and in 1923 became a special partner.

He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and a Director of the following corporations: American Can Company, Bankers Trust Company of New York, and the National Biscuit Company. Mr. Moore is also a Director of the National Horse Show Association of America and, with Mrs. Moore, owns the well-known Seaton Hackney Farm, at Morristown, New Jersey.

Paul Moore lived in Morristown, New Jersey, from 1911 to 1914, and since 1914 his home has been in Convent, New Jersey.

On November 6, 1917, he was commissioned a Captain in the Ordnance Department, Officers Reserve Corps, National Army.

On July 25, 1918, he was promoted to Major, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and served with the Procurement Division, Ordnance Department, at Washington, District of Columbia, until his discharge on December 21, 1918.

Paul Moore is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Saint Nicholas Society, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the Revolution, Huguenot Society of America, and the Pilgrims, as well as of many clubs.

Paul[7] and Fanny Weber (Hanna) Moore have the following children:

20. i. Fanny[8], who was born on August 17, 1910, at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts (*see further*).
    ii. Pauline Hanna[8], who was born on June 25, 1912, at Morristown, New Jersey. She attended Miss Masters' School at Dobb's Ferry, New York, and is a well-known exhibitor at horse shows. She married on September 8, 1934, at Grace Church, Madison, New Jersey, Frederick Myers Dearborn, Jr., son of Dr. Frederick Myers Dearborn and of Anne Gayle (Norvell) Dearborn. He was born on June 6, 1911, at New York City and is a grandson of the late Dr. Henry Martin Dearborn of New York City and of the late William Edmund Norvell of Nashville, Tennessee. He graduated at Harvard College in 1933 and is now a student at the Harvard Law School.
    iii. William Henry[8], who was born on November 21, 1914, at Convent, New Jersey. He graduated in 1933 at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and is now at Yale in the Class of 1937.
    iv. Paul[8], who was born on November 15, 1919, at Convent, New Jersey. He is in the form of 1937 at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire.

17. Edward Small[8] Moore (Edward S.[7], William Henry[6], Nathaniel F.[5], William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on March 18, 1906, at St. Louis, Missouri. He attended St. Paul's School and Princeton. He married on November 27, 1930,

at San Mateo, California, Jane Childs Foster, daughter of Charles Addison and Gertrude (Childs) Foster. Her father was born on March 14, 1879, and was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in the Class of 1901. His home is at San Mateo, California. Jane Childs (Foster) Moore was born on January 17, 1909, in California.

Edward Small[8] and Jane Childs (Foster) Moore have the following children:

i. Edward Small[9], who was born on March 22, 1932, at San Mateo, California.
ii. Marion[9], who was born on April 3, 1933, at San Mateo, California.

18. Jean[8] Moore (Edward S.[7], William Henry[6], Nathaniel F.[5], William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on July 22, 1908, at Magnolia, Massachusetts. She attended the Walker School. On June 1, 1929, at Garden City, New York, she married Oliver Malcolm Wallop, son of the Earl and Countess of Portsmouth and brother of Viscount Lymington. Lady Portsmouth was Marguerite Walker of Kentucky.

Oliver Malcolm Wallop was born on May 10, 1906, at Big Horn, Wyoming. He was graduated in the Class of 1928 at Yale where he was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Oliver Malcolm and Jean[8] (Moore) Wallop have the following children:

i. Edward John, who was born on June 26, 1930, at New York City.
ii. Malcolm, who was born on February 27, 1933, at New York City.

19. Marion[8] Moore (Edward S.[7], William Henry[6], Nathaniel F.[5], William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on October 10, 1910, at Manchester, Massachusetts. She attended the Walker School. On May 31, 1930, at Westbury, New York, she married John Walter Cross, son of John W. and Lily Lee (Page) Cross. His mother died on March 16, 1920. John Walter Cross was born on June 3, 1909, at New York City.

John Walter Cross entered Yale in the Class of 1931, where he was a member of Chi Psi fraternity, but left college in his junior

year. He is now with the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.

John Walter and Marion[8] (Moore) Cross have the following child:

i. John, who was born on August 18, 1932, at New York City.

20. Fanny[8] Moore (Paul[7], William Henry[6], Nathaniel F.[5], William Henry[4], Henry[3], Henry[2], Alexander[1]) was born on August 17, 1910, at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts. She attended Miss Masters' School at Dobb's Ferry, New York, and Miss Risser's School at Rome, Italy. On May 7, 1932, she married John Hopkins Denison, Jr., at Madison, New Jersey. He was born on August 18, 1906, at Litchfield, Connecticut, a son of the Reverend Doctor and Mrs. John Hopkins Denison of *Las Tunas,* Santa Barbara, California, and Williamstown, Massachusetts. His mother was born Pearl Livingston Underwood of Litchfield, Connecticut. John Hopkins Denison, Jr., who is a great-grandson of the late Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College for many years, was graduated at Williams in 1929 with the degree of B.A. At college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He followed post-graduate studies in anthropology at Harvard University, from which institution he received the degree of M.A. in 1933. He is now an archaeologist engaged in work in Yucatan.

John Hopkins and Fanny[8] (Moore) Denison have the following child:

i. John Hopkins, who was born on May 9, 1933, at New York City.

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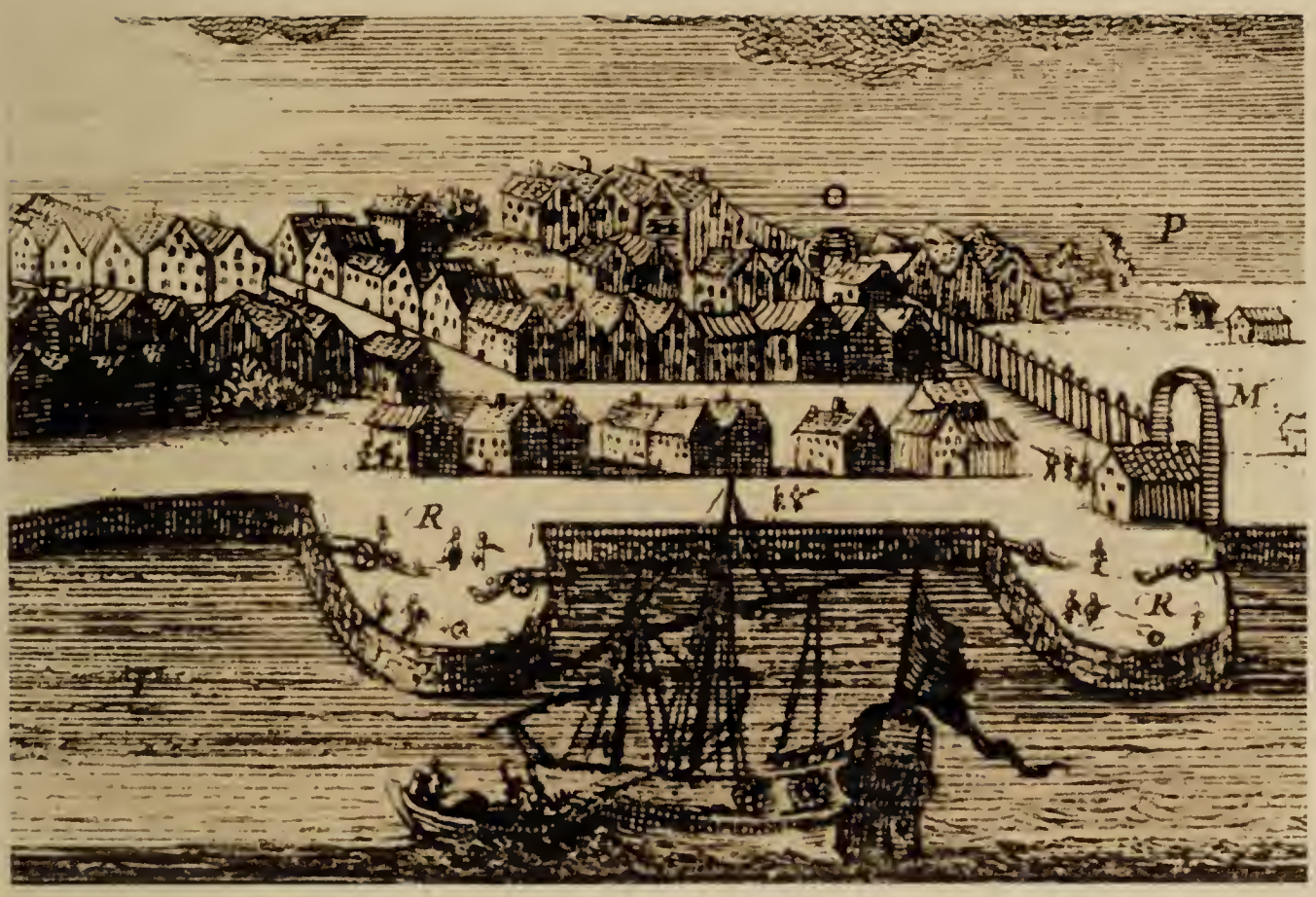

NEW AMSTERDAM AT THE EAST RIVER AND THE WALL

(*Courtesy of I. N. P. Stokes*)

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PART II

THE MOORE FAMILIES

In the American Colonies

1620–1730

INTRODUCTION

It has been explained in Part I of this book that extensive investigations were necessary to establish the parentage of one Henry Moore, briefly a resident of Simsbury, Connecticut, who died on the Expedition to Havana in 1762. As part of this work the history and genealogy of every early American Moore family was studied in order to make certain that no more than one man met the conditions established by the facts definitely known about this Henry Moore. The material collected in the course of these researches seemed too valuable to be kept from publication and it is consequently here presented in the hope that those of the Moore name will find the results interesting.

About three hundred and twenty Moore families or individuals whose family connections have not been established, are separately considered, some of them very briefly. Repeatedly, only a single brief reference to an individual could be found, and it is possible that if more facts were available such individuals would be found to be members of other groups. It is believed that there have been included all Moores appearing previous to the year 1730 in the New England Colonies, in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Practically all those in Pennsylvania are noted, but in Virginia and the Carolinas only those families are included which seemed to be of such standing as to suggest possibilities of movement to the North. Migration from the South to the North was exceedingly rare in the period under consideration.

Many of the genealogies are carried down well past the year 1730, but all of them have been kept to brief limits and biographical material has been strictly pared down. Descendants through female lines have been excluded.

It was originally intended to publish lists of all Colonial soldiers of the name of Moore, but these lists became so extensive that they were entirely omitted and in general no attempt has been made to establish military service for those of the Moore name. Consequently, the omission of a reference to such service is not to be taken to mean in any case that such service was not performed.

It will be appreciated by even the casual student of genealogy that such a book as is here attempted offers great possibilities of error. The authors can only state that every effort has been made to reduce inaccuracies to the minimum.

Following the usual genealogical practise, superior numbers are used after the names of ancestors to indicate the degree of descent from the American founder of the family. Thus, John[2] Moore would be in the second generation and Thomas[3] Moore in the third.

The English government did not adopt until 1751 the new calendar which had been in use on the continent for some time previous. This new calendar changed the first day of the year from March 25th to January 1st and in 1752 eleven days were dropped in order to complete the reform. Thus Thursday, September 3, 1752, became Thursday, September 14, 1752. In order to indicate the date at present meant, double dating is used in this book for the days between January 1st and March 25th, for example: March 3, 1654/55, and the records have been double dated when it is perfectly plain that the record was written old style. Otherwise dates are transcribed as found, as it is often impossible to tell whether a date is old or new style. No attempt has been made to subtract the correct number of days, but only to indicate the year as at present understood.

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THE MOORE FAMILIES

Abraham Moore *of Andover, Massachusetts.*

1. Abraham[1] Moore of Andover, Massachusetts, married Priscilla Poor of that town in Andover, on December 14, 1687. He is mentioned in Andover on a tax-list of 1692. He died there on April 12, 1706. In his will he calls himself Moore but many of his descendants use the spelling Moar. The widow married at Andover by intention published March 12, 1708/9, Solomon Reies of Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

Issue:

2. i. Timothy[2], who was born on September 16, 1688, at Andover, Massachusetts.
   ii. Priscilla[2], who was born on May 15, 1691, at Andover, and married there on October 27, 1709, Joseph Russ.
3. iii. Abraham[2], who was born on January 11, 1691/92 (*sic*), at Andover.
   iv. Mary[2], who was born on April 16, 1695, at Andover.
4. v. Daniel[2], who was born on May 9, 1697, at Andover.

2. Timothy[2] Moore was born on September 16, 1688, at Andover, and died on March 6, 1762. He lived at Andover. He married, first, Anne Blanchard on May 12, 1712, at Andover, and after her death at Andover on December 15, 1729, he married, secondly, on October 14, 1746, at Andover, Mehitabel (———) Lovejoy. She married on November 27, 1770, at Andover, William French, of Newbury, Massachusetts, who was born on January 25, 1701, and died on April 9, 1776. She died on September 18, 1786, aged seventy-eight years.

Issue by the first wife:

   i. Timothy[3], who was born on June 10, 1713, at Andover, Massachusetts, and married there on May 26, 1741, Elizabeth Abbott. He was buried at

Andover on January 20, 1787, aged seventy-four years. She was buried there on July 25, 1799.

ii. Benjamin[3], who was born on February 18, 1715/16, at Andover, and married there on September 16, 1740, Abiah Hill. He was buried there on November 8, 1777, aged sixty-two years.

iii. Mary[3], who was born on July 10, 1718, at Andover, and married there on July 3, 1739, Daniel Farwell of Groton, Massachusetts.

iv. Anne[3], who was born on April 16, 1721, at Andover, and married there on February 15, 1742/43, Christopher Lovejoy.

v. Priscilla[3], who was born on June 12, 1724, at Andover, and married there on June 5, 1744, Nicholas French of Dunstable, Massachusetts.

vi. Infant child[3], who died in December, 1729.

3. Abraham[2] Moore (who has erroneously been said to have been the emigrant founder of a family) was born on January 11, 1691/92, at Andover, and died there in March, 1780. His will was executed on October 5, 1771, and proved on April 20, 1780. On November 21, 1717, at Groton, Massachusetts, he married Elizabeth Gilson. She died on December 4, 1770, in her seventy-third year, in Groton. Most of his descendants have used the name Moors.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[3], who was born on February 5, 1719, at Groton, Massachusetts, and married on June 23, 1737, at Groton, Samuel Farwell. She married, secondly, ——— Russell.

ii. Timothy[3], who was born on September 11, 1720, at Groton, and married there on March 26, 1742, Lidea Nutting.

iii. John[3], who was born on October 14, 1722, at Groton, and died "about" March 28, 1746, at Cape Town.

iv. Isaac[3], who was born on December 24, 1724, at Groton, and died "about" February 8, 1745/46, at Cape Breton, on the Louisbourg Expedition.

v. Abraham[3], who was born on March 25, 1727, at Groton, and died on August 15, 1738, at Groton.
vi. Jonathan[3], who was born on February 13, 1728/29, at Groton, and married Sibil Tarbell there on April 10, 1754. She died on June 18, 1763, at Shirley, Massachusetts. He died there on July 18, 1765. He married secondly, Susanna Harris. On January 27, 1767, Zachariah Longley was appointed by the Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Court guardian of Moore's four minor children, Jonathan, Joseph, Sibble and Abel.
vii. Jemima[3], who was born on November 12, 1732, at Groton, and married in 1753 or on March 7, 1751, at Groton, Zachariah Longley.
viii. Susanna[3], who was born on August 4, 1735, at Groton, and married there on July 9, 1755, Jonathan Stone.
ix. Mary[3], who was baptized on June 4, 1738, at Groton.
x. Joseph[3], who was born on May 30, 1738, at Groton, and died there on July 25, 1820, aged eighty-two years. He married on July 22, 1761, at Groton, Lucy Stone. She died there on August 26, 1773, in her thirty-third year. Joseph was called Major.

4. Daniel[2] Moore was born on May 9, 1697, at Andover, and died on October 25, 1770, in his seventy-fourth year, at Andover. He married on October 23, 1722, at Andover, Martha Osgood, who died on October 7, 1770, in her seventy-first year.

Issue:

i. Daniel[3], who was born on February 18, 1724/25, at Andover, Massachusetts, and married there on December 13, 1750, Annis Stevens.
ii. Martha[3], who was born on March 8, 1725/26, at Andover.
iii. Abraham[3], who was born on January 14, 1727/28, at Andover, and died there on October 10, 1780.
iv. Isaac[3] (twin), who was born on May 2, 1730, at Andover.

v. Son[3] (twin), who was born on May 2, 1730, and died on May 2, 1730, at Andover.
vi. Isaac[3], who was born on June 25, 1731, at Andover, and died on January 12, 1747/48, at Andover.
vii. Jacob[3], who was born on June 4, 1733, at Andover and died on September 28, 1754, in his twenty-second year, at Billerica, Massachusetts. On February 10, 1755, Daniel Moore, bricklayer, of Andover, was appointed administrator on the estate of his son, Jacob Moore, late of Billerica, Massachusetts, who died intestate.
viii. Rebecca[3], who was born on August 13, 1735, at Andover.
ix. Asa[3], who was born on January 15, 1737/38, at Andover.
x. Sarah[3], who was born on April 24, 1740, at Andover.

Andover, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:272-275; 2:242-245, 506, 507.
Bailey, Historical Sketches of Andover, Massachusetts, (1880), 120, 124, 243.
Butler, History of the Town of Groton, Massachusetts, (1848), 418.
Dunstable, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 161.
Farwell Family (1929), 1:80.
Genealogical Magazine (Boston), 3:126.
Green, Epitaphs from the Old Burying Ground in Groton, Massachusetts (1878), 53, 84.
Groton, Massachusetts, Epitaphs, 53, 59. 84.
Groton, Massachusetts, in the Indian Wars, 154, 177.
Groton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:153-155; 2:116, 117, 245, 246.
Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, Dockets 15357, 15375.
Mooar, Abraham Mooar of Andover and His Descendants (1901), 7-17.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 44:371; 59:lxxix; 61:74.
Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record (1890), 1:15-17.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:227.

Adam More *of Newport, Rhode Island.*

Samuel Cranston and Robert Little of Newport, Rhode Island, attorneys of Gilbert Ramsey, deceased, of Barbados, appointed Edward Antil of New York City, their attorney, on September 17, 1698. Adam More was a witness. This was acknowledged before John Green, Deputy Governor of Newport.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, 3d Series, 2:31.

Alexander Moore *of Attleborough, Massachusetts.*

On May 6, 1776, Noah Brown of Attleborough, Massachusetts, was appointed administrator of his father's estate. An account was made on March 3, 1784. Alexander Moore was among those to whom payment had been made.

Mayflower Descendant, 21:130.

Alexander More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Alexander More, upholsterer, was living in Boston, at Philip Squires, on September 24, 1685.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 10:61.

Alexander Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Alexander Moore, a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, died and his estate was administered by David Green. The inventory, amounting to £3,982 3*s*, and the list of debts, amounting to £11,835 12*s* 8*d*, were submitted to the Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Court on December 13, 1791, and an accounting was made on November 18, 1800. John Scott and his wife Ruth, of London, England, were the residuary legatees.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 90:781, 810, 820; 98:528; 99:660-667.

Alexander More *of Eastchester, New York.*

1. At some time between 1676 and 1693, probably after 1682, there was registered in the town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York, the earmark for cattle of Alexander[1] More. He was a witness to a deed signed in Westchester County on October 28, 1692. His name appears on two records dated in 1698. On January 31st of that year he was one of the inhabitants of Eastchester to sign the oath of allegiance. A census of Eastchester was taken in 1698 and Alexander More then had a wife and three children.

In a deed dated April 30, 1705, Alexander More seems to have disposed of his Eastchester property. He sold for twenty pounds to Miles Oakley of the town of Westchester six acres of land within the limits of the town of Eastchester which Alexander had been granted by the inhabitants of that town. More signed his name with a mark and the consent of his wife Ruth was also signed with a mark. Alexander's name does not appear on a list made in 1710 of the men in Eastchester aged between sixteen and sixty.

Issue:

i. Alexander[2].
ii. Margaret[2].
iii. Mary[2].

Bolton, History of Westchester County, New York, 1:204, 205, 209.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 38:134, 221; 59:67; 60:257, 306; 62:239.
Records of the Town of Westchester, New York (in Comptroller's Office, Municipal Building, New York City), 3:152.
Scharf, History of Westchester County, New York, 2:720, 721.

Alexander More *of New London, Connecticut, and East Hampton, New York.*

On March 28, 1689, at East Hampton, New York, Alexander More (or Moore) "of New London" acknowledged a deed drawn on March 25th by which More leased to Richard Shaw of East Hampton for ninety-nine years a house, orchard and land in New London.

East Hampton, New York, Town Records, 2:243.

Alexander Moore *of Nottingham, New Jersey.*

The inventory of the estate of Thomas Pearson of Nottingham, Burlington County, New Jersey, was taken on November 17, 1748, and included the time of his servant, Alexander Moore.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 2:373.

Alexander Moore *of Stokes County, North Carolina.*

1. Alexander[1] Moore was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, in 1759, and died in 1847. He married Patsy Barner, who died in 1856, at the age of eighty-six.

Issue:

i. Creed[2], who married Nancy Kiser.
ii. Alfred[2], who was unmarried.
iii. Newton[2].
iv. William[2], who married Mary Westmoreland.
v. Calvin[2], who married Peggy Kiser.
vi. Julia[2], who married Judy Brinkle.
vii. Betsey[2], who was unmarried.
viii. ———[2], who died.

Buford, History and Genealogy of the Buford Family (1924), 50.

Ambrosius Moor.

Ambrosius Moor is mentioned in a court case at New York City, August 15, 1671. He was probably not a resident of New Netherland.

Records of New Amsterdam, 6:316.

Andrew Moore *of Burlington County, New Jersey.*

Andrew Moore died at the house of Thomas Barns, who stated that Moore had no kindred in those parts. Administration on the estate was granted to Barns, an innholder of Nottingham, New

Jersey, on September 12, 1732. Moore was a laborer and died intestate.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 2:342, 343.

Andrew Moore *of New York City.*

Andrew Moore was granted in 1732 in New York City a license as a peddler.

Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English, 518.

Andrew Moore *of Sadsbury Township, Pennsylvania.*

1. Andrew[1] Moore was born in the sixth month (August), 1688, in Ireland, probably in county Antrim, and married first, Margaret, possibly the daughter of Gayen Miller of county Armagh, Ireland, and Chester County, Pennsylvania, but much more probably the Margaret Wilson married to an Andrew Moore in county Antrim in 1715, both being Friends. He married secondly, on the fourth month (June), 24, 1725, Rachel, daughter of William Holliday. He died on the seventh month (July), 5, 1753, and was interred in the Friends' Burying Ground, Old Sadsbury, now in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Andrew Moore is said to have been a son of James Moore and a grandson of a John Moore, who emigrated to Ireland from near Glasgow, Scotland in 1612. Andrew Moore emigrated to America and landed at New Castle, Delaware, on the eighth month (October), 3, 1723. The minutes of the New Garden Monthly Meeting of Friends, Chester County, Pennsylvania, show on sixth month (August), 8, 1724, the admission of Andrew Moore, who produced a certificate from the Friends' Meeting at Ballanacree, county Antrim, Ireland. This Irish Quaker settled on a tract of land on both sides of the Octoraro Creek, now partly in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, and partly in Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was a miller and a farmer and very active among the Friends, being one of the founders and elder for

life of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting. His will was made February 1, 1753, and proved August 14, 1753. His widow, Rachel, also left a will.

David[1] Moore of Concord, Chester County, Pennsylvania, was his brother. After David's death in 1730, Andrew was made guardian of his children.

Issue by the first wife:

i. James[2], who was born on third month (May), 6, 1716, and died August 1, 1809. He married first, Ann Starr; secondly, Mary (Wildman) Atkinson; third, Ann (Jackson) (Walter) Newlin, and fourth, Ann (Minshal) Williams.

ii. Mary[2], who was born in 1718 and died on April 13, 1757. She married William Carson.

iii. Margaret[2], who was born in 1719. She married Alexander Love.

iv. Thomas[2], who was born in 1722, and died on eighth month (October), 12, 1728.

Issue by the second wife:

v. William[2], who was born on tenth month (December), 26, 1726. He married first, Rachel Marsh, and secondly, Lydia Minshal.

vi. Robert[2], who was born on ninth month (November), 1, 1728, and died on third month (May), 25, 1732.

vii. David[2], who was born in 1731 and died on fifth month (July), 20, 1744.

viii. Andrew[2], who was born on twelfth month (February), 1, 1733, and died in 1801. He married Rebecca Starr.

ix. Joseph[2], who was born on seventh month (September), 13, 1736, and died on July 13, 1805. He married Jane Marsh.

x. Robert[2], who was born on tenth month (December), 22, 1739, and died on February 9, 1826. He married Mary Brinton.

xi. John[2], who was born on tenth month (Decem-

ber), 3, 1742, and died on June 28, 1821. He married first, Sarah Downing, and secondly, Mary (Pierce) Mercer.

xii. David[2], who was born on tenth month (December), 13, 1745, and died on January 16, 1829. He married Martha Williams.

xiii. Rachel[2], who was born on third month (May), 12, 1742, and died on July 1, 1828. She married John Truman. Her date of birth is thus given, but is apparently incorrect.

xiv. Sarah[2], who married William Truman.

Harris, A Biographical History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (1872), 398-401.

Myers, Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania (1902), 161, 162, 348, 349.

Passmore, Ancestors and Descendants of Andrew Moore (1897), 1-47, 1423.

Potts, Our Family Ancestors (1895), 247, 248.

Records of Sadsbury, Pennsylvania, Monthly Meeting (unpublished).

Andrew Moore *of Windsor, Connecticut.*

1. Andrew[1] Moore first appeared in Windsor, Connecticut, but is not known to have been related to Thomas[1] Moore of Windsor. The first record of this settler is that of his marriage, "Andrew Moore & sara Phelpes yt was Dafter of samuell Phelpes ware married by capten Newberry, february. 15. 1671." Sarah Phelps was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Griswold) Phelps of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Windsor.

In 1675 Andrew Moore was paid £1,175 on the "warr account", presumably for services during the time when Simsbury was destroyed by the Indians. Moore was a carpenter by trade and worked on various town projects, including a new ferry boat built in 1674. He died November 29, 1719. The inventory of his estate showed that he owned fifteen acres in Windsor with a house and barn and two pieces of land in Simsbury. He owned carpenter's tools, a

sword and belt, and a library valued at eight shillings. Distribution of the estate was ordered April 5, 1720, the widow and nine children being mentioned.

Issue:

i. Sarah[2], who was born on December 6, 1672, at Windsor, Connecticut, and married first, Thomas Winchell and probably married secondly, Benjamin Winchell.

2. ii. Andrew[2], who was born on February 15, 1674, at Windsor.

iii. Deborah[2], who was born on May 31, 1677, at Windsor and died on August 27, 1734. She married Samuel Forward.

3. iv. Jonathan[2], who was born on February 26, 1679/80, at Windsor.

v. Abigail[2], who was born on September 12, 1682, at Windsor. She married William Stratton on January 17, 1705/6.

4. vi. William[2], who was born in or about 1684.

vii. Rachel[2], who was born on February 6, 1690/91, at Windsor. She married Timothy Phelps on December 10, 1707.

5. viii. Benjamin[2], who was born on December 5, 1693, at Windsor.

6. ix. Amos[2], who was born on October 19, 1698, at Windsor.

2. Andrew[2] Moore was born on February 15, 1674, at Windsor, and died May 18 or 28, 1752. He married Mary Sanders, a daughter of George Sanders. Andrew Moore lived in Simsbury, Connecticut, but died in Wintonbury, Connecticut, at the home of his daughter Lois. He made his will May 7, 1752, and the property was distributed August 28, 1752.

Issue:

i. Lois[3], who was born on November 16, 1704, at Simsbury, and died on October 31, 1754. She married Zebulon Hoskins.

ii. Mary[3], who was born on September 30, 1707, at

Simsbury, and died on January 9, 1712/13.

iii. Sanders[3], who was baptized on November 17, 1709, at Simsbury and died on September 18, 1750, at Simsbury. He married August 2, 1731, Mabel Kelsey, daughter of Thomas Kelsey.

iv. Sarah[3], who died in 1759, unmarried.

v. Mary[3], who was born on November 20, 1713, at Simsbury. She was not mentioned in her father's will.

vi. Abiah[3], who was born on August 5, 1717, at Simsbury, but was not mentioned in the father's will.

3. Jonathan[2] Moore was born on February 26, 1679/80, at Windsor, and died September 8, 1770, at Salisbury, Connecticut. On January 9, 1705/6, at Simsbury, he married Hannah (Long) Large, daughter of Thomas Long and widow of Simon Large of Saybrook, Connecticut. On May 6, 1707, Jonathan Moore signed an agreement relating to mining for copper in the Simsbury mines. This agreement provided that all persons might mine for copper by paying the town a royalty on every ton. It was in 1705 that the town first began to hunt for the copper mine which was believed to be in the vicinity.

An old tradition in this Moore family is that three brothers came from England together and engaged in mining for copper at Simsbury. Possibly the explanation lies in the grant by Simsbury on March 7, 1715/16, of lots in Turkey Hills, near Simsbury, to William[2], Benjamin[2], and Jonathan[2] Moore. Further references to copper mining in Simsbury appear in Part I of this book.

Issue:

i. Jonathan[3], who was born on November 11, 1706, at Simsbury and may have died about 1746–1747. He married on February 10, 1731/32, at Simsbury, Abigail Eno, a daughter of William Eno. Jonathan Moore removed to Salisbury, Connecticut, before 1747. He administered Zebulon[3] Moore's estate.

ii. Temperance[3], who was born on July 19, 1708. She married Benajah Loomis on January 17, 1728/29.

iii. Gideon[3], who was born about 1710. He married on April 23, 1735, Anna Griswold, daughter of Francis Griswold. He received land in Simsbury from his father on April 3, 1736. At some time after 1738, Gideon Moore removed to Nine Partners, New York.

iv. Simon[3], who was born about 1712. He married Abigail. (Possibly Simon was not of this family.)

v. Roger[3], who was born about 1714. He married Miriam. They removed to Salisbury, Connecticut.

vi. Jedediah[3], who was born on June 21, 1716, at Simsbury. He married Dorothy, widow of Mark Bignall.

vii. Ashbel[3], who was born on July 14, 1718, at Simsbury and died on July 21, 1718.

viii. Mary[3], who was born on August 21, 1719, at Simsbury.

ix. Ashbel[3], who died in 1790 at Stillwater, New York, leaving a will.

x. Zebulon[3] (?), who "died at Newark in ye Jerseys." His Connecticut estate was settled by Jonathan Moore, Jr., administrator, who was appointed December 2, 1746. It is not certain Zebulon was of this family. On March 9, 1734, Zebulon and Benjamin Moore bought of James Eno of Simsbury "one certain Island in the Rivulet in Simsbury called Eno's Island, lying against Scotland." Zebulon and Benjamin Moore sold this island on May 19, 1737.

4. William[2] Moore was born in or about 1684 and died on May 9, 1780, in his ninety-seventh year, at Granby, Connecticut. He married first, Elizabeth Case. She was born in or about 1690 and died on September 29, 1739, aged forty-nine. She was probably a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Holcomb) Case. William Moore married secondly, on January 10 or 20, 1740, Damaris, a daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Winchell) Phelps. His will was made November 7, 1773, and the estate distributed October 30, 1781.

Issue by the first wife:

i. William[3], who was born on July 19, 1712, at Simsbury and died on January 29, 1738/39, in East Jersey. He lived in what is now Middlesex County, New Jersey. Administration on his Connecticut property was granted to his father on March 19, 1738/39, and the final account accepted February 1, 1742/43. A will made May 17, 1732, and proved in East Jersey, March 23, 1738/39, mentioned his wife and children but did not name them.

ii. David[3], who was born on September 18, 1713, at Simsbury and died in 1760. He married first, on September 15, 1737, Hannah Winchell, and married secondly, Rachel (Segar) Pettibone.

iii. Timothy[3], who died on January 20, 1730/31.

iv. James[3], who was born on June 6, 1715, at Simsbury and died on March 5, 1788. He married on May 25, 1737, Rachel Grant.

v. Shadrack[3], who was born on September 19, 1717, at Simsbury and died on October 21, 1798, at Southwick, Massachusetts. He married Miriam Stevens.

vi. Mercy[3], who was born on November 25, 1719, at Simsbury and married Samuel Phelps on June 11, 1739.

vii. Ebenezer[3], who was born on April 20, 1722, at Simsbury and married first, Tabitha Phelps, on November 21, 1739. She died and he remarried.

viii. Andrew[3], who was born about 1724 and died on May 6, 1777. He married Ruth Cosett.

ix. Isaac[3], who was born in or about 1727 and died on November 1, 1817, aged ninety years, at Granby, Connecticut. He married Sybil.

Issue by the second wife:

x. Naomi[3] (or Ame), who married Uriah Pease on March 11, 1766.

5. Benjamin[2] Moore was born on December 5, 1693, at Windsor, Connecticut, and died on January 19, 1745/46, at Cape Breton, where he was in the garrison holding Louisbourg. He married Eunice Owen, a daughter of Obadiah and Christian (Winchell) Owen. She was born August 8, 1696, and died February 23, 1732/33.

Issue:

i. Benjamin[3], who was born on July 2, 1717, at Simsbury, Connecticut, and removed to Baltimore.
ii. Eunice[3], who was born on December 3, 1719, at Simsbury and married John Spencer.
iii. Joseph[3], who was born on July 21, 1720, at Simsbury and married Mary Stevens. He was a Lieutenant who was captured and died on a prison ship at New York, November 3, 1776.
iv. Tabitha[3], who was born on August 16, 1722, at Simsbury and married Abel Forward.
v. Agnes[3], who married Henry Gains.
vi. Jemima[3], who married Enoch Palmer. She died on May 28, 1790.
vii. Reuben[3], who married late and went to the West Indies.
viii. Noadiah[3], who was born on November 5, 1730, and died on July 21, 1786, at Kinderhook, New York. He married Anna Loomis on August 3, 1758. He lived at Sheffield and Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and Kinderhook and Spencertown, New York.
ix. Simeon[3], who was born on January 6, 1732/33. He married Hannah Barber on November 22, 1753, at Windsor. Simeon Moore and George Griswold together bought one share in the Susquehannah Company about November 20, 1754.

6. Amos[2] Moore was born on October 19, 1698, at Windsor, Connecticut, and died on February 20, 1785, in his eighty-seventh year, at Montgomery, Massachusetts. He married on May 21, 1720, Martha Owen, who was a daughter of Obadiah and Christian

(Winchell) Owen. She was born in August, 1698, and died on May 21, 1780, in her eighty-second year, at Montgomery. Amos Moore's will of September 4, 1782, was proved March 7, 1785.

Issue:

i. Amos[3], who was born on January 21, 1720/21, at Simsbury. He was living in Nine Partners, New York, in 1751.

ii. Martha[3], who was born on April 6, 1722, at Simsbury. She married Benoni Viets on June 20, 1745.

iii. Sibbel[3] (a son), who was born on October 16, 1724, at Simsbury and died December 23, 1725.

iv. Obadiah[3], who was born on November 7, 1726, at Simsbury and died after September 24, 1782. He married Abigail.

v. Rachel[3], who was born in 1731, at Simsbury and died on October 9, 1814, aged eighty-three years. She married David Clark in May, 1750.

vi. Jonah[3], who was born on March 25, 1735, at Simsbury and died on December 1, 1807. He married Mary Ridout.

vii. Micah[3], who was born on November 3, 1736, at Simsbury and died on May 12, 1812. He married Mary (Clark) Phelps on January 22, 1769.

viii. Nahum[3], who was born on November 19, 1738, at Simsbury and died on October 4, 1813. He married Catherine White on February 22, 1764.

ix. Sibyl[3], who was born in 1741. She married Zebulon Moses.

x. Joel[3], who was born on September 25, 1744, and died in July, 1820. He removed to Montgomery, Massachusetts. Vital records of Montgomery, Massachusetts, establish that he married there on September 30, 1765, Martha Spring. The Reverend Roger Viets recorded that he married Joel Moore of Simsbury and Phebe Trumble of Westfield at Turkey Hills on July 29, 1768. Possibly this was a second marriage.

Bates, Records of the Reverend Roger Viets (1893), 10, 55-57.
Bates, Simsbury, Connecticut, Births, Marriages and Deaths (1898), 32, 40, 43, 44, 62, 106, 110, 117, 120, 125, 126, 134, 139, 145, 149, 156, 160, 205, 219, 220, 246, 250.
Bates, The Reverend Dudley Woodbridge and His Church Record at Simsbury in Connecticut (1894), 23, 25-27.
Hannah Johnson and Polly Palmer with some of their Kinsfolk (1930), 50, 51.
Manwaring, Early Connecticut Probate Records, 2:413; 3:310, 388, 603.
Montgomery, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 24, 25, 48, 64.
Moore, Andrew Moore of Poquonock and Windsor, Connecticut, and his Descendants (1903), 5-30.
Names of Persons Entered into ye Susquehannah Company (Library of Congress) (unpublished).
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 71:277, 298; 83:43.
New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 2:344.
Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, 2:104-106.
Phelps, History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton, Connecticut (1845), 171.
Salisbury, Connecticut, Vital Records (Barbour Collection), 2:48.
Some Early Records and Documents of and Relating to the Town of Windsor, Connecticut (1930), 52, 92, 120, 172.
Stiles, History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor (1892), 2:506.
Welles, Births, Marriages and Deaths returned from Hartford, Windsor and Fairfield, Connecticut (1898), 13, 48, 50.

ANN MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Administration on the estate of Ann Moore was granted to William Bant of Boston on June 26, 1727. The inventory was filed on September 4, 1797, and amounted to one hundred eighteen pounds, seventeen shillings and one pence. She was insolvent. Edward Procter and two others were appointed commissioners on September 4, 1728. The account of William Bant on the above estate was presented July 15, 1728.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 25:377, 466, 467; 26:370.

Anthony Moore *of Isles of Shoals, Maine.*

Anthony Moore "for sweareing god dame mee I will be revenged of you" was fined ten shillings and five shillings fees at the County Court of York County, Maine, on July 5, 1670.

At the County Court of July 4, 1671, under the heading "Ysles of Shoales" Anthony Moore was presented "for being drunke & fighting." He failed to appear at the second summons, and no further record of these cases or of Anthony Moore has been found in Maine or elsewhere.

Maine Province and Court Records, 2:198, 222.

Anthony Clazen Moor *of New Amsterdam.*

The earliest appearance of Anthony Clazen (or Claessen) Moor was his admission as a burgher of New Amsterdam on July 18, 1658. On November 25, 1658, he bought a brewery in New Amsterdam. In 1658 and 1659 he was sued over business matters and his affairs seem to have become quite involved. In 1662 his creditors were asked to bring in all claims against him and the next and final record was the appointment in July, 1666, of agents to collect from Moor, then believed to be living in Amsterdam, the sum of one hundred seventy-seven guilders still owed by Moor in New Netherland. The man had evidently been unsuccessful in the New World and had returned to Holland. No trace has been found of any wife or children in New Netherland.

Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part I, Dutch, 201, 204, 214, 242, 325.

Early Records of City and Colony of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck, 1:401.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1885 (Burghers and Freemen), 25.

Records of New Amsterdam, 3:5, 10, 13, 24, 109, 112; 4:263.

Year Book of the Holland Society of New York (1900), 166; (1901), 134, 152, 161.

Archibald Moore *of Hopkinton, Massachusetts.*

1. Archibald[1] Moore of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, had:
    i. Ann[2], who was baptized on August 30, 1735, at Hopkinton, Massachusetts.

Hopkinton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 136.

Arthur Moor.

Arthur Moor was supplying clothing for New York troops in November, 1714. He was probably a contractor in England and perhaps the man of that name who was one of the Lords of Trade.

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 5:174, 187, 188, 190, 192, 455, etc.

Augustine Moore *of Albany County, New York.*

Augustine Moore and John Meyer on August 31, 1753, asked the New York government for a patent for 4,000 acres in Albany County, southeast of a tract which had been granted to James Henderson. On July 22, 1754, Augustine Moore made a covenant to convey one-half of this tract to Goldsborough Banyar. This land was located in the present townships of Blenheim and Broome, Schoharie County, New York.

Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, Indorsed Land Papers (1864), 277, 284.

Benjamin Moore *of Burlington County, New Jersey.*

1. Benjamin[1] Moore, said to be from Birmingham, Lincolnshire, was in New Jersey as early as 1693, when he married in the Burlington Monthly Meeting, Mary Stokes, a daughter of Thomas Stokes, a Friend who arrived in Burlington in 1677 with the first group of settlers. Benjamin Moore made his will on June 10, 1753, and it was proved on December 4, 1754.

Moore settled in Evesham, Burlington County. A grant of land amounting to two hundred and eighty-five acres was surveyed for Benjamin Moore at Little Egg Harbor on February 11, 1713/14. On February 18, 1713/14, there was surveyed to him within the western division of the Province of New Jersey, below the falls of the Delaware River, a tract of 1,038 acres. Moore appears in deeds recorded at Trenton as a grantee in 1697, 1701, 1711, 1717, 1751 and 1752, and as a grantor in 1730, 1737, 1749 and 1751.

Issue:

i. John[2], who died intestate. His estate was administered by his father on March 26, 1726. A grant to one John Moore of Chesterfield, New Jersey, perhaps the same man, is recorded at Trenton, New Jersey.

2. ii. Benjamin[2].

iii. Thomas[2], who married in 1741, Miriam Ridgway.

iv. Joseph[2], who married in 1738, Patience Woolman.

v. Samuel[2], who married Abigail Evans. His will of December 25, 1758, was probated on April 8, 1759.

vi. Sarah[2], who married Thomas Eayre.

vii. Elizabeth[2], who married John Collins, son of Francis and Mary (Budd) Collins. The license was dated February 27, 1737.

viii. Dorothy[2].

ix. Mary[2], who married Jacob Heulings.

x. James[2], who married in 1744, Ann Bishop.

2. Benjamin[2] Moore married Rebecca Fenimore, daughter of Joseph Fenimore, by a license dated October 27, 1730.

Issue:

i. Keturah[3], who was born on the twelfth month, 15, 1731, and married in the tenth month, 1751, at the Haddonfield, New Jersey, Monthly Meeting, Thomas Eayre, son of Thomas and Priscilla (Hugg) Eayre.

ii. Hannah[3], who was born on the seventh month, 2, 1734, and died unmarried.

iii. John[3], who was born on the ninth month, 19, 1736,

and married in the third month, 1759, at the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, Hannah Eayre, daughter of Thomas and Priscilla (Hugg) Eayre.

iv. Mary[3], who was born on the twelfth month, 24, 1738, and died unmarried.

v. Bethuel[3], who was born on the first month, 14, 1741, and died on the third month, 4, 1831. He married Martha Allen, daughter of John and Mary (Butcher) Allen. She was born in 1744, and died on the eighth month, 31, 1807.

vi. Benjamin[3], who was born on the second month, 17, 1743, and married first, Sarah Ballinger, and secondly, Mary Butcher.

vii. Joshua[3], who was born on the sixth month, 3, 1746, and married Rachel Ballinger.

viii. Rebecca[3], who was born on the eighth month, 15, 1751, and died unmarried.

It seems probable that there is some connection between the following men and the foregoing family:

On July 1, 1697, Benjamin Moore, Jr., a husbandman of Burlington County, New Jersey, and his wife Sarah bought two hundred acres in that county, and on December 20, 1697, Benjamin Moore, Jr., a yeoman of Burlington County, bought two hundred acres in West Jersey.

James Moor and Sarah Ridgway of Burlington County, New Jersey, were issued a marriage license on December 1, 1730.

Mordica Moor and Alice Walker, both of Burlington County, were issued a marriage license on January 17, 1731.

Robert Mores and Jemima Wood, both of Burlington County, were issued a marriage license on September 15, 1741.

Basse, Book of Surveys (Office of Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey), 127.
Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, 3:111, 146; 4:79.
Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French, 2:100.

Gummere, Friends in Burlington, New Jersey (1884), 84, 92, 93.
Haines, Ancestry of Haines, Sharp, Collins, etc., Families (1902), 380, 381.
New Jersey Archives, Calendar of Records, 361, 386, 496, 509; Marriage Licenses, 266, 267, 281; Abstracts of Wills, 1:323, 443; 3:224, 227.
New Jersey Deeds at Office of Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey.

Benjamin Moore *of Charlestown, Massachusetts.*

1. Benjamin[1] Moore, mariner, was probably the man who sailed with Captain Richard Hollingsworth of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1667 and was then aged twenty-one. He married Sarah Foster, who was admitted to the church as a widow on October 16, 1681, and married secondly, in 1682, Zechariah Long. Moore sold the town "a sarsnet flag" on May, 1672, and was freed of taxes for five years from that time. Administration on his estate was granted on January 24, 1680/81, to John Cutler.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[2], who was born on August 24, 1674, and died on September 14, 1674.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 23:438.
Winsor, Memorial History of Boston, Massachusetts, 1:398.
Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:683.

Benjamin Moor *of New York City.*

Charity Moor, who died on February 5, 1738, at the age of twenty-six years, must have been born in or about 1712. She was the wife of Benjamin Moor and was buried in the yard of Trinity Church, New York City. Nothing is known of the origin of Charity Moor. As for her husband, he may have been the same man noted below as marrying Vrouwtje Meyer in 1739. The records of Trinity Church are too meagre for further identification.

Trinity Church Cemetery Inscriptions (at Trinity Church, unpublished), 144.

Benjamin Moore *of New York City.*

Benjamin Moore married Vrouwtje Meyer on December 23, 1739, in the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City.

New York Dutch Church Marriages, 165.

Charles More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Charles More married Ruth Sellett on August 17, 1732, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:178.

Charles Moore *of New York.*

Charles Moore and Elizabeth James received from New York Province on June 14, 1758, a license to marry.

Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784, Supplement (1898), 31.

Christopher More *of Providence, Rhode Island.*

Christopher More married Sarah Robinson on February 22, 1744, at Providence, Rhode Island. He was probably the same man who served in Captain Rice's Company in 1746.

Births, Marriages and Deaths of Providence, Rhode Island, 1:268.
Chapin, Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors in King George's War (1920), 25.
Rhode Island Vital Records, 2: Providence, 133.

Cornelis Moor *of New York and New Jersey.*

1. Cornelis[1] Moor was a witness at the baptism of Sophia Moor, daughter of Michael Moor and Elizabeth Grauw, on May 23, 1725,

in the New York Dutch Reformed Church. His wife was Maria Bermore. It is the opinion of the present writers that Cornelis Moor was a brother or other near relation of Michael[1] Moor of New York and New Jersey.

Issue:

i. Maria[2], who was baptized on January 24, 1728, at the Harlingen, New Jersey, Dutch Reformed Church. The witnesses were Michael Moor and Elizabeth Gray (Grauw).

New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:457.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 30:284.

Cornelius More *of Plymouth.*

On March 7, 1664/65, Barnard Lumbert of Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, was appointed administrator of the estate of Cornelius More, an Irishman, lately deceased.

Plymouth Colony Records, Court Orders, 4:81.

Daniel Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. Daniel[1] Moore of Boston and his wife Susanna had issue:
   i. Ebenezer[2], who was born on July 22, 1693, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 9:207.

Daniel Moores *of Middlesex County, New Jersey.*

A marriage license was issued for Daniel Moores and Agnes Brown, both of Middlesex County, New Jersey, on December 2, 1747.

New Jersey Archives, Marriage Licenses, 267.

Daniel Moore *of New Jersey.*

According to a notice in the New York *Weekly Post Boy* of December 17, 1744, John Burns, an Irish servant, had run away from James Welsh of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was supposed to have been "in Company with one Daniel Moore, a likely proper Man of a fresh Complexion, and black Hair, who pretends to be a Pedlar."

New Jersey Archives, Newspaper Extracts, 2:247.

Daniel Moore *of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*

On December 1, 1662, Daniel Moore witnessed a deed of land on the Piscataqua River.

Daniel Moor, blacksmith "of Portsmouth In the River of Pischataq" sold his house and six acres of land in Kittery, Maine, near Thomas Spinneys, "late in Tenour and Occupation of the Sayd Daniell Moore," on April 20, 1669, for fifty-eight pounds, to Andrew Newcombe. In the inventory of John Stedson's estate, Daniel Moore owed two shillings nine pence in list of "Debts Desperate" in 1673. At the County Court of April 2, 1672, Daniel Moore was the defendant in an action for debt. The Court found for him.

Daniel Moore appeared in the list of inhabitants at Blackpoint Garrison on October 12, 1676, during King Philip's War "in ye garrison." He had been impressed for service.

On April 6, 1696, Daniel Moore, perhaps the same, was summoned, presumably for service on watch or garrison in New Hampshire.

Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War (1906), 336, 337.
Maine Province and Court Records, 2:261, 446.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 43:75.
Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, 2:182.
Stackpole, Old Kittery and Her Families (1903), 616.
York County, Maine, Deeds, 2: folios 162, 174.

Daniel Moore *of Rhode Island.*

Daniel Moore served in Captain Rice's Company in 1746.

Chapin, Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors in King George's War (1920), 25.

Daniel Moore *of Sherborn, Massachusetts.*

Elizabeth, the widow of Daniel Moore, died on September 22, 1714, at Sherborn, Massachusetts.

Sherborn, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 214.

David Moore *of Bristol, Rhode Island.*

1. David[1] Moore and his wife Rebecca had issue:
   - i. William[2], who was baptized on December 21, 1746, in the First Congregational Church at Bristol, Rhode Island.
   - ii. Elizabeth[2], who was baptized on June 12, 1748, in the First Congregational Church at Bristol.

Rhode Island Vital Records, 8:407, 408.

David Moore *of Chilmark, Massachusetts.*

David Moore married on August 3, 1738, at Chilmark, Massachusetts, Katherine Allen, daughter of John and Margaret (Homes) Allen. She was born on February 26, 1716/17.

Banks, History of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, 3:6.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 48:450.

David Moore *of Concord, Chester County, Pennsylvania.*

1. David[1] Moore, was born in Ireland, probably in county Antrim. He married Mary ——— in Ireland. He died in Octo-

ber or November, 1726. His widow married secondly, Thomas McCollum. David[1] Moore, who was a brother of Andrew[1] Moore of Sadsbury, Chester County, Pennsylvania, produced to the Concord Monthly Meeting in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on eleventh month (January) 7, 1722/23, a certificate of removal for himself and his wife, issued by the Friends at Ballanacree, county Antrim, Ireland. Four years later David[1] Moore had died and his widow married again in 1730. Andrew Moore was a guardian for the children.

Issue:

i. James[2], who was mentioned as an infant in court proceedings in 1730.
ii. William[2], who was mentioned as an infant in court proceedings in 1730.
iii. John[2], who died in 1784. He married first, Rachel Hayes; secondly, Hannah Hollingsworth, and thirdly, Rebecca Price.
iv. Francis[2], who was mentioned as an infant in court proceedings in 1730.

Passmore, Ancestors and Descendants of Andrew Moore (1897), 1423–1426.

Ebenezer Moore *of North Kingstown, Rhode Island.*

Ebenezer Moore, Jr., married Elizabeth Dake on June 12, 1735, at North Kingstown, Rhode Island.

Rhode Island Vital Records, 5: North Kingstown, 32.

Edmund Moore *of Newbury, Massachusetts.*

1. Edmund[1] Moore, according to Coffin, the historian of Newbury, Massachusetts, arrived at that town in 1640, then aged twenty-six years. He was certainly there by 1648 as a deed made in that year refers to land sold by Moore. He was a Corporal in the town train band. In 1688 he and his son Jonathan were together taxed on the following property: two houses, twelve acres of "plow" lands,

twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, two horses, one one-year-old, two oxen, three cows, four three-year-olds, one two-year-old, eighteen sheep, and one hog. In 1678 he took the oath of allegiance, and his age was then given as sixty-four years. Edmund Moore died at Newbury on April 19, 1699, and his wife Anne died there on June 7, 1676.

Issue:

i. Martha[2], who was born on December 12, 1643, at Newbury and married Joseph Goodridge.

2. ii. Jonathan[2], who was born on April 23, 1646, at Newbury.

iii. Mary[2], who was born on November 30, 1648, at Newbury and married on June 24, 1672, Caleb Boynton, son of William Boynton.

iv. Richard[2], who was born on November 3, 1653, at Newbury and probably died young.

3. v. Edmund[2], who was born on November 8, 1656, at Newbury.

vi. Hannah[2], who was born on April 2, 1661, at Newbury and died on March 25, 1665.

2. Jonathan[2] Moore was born on April 23, 1646, at Newbury, and married there "about" May 10, 1670, Constance Langhorne, daughter of Richard Langhorne. She was born in September 1652, and married John Mitchell at Newbury on November 15, 1697. She died before 1714.

Issue:

i. Hannah[3], who married John Monroe.

ii. Sarah[3], who was named in her father's will. She married George Monroe.

iii. Mary[3], who was born on April 13, 1676, at Newbury and probably died on June 18, 1677.

4. iv. Jonathan[3], who was born on April 30, 1681, at Newbury.

v. Richard[3], who was born on July 24, 1683, at Newbury, and removed to Lexington, Massachusetts.

vi. Samuel[3], who was born on February 20, 1685/86, at Newbury.

vii. Thomas[3], who was born on November 6, 1688, at Newbury. He died before November 10, 1707. He was lame, and Philip Fowler was appointed his guardian in 1705.

viii. Dorothy[3], who was born on December 18, 1690, at Newbury and married Daniel Monroe.

3. Edmund[2] Moore was born on November 8, 1656, at Newbury, and died there February 28, 1712. The date given here for his birth has been printed as a date of death but that is believed to be an error. He married Sarah Cooper at Newbury on January 2, 1676/77. He served in King Philip's War. He married as his second wife, on January 13, 1704, at Newbury, Judith Pilsbury.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Edmund[3], who was born on December 5, 1677, at Newbury and died young.

ii. A daughter[3], who was born on February 10, 1679, at Newbury.

iii. Sarah[3], who was born on December 9, 1681, at Newbury.

iv. John[3], who was born on July 7, 1682, at Newbury.

5. v. Mark[3], who was born on February 9, 1688/89, at Newbury.

vi. Martha[3], who was born on August 20, 1691, at Newbury.

vii. Edmund[3], who was born on April 3, 1693, at Newbury.

Issue by the second wife:

viii. Anne[3], who was born on December 16, 1704, at Newbury.

ix. Moses[3], who was born on October 18, 1707, at Newbury.

x. Judith[3], who was born on June 11, 1710, at Newbury.

4. Jonathan[3] Moore was born on April 30, 1681, at Newbury. On August 14, 1701, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he married Elizabeth Woodhead of that town. He married, secondly, on January 7, 1714/15, at Newbury, Mary Poor. It seems probable

that his sons by his second wife removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where Moores of their Christian names appeared on the military rolls.

Issue by the first wife:

6. i. Jonathan[4], who was born on July 27, 1702, at Newbury.
   ii. Mary[4], who was born on October 1, 1704, at Newbury.
   iii. Sarah[4], who was born on May 15, 1707, at Newbury, and married on May 21, 1725, Daniel Merrill.

Issue by the second wife:

   iv. Joseph[4], who was born on February 3, 1715, at Newbury (probably 1715/16). He was perhaps the man who married Sarah Davis by intention published at Newbury on August 12, 1734.
   v. Jonathan[4], who was born on April 4, 1718, at Newbury.
   vi. Edmund[4], who was born on April 24, 1723, at Newbury. He was probably the man who married Sarah Duston on January 30, 1745/46, at Haverhill. She died there on March 24, 1749/50, and he married as his second wife, on February 27, 1752, Susanna Hall.
   vii. Benjamin[4], who was born on January 20, 1724/25, at Newbury. He married Abigail Hazzen, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Gage) Hazzen, on November 16, 1749, at Haverhill. She died there on September 6, 1778, and he died there on September 25, 1799, at the age of seventy-five.
   viii. John[4], who was born on October 15, 1726, at Newbury.
   ix. Samuel[4], who was born on November 5, 1728, at Newbury.
   x. Ammi Ruhammah[4], who was born on November 17, 1730, at Newbury.
   xi. David[4], who was born on January 6, 1734, at Newbury.

5. Mark[3] Moore was born on February 9, 1688/89, at Newbury, and married there on May 14, 1712, Sarah Thirla.

Issue:

i. Mark[4], who was born on July 24, 1714, at Newbury. He probably removed to Rowley, Massachusetts.
ii. Sarah[4], who was born on July 18, 1717, at Newbury.
iii. Eunice[4], who was born on November 6, 1720, at Newbury.

6. Jonathan[4] Moore was born on July 27, 1702, at Newbury. According to the *Nantucket Inquirer* he removed to Nantucket, Massachusetts, where he married on October 11, 1722, Elizabeth Oder, daughter of Anthony and Sarah (Folger) Oder. He died on April 8, 1740, at Nantucket, and she died on June 22, 1784, aged eighty years, at Nantucket.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[5], who was born on July 27, 1723, at Nantucket, and married there on December 9, 1741, Daniel Coleman.
ii. Jonathan[5], who was born on June 12, 1725, at Nantucket, and married there on January 27, 1746, Mary Watson. She died there in 1780.
iii. William[5], who was born on May 3, 1727, at Nantucket, and died there on May 12, 1740.
iv. Mary[5], who was born on April 11, 1729, at Nantucket, and married there on December 10, 1747, Simeon Ellis.
v. Abigail[5] (twin), who was born on July 27, 1731, at Nantucket, and married there by intention published on April 28, 1750, Benjamin Clark.
vi. Sarah[5] (twin), who was born on July 27, 1731, at Nantucket, and married by intention published there on February 19, 1757, Francis Ellis.
vii. Thomas[5], who was born on December 20, 1733, at Nantucket.
viii. Hepzibah[5], who was born on March 31, 1736, at

Nantucket, and married by intention published there on July 15, 1758, Humphrey Harris, an Englishman from Sandwich.

ix. Francis[5], who was born on September 28, 1738, at Nantucket, and married by intention published there on September 2, 1758, Mercy Cottle, daughter of James and Thankful (Norton) Cottle. She died there in 1787.

x. Abiel[5], who was born on December 2, 1740, at Nantucket, and married by intention published there on December 26, 1761, Ebenezer Rogers.

Blodgette and Jewett, Early Settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts (1933), 24, 25, 81, 231.
Cambridge, Massachusetts, Church Records (1906), 71.
Cambridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:275.
Chase, History of Haverhill, Massachusetts (1861), 326, 327, 330, 340, 347, etc.
Coffin, History of Newbury, Massachusetts (1845), 310, 311.
Currier, History of Newbury, Massachusetts (1902), 118, 180, 203, 498, 503, 514.
Currier, Ould Newbury (1896), 145, 146.
Essex Antiquarian, 2:131, 132.
Essex County, Massachusetts, Court Records, 2:57.
Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 1:72, 231.
Haverhill, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:225, 226; 2:226, 227, 448.
Hinchman, Early Settlers of Nantucket, Massachusetts (1901), 213.
Holmes, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Hoyt, Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts, 2:739.
Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 3:136.
Monnette, First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey, 4:498, 499.
Nantucket, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:331-333; 4:209-213; 5:451, 452.
Newbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:325, 334, 335; 2:331, 332, 337, 338, 661, 665.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 7:349, 350; 8:274; 32:157; 38:337.
Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), 317.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:231.

Edward Moor *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Edward Moor married Phebe Young on June 28, 1747, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:254.

Edward Moore *of New York City.*

Edward Moore of early New York City was a mariner or trader. He was probably the man of that name referred to twice in 1644, once as the owner of a vessel. On April 6, 1646, he bought the yacht *St. Martin* for 1,300 guilders. Perhaps he was the "Mr. More" master of the ketch *Sara* ordered on April 21, 1651, not to trade at the Delaware without license. In 1654 he was twice on the records. He died intestate and on January 21, 1695/96, letters of administration on his estate were given to Hannah Bray, "reputed wife" of Robert Allison.

Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part I, Dutch, 31, 89, 93, 136, 137, 274.
Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 12:68, 286.
New York Historical Society Collections for 1892 (Abstracts of Wills, 1:), 261.

Edward Moore *of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Edward Moore, widower, of the Parish of Lanbudaen, Radnorshire, Wales, with his family, and neighbor, Thomas Powell, presented to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting a certificate of removal dated third month, 20, 1698, and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Glenn, Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania (1911), 1:195.
Myers, Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia (1902), 19, 56, 108.

Eliphalet Moore *of Worcester, Massachusetts.*

On November 19, 1736, Eliphalet Moore, son of Eliphalet Moore of Worcester, deceased, a minor in his fifteenth year, chose William Trowbridge of Newton, Massachusetts, as his guardian.

Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, Docket 15372.

Enoch More *of Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

Enoch More was granted a house lot at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on August 14, 1637.

Paige, History of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1877), 611.
Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), 317.
Records of the Town and Selectmen of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1901), 29.

Enoch More *of Charlestown, Massachusetts.*

1. Enoch[1] More, aged forty-three, was mate of the *Success,* Captain W. Marshall, sailing from Charlestown to Surinam, in 1685. He married Rebecca Converse, who was admitted to the church, December 19, 1675. She lived with her daughter Susanna Frothingham. She died January 3, 1732/33, in her eighty-third year.

Issue:

i. Enoch[2], who was born on February 28, 1678, at Woburn, Massachusetts.
ii. James[2], who was born on June 6, 1681, and was baptized on June 12, 1681, at Charlestown. He evidently died young as another child was named James in 1688.
iii. Rebecca[2], who was born on February 22, 1682/83,

and was baptized on February 25, 1682/83, at Charlestown. She was admitted to the church on February 8, 1741.

iv. Susanna[2], who was born on July 21, 1684, and was baptized on July 27, 1684, at Charlestown. She married John Frothingham.

v. James[2] (twin), who was born on April 25, 1688, and was baptized on April 29, 1688, at Charlestown. He died on June 5, 1688.

vi. William[2] (twin), who was born on April 25, 1688, and was baptized on April 29, 1688, at Charlestown. He died on May 31, 1688.

vii. Ruth[2], who was born on October 20, 1689, and was baptized on October 27, 1689, at Charlestown. She married Joseph Hopkins.

Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 23:436; 26:252; 27:140, 141, 277, 279; 34:271.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:227.
Woburn, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 175.
Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:684.

Ephraim Moore *of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.*

1. Ephraim[1] Moore located near "Scotts" in Donegal Township, afterwards Hempfield, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1722. He had two sons with him both of age by 1728, and perhaps daughters also.

Issue:

i. James[2], who died in 1736. He married Elizabeth Scott. He had one son, Ephraim[3].

ii. Zachariah[2], who died in 1760. He had two sons, Hugh[3] and Zachariah[3].

Egle, Notes and Queries (reprint) (1896), 3d series, 2:455–458.

Frances Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Frances Moore, a widow of Boston, Massachusetts, made her will on March 6, 1779, and it was proved on April 2, 1729 (evidently the second date is erroneous). She had two sons, Charles and Thomas Dawes (or Davis) both under twenty-one. The executor was Edward Procter.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 78:156.

Francis Moor *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. Francis[1] Moor married Elizabeth Welch on November 1 or 10, 1737, at Boston, Massachusetts. A Francis Moore, possibly the same, died on August 24, 1738, at the age of forty, and is buried in the Granary Burying Ground at Boston.

Issue:

i. Katharine[2], who was born on August 4, 1738, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:234; 28:202.
Granary Burying Ground, Boston, Massachusetts, Gravestone Inscriptions (1918), 169.
Records of the Church in Brattle Square, Boston, Massachusetts (1902), 244.

Francis Moore *of Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

1. Francis[1] Moore of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was made freeman on May 22, 1639. He had married in England, Katherine, who was buried at Cambridge, on December 28, 1648. He married, secondly, on December 6, 1653, at Cambridge, Elizabeth Periman, perhaps the widow of Thomas Periman. She had three children all over fifteen years of age at the time she joined the church, in March, 1657. Francis Moore died on August 20, 1671, at Cambridge, and his widow died there on November 5, 1683, aged eighty-four years.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Francis[2], who was born in England. He married on September 7, 1650, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Abbee or Alba Eaton, daughter of William and Martha (Jenkins) Eaton of Staple, county Kent, England, and of Reading, Massachusetts. Alba was baptized at Staple on February 19, 1631/32. William Eaton, in his will of September 26, 1672, mentioned his son-in-law, Francis Moore. Alba died on April 19, 1708, at Cambridge. Francis Moore died on February 23, 1689, aged about sixty-nine years, at Cambridge. He had no children living when he made his will on February 21, 1688/89.

2. ii. Thomas[2], perhaps a son of Francis[1] Moore, as he was named, with John[2], in the will of Francis[2].

3. iii. Samuel[2], who was baptized in England.

iv. Sarah[2], who was born on April 3, 1643, at Cambridge.

4. v. John[2], who was born on March 20, 1644/45, at Cambridge.

vi. Ann[2], who married James Kidder.

2. Thomas[2] Moore was probably a son of Francis[1], as he was named with John[2] in the the will of Francis[2]. He married at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on November 9, 1653, Sarah Hodges. He was a mariner, and appears several times on the records. It was doubtless he to whom the following record of April 14, 1668, refers: "Mr. Thomas More's Vessel Cast away at Cape Cod in ye storm wrin 4 persons perished, and much wealth lost." On October 29, 1669, Moore made an agreement with Samuel Doty of Eastham, Massachusetts, about salvage work. On July 19, 1675, Alice Howard, widow of William Howard of Boston, sold land in Boston to Thomas Moore, and on February 17, 1676, Thomas Moore mariner, and his wife Sarah, sold land in Boston. Moore died on January 5, 1689/90, aged sixty-six years, at Boston.

Issue:

i. Sarah[3], who was born on April 26, 1655, at Boston,

and died there on August 25, 1656.

ii. Sarah[3], who was born on May 5, 1660, at Boston.

iii. Hannah[3], who was born on April 26, 1662, at Boston.

iv. Rachel[3], who was born on May 25, 1664, at Boston.

v. Elizabeth[3], who was born on April 27, 1667, at Boston.

vi. Thomas[3], who was born on September 2, 1669, at Boston.

3. Samuel[2] Moore was baptized in England. He was in Barbados when the Cambridge Church records named him among the children of Francis[1] Moore, presumably in January, 1658/59. He was also said to have been about nine years of age at the time that his father joined the church, but this date is not known.

Samuel Moore "of Barbados" together with Mark Noble, of the same place, merchants, on July 15, 1669, purchased of Samuel Edsall land in and about Bergen, New Jersey. This land was confirmed to them on July 20th, by Governor Philip Carteret. Samuel Moore married Naomi and went to Boston, Massachusetts, where they had two children Francis and Edward in 1670 and 1674. On July 30, 1672, Naomi was brought before the Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Court, for selling drink. In or after 1674 he removed to New York where he died. In his will he is described as a merchant. His nuncupative will was made on January 21, 1675/76, and Naomi was appointed the administratrix on March 25, 1676. According to the *Book of Englewood (1922),* Naomi, widow of Samuel Moore of Barbados, married Samuel Edsall, as her second husband.

Issue:

5. i. Francis[3], who was born on July 15, 1670, at Boston.

ii. Edward[3], who was born on July 5, 1674, at Boston.

6. iii. Samuel[3], who was born after 1674, at New York.

4. John[2] Moore was born on March 20, 1644/45, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married Lydia Howard, and he died at Boston, Massachusetts, on July 7, 1693, aged forty-nine years. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow on July 13, 1693. On

December 10, 1696, an act was passed by the Province of Massachusetts Bay to enable Lydia, the widow of John Moore, tailor, of Boston (although he is also called a brewer), to sell his right in a passage way at the north end of Boston. On March 22, 1696/97, Lydia Moore, widow of John, bought from her brothers and sisters their shares in the land of Samuel Howard, deceased. Possibly she was the Lydia Moore who was baptized, with her daughter Lydia, in the Boston Church on May 14, 1671.

Issue:

i. Sarah[3], who was born on July 19, 1673, at Boston, Massachusetts.
ii. Hannah[3], who was born on February 23, 1676, at Boston.
iii. John[3], who was baptized in February, 1678, at Boston.
iv. Thomas[3], who was born on November 26, 1679, at Boston.
v. Sarah[3], who was baptized in November, 1680, at Boston.
vi. Catharine[3], who was born on February 5, 1681 (according to the vital records), at Boston, and was baptized there in December, 1681.
vii. Rachel[3], who was baptized in February, 1682, at Boston, and died there on September 8, 1689.
viii. Francis[3], who was baptized in November, 1684, at Boston, and died young.
ix. Catharine[3], who was baptized in March, 1685, at Boston.
7. x. Francis[3], who was born on April 8, 1687, at Boston.
xi. John[3], who was born on August 27, 1689, at Boston, and died young.
xii. John[3], who was born on February 4, 1690, at Boston.
xiii. Abigail[3], who was baptized on April 10, 1692, at Boston.
xiv. Rachel[3], who died on January 14, 1693, at Boston.

5. Francis[3] Moore was baptized on July 15, 1670, at Boston, Massachusetts. On May 23, 1696, Francis, recorded as "from Basten" had his marriage to Jannetie Larens of New Thuyn registered at Hackensack, New Jersey.

Issue:

i. Willem[4], who was baptized on November 15, 1696, at Hackensack, New Jersey.

ii. Nahomey[4], who was baptized on March 12, 1699, at Hackensack.

iii. Aenny[4], who was baptized on November 5, 1704, at Hackensack.

iv. Mary[4], who was baptized on August 29, 1708, at Hackensack. It was probably she whose marriage to Wilhelmus Lie was registered at Hackensack on September 2, 1738, and who married him on October 6, 1738. She was also called Frenkjen and Marytje.

Possibly she was the Frenkje Moor, adult, who was admitted to church on confession of faith on June 5, 1726, at Hackensack. She was a witness at baptisms in 1730 and 1731 in Hackensack. On November 2, 1735, she was a witness at the baptism of Sara, daughter of Naomi (Moore) Crysteyn. Her marriage to Joannes De Groot was registered at Hackensack on April 1, 1731, and Franzina Moor and Joannes De Groot were married on May 4, 1731. They were both born in Hackensack. They had a daughter, Margriet, baptized on August 4, 1734, at Hackensack. The witnesses were Samuel Moor and his wife.

v. Anna[4], who was baptized on February 2, 1719, at Hackensack.

vi. Jacobes[4], who was baptized on February 2, 1719, at Hackensack.

vii. Anneke[4], who was baptized on February 2, 1719, at Hackensack.

6. Samuel[3] Moore was born in New York after 1674. He was in Hackensack, New Jersey, as early as 1699, when he was a witness at a baptism there. His marriage to Sara Smidt of Bergen County, New Jersey, was registered there on September 14, 1705. They were both admitted to membership in the Hackensack Church on July 6, 1718, and in May, 1722, he was made churchmaster in Hackensack.

Issue:

i. Michiel[4], who was baptized on June 28, 1706, at Hackensack, and evidently died young.

ii. Naomi[4], who was baptized on May 24, 1708, at Hackensack. She married on December 24, 1728, at Hackensack, John Christien, and she was admitted to church membership in 1744.

8. iii. Samuel[4], who was baptized on October 5, 1712, at Hackensack.

9. iv. Migghiel[4], who was baptized on February 20, 1715, at Hackensack.

10. v. Jan[4], who was baptized on June 10, 1717, at Hackensack.

vi. Fransoeys[4], who was baptized on July 5, 1719, at Hackensack. Perhaps she was the Francintjen Moor whose marriage to James[1] (Sjeems or Jacobus) Moor of Rahway and Hackensack was registered on January 20, 1739, at Hackensack, and who married him on February 16, 1739.

vii. Eduwaer[4], who was baptized on August 12, 1722, at Hackensack.

7. Francis[3] Moore was born on April 8, 1687, at Boston, Massachusetts, and was baptized there in the same month. He chose Amos Merrett of Cambridge, Massachusetts, as his guardian on April 29, 1707, after his father's death. Perhaps he was the man of that name, a blacksmith, who married Mary Barlow on May 27, 1708, at Boston, and had issue:

i. Lydia[4], who was born on October 10, 1709, at Boston.

ii. John[4], who was born on November 28, 1712, at Boston.
iii. Mary[4], who was born on February 25, 1714, at Boston.
iv. Thomas[4], who was born on August 28, 1717, at Boston.

8. Samuel[4] Moore was baptized on October 5, 1712, at Hackensack, New Jersey. He married on February 26, 1736, at Hackensack, Hester Lezier. They were admitted to the church on confession of their faith in September, 1749.

Issue:

i. Samuel[5], who was baptized on January 7, 1737, at Schraalenburgh, New Jersey.
ii. Marytjen[5], who was baptized on May 14, 1738, at Hackensack, New Jersey.
iii. Niclaas[5], who was baptized on December 23, 1739, at Hackensack.
iv. Sara[5], who was baptized on July 18, 1742, at Hackensack.
v. Naomi[5], who was baptized on April 26, 1747, at Schraalenburgh, New Jersey.
vi. Frenkje[5], who was baptized on December 3, 1749, at Hackensack.
vii. Hester[5], who was baptized on October 27, 1751, at Schraalenburgh.
viii. Antie[5], who was baptized on October 28, 1753, at Schraalenburgh.

9. Migghiel[4] Moore was baptized on February 20, 1715, at Hackensack. He married Annaetje Day.

Issue:

i. Anna[5], who was baptized on August 7, 1743, at Hackensack. Her marriage to Lorens Erel was registered at Schraalenburgh, New Jersey, on November 14, 1762.
ii. Sara[5], who was born on July 5, 1751, and baptized on August 4, 1751, at Schraalenburgh.

iii. Michel[5], who was baptized on March 14, 1753, in the New York Dutch Church. The witnesses were Francis Moore and Hester Deay, the wife of Joseph Forbes.

iv. Samuel[5], who was baptized on April 20, 1767, at Schraalenburgh.

10. Jan[4] Moore was baptized on June 10, 1717, at Hackensack. Probably he was the John Moore who married Elizabeth Blauvelt and had the following children:

i. Sara[5], who was baptized on February 26, 1749, at Schraalenburgh. The witnesses were Francis Moor and his wife.

ii. Samuel[5], who was born on May 17, 1757, and baptized on June 3, 1757, at Schraalenburgh. The witnesses were Samuel Moore and "Maria, sister."

iii. Naomi[5], who was baptized on May 8, 1763, at Schraalenburgh.

Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1:262; 2:309.
Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Reports, 6:206; 9:50, 56, 74, 84, 92, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 130, 133, 137, 138, 140, 147, 149, 150, 153, 155, 156, 159, 164, 167, 175, 177, 185, 187, 190, 199, 205, 212; 10:79; 24:62, 84, 102, 123; 28:19.
Cambridge, Massachusetts, Church Records (1906), 11.
Cambridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:496, 497; 2:275, 276, 666, 667.
Hackensack, New Jersey, Dutch Church Records (1891), 8, 17, 18, 25, 29, 48, 50, 53, 57, 77, 80, 88, 91, 94, 95, 97, 103, 109, 115, 117, 120, 121, 133, 149, 158, 162, 167, 170, 176, 180, 181, 184, 186, 188, 204, 223, 297.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
King's Chapel Burying Ground, Boston, Massachusetts (1853), 49.
Lee, New Jersey as a Colony and State, Biographical, 52, 53.
Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 4:1:460.
Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, Docket 15348.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 4:181; 6:75; 9:134,

168, 169, 310; 15:27, 137; 16:48; 25:88, 89; 34:298; 55:334; 76:73, 74; 80:97.
New Jersey Archives, Calendar of Records, 7.
New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 2:183.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 27:33.
Office of the Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J., Deeds.
Paige, History of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1877), 611.
Plymouth Colony Records, Court Orders, 5:26.
Records of the Town and Selectmen of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1901), 77, 101, 130, 225, 229, 236, 247, 251, 254, 267, 281, 286.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:227, 229, 230.
Schraalenburgh, New Jersey, Dutch Church Records (1891), 51, 72, 81, 92, 102, 109, 117, 118, 126, 137, 234, 243, 247.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Court Records (1933), 1:148.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, 2:109; 9:263, 272; 13:500; 14:312.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 4:131; 5:556; 13:196, 563; 16:275.
Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:683.

Francis Moore *of Hackensack, New Jersey.*

On April 18, 1760, Francis Moore of Hackensack, New Jersey, made his will. His wife, Ganne, was the sole heiress, and the witnesses were Abraham Van Buskirk, Mary Moore and Thomas Moore. The will was probated on June 12, 1760.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 3:225.

Francis Moore *of Jamaica, New York.*

Francis Moore was a plaintiff in court actions tried at Jamaica, New York, in August and October of 1694.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1912 (Court Records), 59, 63, 65.

Francis Moore *of London, England.*

Francis Moore of the Borough of Southwark, England, a distiller, made his will on April 15, 1698. One of the provisions of this will, which was probated on February 28, 1698, was as follows: "my son Francis to have £10 which is gon on a venture to Maryland." Moore's phraseology does not make clear whether the son or the money had been ventured in Maryland. His wife and children were mentioned but not named, and his brother Thomas Moore was made overseer.

Maryland Historical Magazine, 3:181, 182.

Francis Moore *of Orange County, Virginia.*

1. Francis[1] Moore was a Lieutenant in Orange County, Virginia, in 1742. In 1749 he was Captain, in 1757, Major, and in 1767, Lieutenant Colonel. Francis Moore was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Committee of Safety in 1774. Apparently he died in or about 1799.

Issue:

2. i. Bernard[2].
ii. Francis[2].
iii. Reuben[2].
iv. Mary[2], who married ——— Price.
v. Anne[2], who married ——— Thomas.
vi. Sarah[2], who married Joseph Spencer.

2. Bernard[2] Moore was of the Parish of St. Thomas, in Orange County, Virginia, before the Revolution. He married Catharine Price, daughter of Colonel Arjalon Price of Orange County, who survived him. Bernard Moore's will was made on January 6, 1775, and probated on March 25, 1775. In his will he mentioned his father, his brothers and sisters, his wife and child.

Issue:

i. Lucy Barbour[3].

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 9:52.

Francis More *of Salem, Massachusetts.*

1. Francis[1] More came to Salem about 1666. He married Elizabeth Woodberry "the last of August," 1666, at Salem.

Issue:

i. William[2], who was born on June 9, 1667, at Salem and died on September 2, 1667, at Salem.
ii. Mary[2], who was born on September 5, 1668, at Salem.
iii. Sara[2], who was born on February 20, 1670/71, at Salem.
iv. Thomas[2], who was born on April 20, 1673, at Salem.
v. Jonathan[2], who was born on August 7, 1678, at Salem.
vi. Francis[2], who was born after 1678, at Salem.

Perley, History of Salem, Massachusetts, 3:33.
Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:82; 4:95; 6:73.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:227.

Francis More *of Stoughton, Massachusetts.*

Francis More of Dorchester, Massachusetts, married on June 4, 1752, at Stoughton, Massachusetts, Bathsheba Wentworth of Stoughton. On October 7, 1763 Andrew Canadey of Milton, Massachusetts, was appointed guardian of Amy Moores, daughter of Francis Moores, yeoman, late of Stoughton, and of her sister, Jerusha. Amy was then a minor, under fourteen years of age. Possibly these children were daughters of Francis and Bathsheba (Wentworth) More.

Stoughton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 64, 71.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 62:425, 426.

Gabriel Moor *of New York City.*

1. Gabriel[1] Moor, shipwright, was admitted as a freeman of New York City, on September 12, 1727. On May 18, 1728, in the

Dutch Reformed Church of New York City, he married Antje Andries, otherwise Annetje Cousyn.

Issue:

i. Annetje[2], who was baptized on March 18, 1730, in New York City.

New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:497.
New York Dutch Church Marriages, 149.
New York Historical Society Collections for 1885 (*Burghers and Freemen*), 109.

George Moore *of New Castle County, Delaware.*

1. George[1] Moore settled in Pencader Hundred, which is in the western central part of New Castle County, Delaware, adjoining Maryland. There was an earlier George Moore, perhaps his father, who received a patent for land on the Delaware River on January 1, 1667, and who had two hundred eighty acres on the Delaware in 1676. The earlier George was Deputy Sheriff at New Castle in 1678. The later George made his will on February 23, 1747, and it was proved January 17, 1748. His wife Elizabeth and their children were mentioned.

Issue:

2. i. Alexander[2].
ii. Mary[2].
iii. Isabel[2].

2. Alexander[2] Moore married a daughter of William Bracken of New Castle County, who mentioned Moore in his will, which was executed and proved in 1749. Moore lived in Pencader Hundred and was appointed an executor by the will of Owen O'Shaveling, an Irishman, a will made in 1741. Alexander Moore's own will was executed on October 18, 1784, and proved November 11, 1784. It mentioned his wife Jemima and six children.

Issue:

i. Jesse[3].
ii. Alexander[3], who must have been the Alexander Moore, Jr., who was a soldier in 1778 in the militia company commanded by Captain Isaac

Alexander of Pencader Hundred. An assessment roll of Pencader Hundred, taken in 1798, shows Alexander Moore's estate.

iii. Robert[3].
iv. Thomas[3].
v. Elizabeth[3].
vi. Margaret[3].

Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle County (1911), 33, 38, 46, 104.
Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English, 36, 58, 65, 72.
Conrad, History of the State of Delaware (1908), 521, 522.
Delaware Archives, Military and Naval Records (1912), 2:658, 781, 782.
Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 12:490, 544.
Scharf, History of Delaware, 1609–1888 (1888), 2:953.

GEORGE MOORE *of New York City and Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*

George Moore, evidently a shipmaster, brought dispatches from England to New York City, arriving about January 28, 1672. V. H. Paltsits suggests that he was George Moore of Delaware but that seems unlikely. On January 28, 1673, George Moore brought to New York City dispatches from the home government at Whitehall. These dispatches came to New York by way of Boston and it seems probable George Moore was a New England man. It is suggested that he was the George More, mariner, who testified at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on December 21, 1699, about lumber delivered by him at Antigua. Also, he was probably the George Moore, mariner, who testified at New York City on June 4, 1708, about the capture of his ship, the *Experiment*, and his escape.

Calendar of New York Council Minutes (1902), 18, 218.
Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York (1910), 1:166.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 69:362.

George Moore *of Scituate, Massachusetts.*

On November 7, 1636, Plymouth Colony Court ordered land viewed, and if suitable five acres granted to George Moore. Twenty-five acres and a garden place were granted him on February 5, 1637/38, and confirmed to him on July 7, 1638, on the understanding that he was to keep a canoe ferry across the Jones River for two years. On November 5, 1638, he was permitted to live with Edward Doty, "he carrying himself in good order as he ought to doe, and to enjoy the bargaine between them." Land on which to build a house and also to plant on was ordered laid out at Duxbury on August 31, 1640, to "Georg Morrey of Duxborrow." On January 5, 1640/41, Thomas Robert of Duxbury was ordered to lodge no more with Moore "a diseased pson." This was the first manifestation of Moore's state, which was described by Savage as "distracted."

Moore removed from Duxbury to Scituate, where he acquired land and where his state apparently improved, as he was listed in 1643 among the men there between the ages of sixteen and sixty who were able to bear arms. Soon afterward he became incapacitated, as on March 3, 1644/45, the Plymouth Colony Court ordered that his goods be sold, and Thomas Rickard and John Rogers paid for keeping him. If the sale produced any surplus, it was to be applied to his future maintenance.

On March 1, 1663/64, Ensign John Williams sued John Sutton for five pounds damages, because he had not paid the four pounds in wheat and barley due Williams for keeping More. The town of Scituate was permitted on September 27, 1664, to sell land belonging to More. He apparently remained a charge until his sudden death, on which a jury brought in a verdict on March 26, 1678, that it was due to some "suddaine fainting fitt, or some stoping of his breath."

He is said to have had no family, yet it is possible that there was a connection between George Moore and the Elizabeth More who owed John Rickard fifteen shillings in settlement of which the Plymouth Colony Court awarded Rickard one of her petticoats on March 5, 1666/67.

Baylies, History of the Plymouth Colony, 1:280.
Davis, Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Part 2; 186.
Deane, History of Scituate, Massachusetts (1831), 313.
Griffith, History of Carver, Massachusetts (1910), 20.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 4:257.
Peirce, Civil, Military and Professional Lists of Plymouth and Rhode Island (1881), 74.
Plymouth Colony Records, Court Orders, 1:46, 76, 92, 102, 160; 2:6, 81; 4:72, 141; 5:250; Judicial Acts, 7:113; Miscellaneous Records, 8:191.
Pratt, Early Planters of Scituate, Massachusetts (1929), 140, 141.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:227.
Winsor, History of Duxbury, Massachusetts (1849), 283.

George Moore *of Spruce Run, New Jersey.*

George Moore of Spruce Run was born in 1725, and died in 1815.

Chambers, Early Germans of New Jersey (1895), 449, 450.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, new series, 4:172.

George Joseph Moore *of New York City.*

George Joseph Moore was Deputy Clerk of the Council from 1742 to 1745 and Deputy Auditor General of the Province of New York in October, 1744. He died February 22, 1745/46, probably in New York City. He was probably a civil servant sent from England.

Calendar of New York Council Minutes (1902), 341, 344, 346.
Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English, 570, 573.
Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 6:273; 8:188.
Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1675–1776, 5:60, 61.

Goldin Moore *of Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

1. Goldin or Goulden[1] Moore was at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1636. He married there Joane (———) Champney, widow of John Champney, but the date of the marriage is not given. Goldin Moore was made a freeman on June 2, 1641. On October 16, 1650, Richard Champney and Goulden Moore and Joan Moore, widow of John Champney, asked permission of the Massachusetts Bay Colony General Court to sell the land Champney left her. This permission was granted. Goldin Moore removed to Billerica, Massachusetts, as early as September 25, 1660, when a town record mentions his barn. He was one of the original grantees in 1658 and is recorded at Billerica at intervals. He is recorded at Cambridge in 1642, 1645, 1646, 1650 and 1652, and received land in the division at Cambridge as late as 1683. Joan Moore died on February 18, 1675, at Billerica. Goldin Moore died at Billerica, on September 3, 1698, at the age of eighty-nine, although in a deposition of May 25, 1653, his age was given as about forty.

Issue:

i. Hannah[2], who was born on March 15, 1643, at Cambridge. She married on March 1, 1665/66, at Cambridge, John Hastings, and she died on June 10, 1667.
ii. Lydia[2], who was born at Cambridge.
iii. Ruth[2], who was born at Cambridge, and married on July 5, 1670, Daniel Shed.

Billerica, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 379.
Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 29:141.
Cambridge, Massachusetts, Church Records (1906), 13.
Cambridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:495-497; 2:275.
Hazen, History of Billerica, Massachusetts (1883), Part I: 31, 32, 155; Part II: 98.
Holmes, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 3:217.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 4:182; 6:85; 20:142.
Paige, History of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1877), 611.

Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), 317.
Proprietors Records of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1896), 164.
Records of the Town and Selectmen of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1901), 47, 53, 66, 68, 86, 98.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:227.

Gowin More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Letters of administration on the estate of the late Patrick Colhoun and Gowin More "Scotchmen," deceased, were given May 25, 1667, to Thomas Dener (?) Dever (?) "the parties dying aboard the vessel lately come in from Ireland."

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 5:126.

Heinrich Moor *of West Camp, New York.*

1. Among the Palatine refugee families which came to the Province of New York in the summer of 1710 was that of Heinrich[1] Moor and his wife. They had no children at the time they were settled in West Camp, Ulster County, in the winter of 1710. The only references found to children are to the following girls, but there may have been other children. The mother was named Margareta. Possibly Peter Mour who was of Kingston, New York, before 1743 was one of this family, and also there may have been some relationship to Phillipus Moor of Rhinebeck, New York.

Issue:

i. Maria Catherina[2], who was baptized on February 18–19, 1721, in the German Church at Rhinebeck, New York. She was born in December. She married Philip Adam Erchenbreg by 1744.
ii. Catharina[2] (?), the wife of Michael Pulver by 1738, may have belonged to this family.

Documentary History of the State of New York, 3:570.
Records of German Church of Reyn Beeck (Manuscript at Holland Society of New York), 11, 53.

Records of Reformed Dutch Church of the Flats near Nether Rhinebeck (Manuscript at Holland Society of New York), 237.
Year Book of the Holland Society of New York for 1903, 81.

Henry Moore *of Charles County, Maryland.*

1. There seem to have been two early Henry Moores in Maryland. Under the law which rewarded those who brought emigrants to the Province, Barnaby Jackson, apparently on February 5, 1649/50, asked for one hundred acres for a manservant named Henry Moore, whom Jackson had bought about six years before. On August 15, 1650, William Newgent asked for two hundred acres for transporting himself and Henry Moore his servant into the Province "about January 1649." On October 12, 1650, Newgent asked for one hundred acres for bringing in Henry Moore his servant in 1649. A Henry Moore witnessed a deed in Baltimore County on October 9, 1662.

Henry[1] Moore, probably one of those just named, lived in Charles County, Maryland, and signed his will on May 9, 1673. The date of probate is not known. He mentioned his wife Eliza and four children.

Issue:

2. i. Henry[2].
   ii. John[2], who received the estate *Moore's Folly*, which he no longer owned in 1698.
   iii. Thomas[2].
   iv. Eliza[2], who was under sixteen in 1673.

2. Henry[2] Moore of Prince George's County, Maryland, probably the son of Henry[1] Moore of Charles County, above, made his will on March 17, 1732/33. It was proved on February 17, 1735/36. He mentioned his wife Sarah and eight children. The son William was cut off with twelve pence while the son Henry was given the home plantation and two hundred acres called *Moore's Chance*. He was to live with his mother until he was twenty-one, unless the widow married again, when Henry was to stay with his guardian, Merallins Littlejohn, until he was eighteen.

Issue:

i. William[3].
ii. Henry[3].
iii. Sarah[3].
iv. Esther[3].
v. Charity[3].
vi. Ann Davis[3].
vii. Benedicto[3] (a daughter).
viii. Elizabeth[3].

Maryland Calendar of Wills, 1:72; 2:187; 7:161.
Maryland Historical Magazine, 8:63, 257, 267; 24:153.
Stubbs, Two Families of Virginia, Cooke and Booth (1923), 134.

Henry More *of Dorchester, Massachusetts.*

1. Henry[1] More of Dorchester supplied a substitute in the company of Captain Johnson in December, 1675. More's wife was admitted to membership in the Dorchester Church on July 21, 1672.

Issue:

i. Henry[2], who was baptized on August 4, 1672, at Dorchester. He was aged about two years. The record shows that his mother had then lately been admitted to church membership.
ii. William[2], who was baptized on August 4, 1672, at Dorchester.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 8:242.
Records of the First Church of Dorchester, Massachusetts (1891), 24, 179.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:231.

Henry Moore *of New York.*

On November 13, 1679, Alexander Watts, commander of the sloop *Anne and Elizabeth* of New York, on a voyage from New

York to Boston was forced ashore at Cape Cod. A paper setting forth the circumstances was signed by him and four other men of whom the first was Henry Moore.

Plymouth Colony Records, Court Orders, 6:49.

Sir Henry Moore, Bart., *of New York City.*

1. Henry[1] Moore was born at Vere, Island of Jamaica, on February 7, 1713. He was the only son of Samuel Moore and his wife Elizabeth Lowe of Jamaica and the grandson of John Moore and Samuel Lowe of Barbados. Henry Moore matriculated at the University of Leyden on March 21, 1731. Returning to Jamaica, he was successful there, and in 1755 was appointed Lieutenant Governor. He soon became Acting Governor and continued in that office until 1762, except for a few weeks in 1759. He led the troops of the island in the serious slave-rising of 1760. He was created a baronet on January 29, 1764, and in July of 1765 was appointed Governor of the Province of New York. He arrived in New York City in November of 1765 and remained in office until his death at Fort George, New York City, on September 11, 1769. He was buried within Trinity Church. His will, executed on April 11, 1769, was proved in New York City that same day, and proved in London on June 7, 1770.

Henry Moore on January 11, 1750/51, signed a marriage settlement with Catharine Maria Long, daughter of Samuel Long, Chief Justice at Jamaica, West Indies.

Issue:

i. John Henry[2], second baronet, who was born in Jamaica, West Indies, in 1756. He was a graduate of Eton and of Cambridge University (Emmanuel, B.A., 1773; M.A., 1776). He published some books of poems. He died unmarried in England on January 11, 1780.

ii. Susannah Jane[2], who married Captain Alexander Dickson of H. M.'s 16th Regiment of Foot.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography (1888), 4:380.
Calendar of New York Council Minutes (1902), 469, 478.
Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English, 759, 760, 778, 780, 782, 786.
Dictionary of National Biography (1894), 38:354, 355, 372, 373.
Documentary History of the State of New York, 1:540, 547, 549, 550, 552, 553; 3:524-527, 830.
Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 7:745, 793; 8:187, 197.
Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, 6:4010, 4023.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 39:48.
New York Historical Society Collections for 1898 (Abstracts of Wills 7:), 279, 280.
Valentine, Manual of the Corporation of New York for 1864, 599.

Henry Moore *of New York City.*

Henry Moore received a New York license to marry Neeltie Ploughman on April 17, 1756, and on the following day his marriage to Nealtie Plowman was recorded in Trinity Church, New York City.

Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784, Supplement (1898), 31.
Trinity Church, New York City, Register of Marriages (unpublished), 1:37.

Henry Moore *of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Henry Moore died on eleventh month 10, 1694. Dorothy, his widow, died on second month 27, 1696, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Burial Records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meetings (Manuscript in Pennsylvania Genealogical Society), 414, 416.

Henry Moore *of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Henry Moore and Sarah Thomas were married on the fifth month 18, 1737, at the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

Records of Pennsylvania Marriages (1880), 2:50.

Henry More *of Providence, Rhode Island.*

In the inventory of the estate of William Whiteway of Providence, on February 4, 1719/20, one item was "a Gun at Henr Mores."

Early Records of the Town of Providence, Rhode Island, 16:133.

Henry Moore *of South Carolina.*

Henry Moore, aged about thirty-two, a schoolmaster, late of the county of Kerry, Ireland, received a certificate of citizenship in South Carolina on May 24, 1711.

Revill, Abstract of Moore Records of South Carolina (1931), 15.

Henry Moore *of Washington County, Pennsylvania.*

1. Henry[1] Moore was born on March 17, 1742, in or near the town of Boyle, Ireland, one hundred eight miles northwest of Dublin. He was a physician, a freeholder and a member of the Church of England. He married on December 10, 1762, Mary Dodd, and with her emigrated, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, in the spring of 1773. They settled on a farm in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1773, where he engaged in the practise of medicine.

Issue:

i. Daniel[2].
ii. Nancy[2].
iii. Henry[2].
iv. Elizabeth[2].

v. Robert[2], who was born on March 30, 1778, at his father's farm. He married Mary Stibbs. He became a member of the United States House of Representatives. He died on January 14, 1831.
vi. Mary[2].
vii. William[2].

Cope, Sharpless Genealogy (1887), 993.
Genealogical and Personal History of Beaver County, Pennsylvania (1914), 84, 85.

Henry Moore *of Wenham, Massachusetts.*

Henry Moore of Wenham married on March 11, 1694/95, at Salem, Massachusetts, the widow Elizabeth Sharel or Shard. He died on October 2, 1711, at Wenham. No further record of him appears in the vital records of either town, nor is there any record of the birth of children to him.

Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 4:96.
Wenham, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 147, 212.

Hugh Moor *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. Hugh[1] Moor married by intention published on September 11, 1746, at Boston, Massachusetts, Jael Gaet of Stoneham, Massachusetts. Their marriage was recorded at Reading, Massachusetts, and at Wakefield, Massachusetts, on October 9, 1746. In these records her name was given as Job Gout and Jacob Gart. She died on May 13, 1765, at the age of thirty-eight, at Boston. Perhaps Moor was the man of that name who had earlier married on December 13, 1732, at Boston, Grizel Osborne. It was probably he who was excused from serving as Constable at Boston in March, 1757. And it was likewise probably he whose house was destroyed in the fire of March, 1760, at Boston, and who died in November, 1773, aged fifty-eight years. His will was probated on November 19, 1773, and in it he named his wife, Ruth, his oldest daughter Mary

Cunningham, and his sons Thomas, David, Hugh and William.

This identification presupposes that Hugh Moor married a Ruth after the death of Jael Gaet. Hugh Moore of Shirley (John[1] of Shirley, Massachusetts), also had a wife Ruth, and was, curiously enough, born at about the same time as this Hugh of Boston.

Issue:

i. Mary[2], who married William Cunningham.
ii. Thomas[2].
iii. David[2].
iv. Hugh[2].
v. William[2].

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:178, 284.
Granary Burying Ground, Boston, Massachusetts, Gravestone Inscriptions (1918), 169.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 34:290; 84:152, 368, 376.
Reading, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 395.
Stoneham, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 127.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 73:270.
Wakefield, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 211.

Hugh Moore *of Londonderry, New Hampshire.*

1. Hugh[1] Moore was one of eight Moore emigrants, all Scotch-Irish and Presbyterians, who settled in early Londonderry, New Hampshire. Hugh settled in Londonderry before 1724. His will was drawn on May 18, 1753, and probated on March 29, 1758. His wife, Janet, a daughter of Robert Morrison of Londonderry, removed to Nova Scotia in 1760.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[2].
ii. Mary[2].
iii. Janet[2], who was under age in 1753, married William Logan.
iv. Alice[2], who was under age in 1753, married John Archibald.

v. Hugh[2] who was born in 1738 and died on December 10, 1820. He married Janet Logan.
vi. Robert[2], who was born about 1740 and died on June 15, 1770. He married Sarah Campbell.
vii. Margaret[2], who was under fifteen in 1753, married David McCullom.
viii. William[2], who was under fourteen in 1753, married Susannah Long.
ix. Daniel[2], who was born about 1753, and died in 1826. He married Eleanor Cox.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 51:492, 493.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 4:398-400.

Hugh Moore *of Trenton, New Jersey.*

Hugh Moore owed a debt to the estate of Francis Willson of Trenton, New Jersey, on May 2, 1727.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 1:514.

Humphrey Moore *of Marblehead, Massachusetts.*

Humphrey Moore married Mary Williams on April 15, 1709, at Marblehead.

Marblehead, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:296.

Humphrey More *of Suffolk County, Massachusetts.*

On April 11, 1659, a Humphrey More was mentioned.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Court Records (1933), 1:56.

Isaac Moor *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Isaac Moor married on January 5, 1708, at Boston, Ann Walker. She was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1711.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:20.
Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:683.

Isaac Moore *of Farmington, Connecticut.*

1. Isaac[1] Moore emigrated on the *Increase* in April, 1635, at the age of thirteen, and settled first at Hartford, Connecticut, where he married Ruth Stanley, daughter of John Stanley, on December 5, 1645. Moore settled in Farmington, near Hartford, for a time and was chosen by the soldiers of the local train band as their leader. His election as Sergeant was confirmed by the General Court on May 17, 1649. Many years later, on April 20, 1665, he was excused by the General Court from further military training "he haueing formerly bin cheif officer of the traine Band of Farmington."

Isaac Moore became one of the founders of the town of Norwalk, Connecticut, and his name appears on the earliest list of the inhabitants there, a list made in 1655. He received one of the first grants of land, his allotment being four acres. At a town meeting held April 13, 1654, he was elected one of the two Townsmen (Selectmen) for the ensuing year. He was elected Deputy to the General Court in 1657, attending one session on October 1st of that year. He sold his land in Norwalk in 1660 and probably returned to Farmington soon after that, where he continued to live.

The will of Gregory Wolterton of Hartford, executed July 17, 1674, mentions the wife of Isaac Moore. Moore had a second wife, Dorothy, the daughter of the Reverend Henry Smith. She had had two previous husbands, John Blakeman and Francis Hall, both of Stratford, Connecticut. Dorothy died in 1706.

Isaac Moore had four daughters whose husbands are named in a partition deed of January 9, 1738/39: Samuel Hayes of Norwalk, and John Norton, William Lewis and John Hart of Farmington. The respective wives are not here identified.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Ruth[2], who was baptized on January 5, 1657, at Norwalk.
ii. Sarah[2], who was baptized on February 12, 1662, at Farmington.
iii. Mary[2], who was baptized on September 15, 1664, at Farmington.
iv. Phebe[2], who was baptized on April 25, 1669, at Farmington.

American Genealogist, 11:111.
Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (1930), 149.
Collections of Connecticut Historical Society, 14:606; 22:162.
Connecticut Colony Records, 1:187, 306, 440.
Crane and Mullin, Smith Genealogy (1922), 27, 28.
Hall, The Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk, Connecticut (1847), 17, 22, 43, 47.
Manwaring, Early Connecticut Probate Records, 1:260, 270, 404, 481; 2:96; 3:plate facing xx.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 11:328; 12:35, 37; 13:54, 57; 53:87.
Porter, Historical Discourse Delivered Before the Citizens of Farmington (1841), 63, 64.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:228.

Isaac Moore *of New York.*

In 1730 there appeared at Boston, Massachusetts, one Humphrey Owen, "alias Isaac Moore from New York."

Bolton, Immigrants to New England (1931), 150.

Isaac Moore *of Salem, Massachusetts.*

1. Isaac[1] Moore of Salem, Massachusetts, married there on July 31, 1722, Mehitabel Watson. She died at Salem, May 7, 1724. He then married by intention published at Salem, October 3, 1730, Elizabeth Willins.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Isaac[2], who was born at Salem on May 7, 1724. He married Sarah Reed on December 2, 1745.

Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:81; 4:95; 6:73.

Jacob More *of Cumberland County, New Jersey.*

1. Jacob[1] More, a brother of John Moore of Salem County, New Jersey, was probably from the North of Ireland. Between

1700 and 1710 he appeared in Cumberland County, New Jersey, having first gone to Long Island, New York. He married Abigail Peck. His land was located in Hopewell, which was in Salem County when he settled there. Jacob and John Moore were among those on a long list of persons naturalized in New Jersey on July 8, 1730.

Among the original subscribers for the church building at Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey, in 1730, were Samuel, Joseph and Nathaniel Moore, who may have been the descendants of John[1] Moore of Newtown, Long Island, New York, who settled at Hopewell. It is interesting to note that Jacob More had likewise been on Long Island before settling in New Jersey.

Issue:

i. John[2], a Revolutionary soldier, who died on February 2 or 22, 1800. He married Rachel Moore. He was buried at Greenwich, New Jersey.
ii. Azariah[2], who was born in or about 1736, in Upper Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey, and died, unmarried, on September 6, 1818, in his eightieth or eighty-third year. He was buried at Greenwich. He was a Revolutionary soldier.
iii. Joseph[2], who was born in or about 1742, and died on April 30, 1800, in his fifty-ninth year. His widow, Amy Fithian, died on November 20, 1824, in her seventy-ninth year. Both were buried at Greenwich. He was long ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church at Deerfield, Cumberland County, New Jersey.
iv. Martha[2].
v. Bathsheba[2], who married Preston Hanna.
vi. Mary[2], who died young.

Andrews, Residents of Greenwich, New Jersey, Who Paid Taxes in the Year 1843 (1916), 15.

Cushing and Sheppard, History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey (1883), 699.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 28:88.
Shourds, Fenwick's Colony (1876), 538-540.
Tombstone Inscriptions in Old Presbyterian Burying Ground at Greenwich, New Jersey (1915), 16, 33-35.

Jacob More *of New York City and New Jersey.*

1. Jacob[1] More married Apolonia Moret in the New York Dutch Reformed Church on September 24, 1719. Both were entered as *uit Hoog Duidslant.* His wife was called Anna Poloni and Anna Polonia. Jacob was a witness in this church on June 3, 1714.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[2], who was baptized on December 17, 1721, in the First Reformed Church at Raritan (Somerville), New Jersey. The witnesses were Jan Meier and his wife Elisabeth.
ii. Jacob[2], who was baptized on April 14, 1723, in the First Reformed Church at Raritan.

New York Dutch Church Marriages, 131.
Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly, 2:141, 211, 212.

James Moor *of Bedford, New Hampshire.*

1. Deacon James[1] Moor of Bedford, New Hampshire, was born about 1714. He was a miller and an early settler at Souhegan East. He married Isabel. He died on October 14, 1769, aged fifty-five years.

Issue:

i. James[2], who married Martha.
ii. John[2], who was living at Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1771.
iii. Jenet[2], who was unmarried in 1771.
iv. Mary[2], who was born in 1761, and died in January, 1776.

History of Bedford, New Hampshire (1903), 1011.

JAMES MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

James Moore "a Scottishman" married Mary Both or Booth at Boston on February 6, 1656/57. He was one of the founders of the Scots Charitable Society at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 9:58.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 11:203.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:228.

JAMES MOORES *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

On February 22, 1685/86, Samuel Dobson was recorded as being at the house of James Moores, who was described as a hatter of Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 10:61.

JAMES MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. James[1] and Jane Moore had issue:
    i. Thomas[2], who was born on June 10, 1731, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:204.

JAMES MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. James[1] Moore married Mary Patty on April 7, 1735, at Boston.

Issue:

    i. Edward[2], who was born on February 14, 1735/36, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:222; 28:192.

JAMES MOOR *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

To Mary Moor of Boston, widow, letters of administration were granted on July 4, 1746, on the estate of James Moor, late of Boston, a mariner lost on *H.M.S. Vigilant.*

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 39:94.

JAMES MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Administration on the estate of James Moore of Boston, a mariner, was given to Rosannah, his widow, on November 5, 1762.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 61:151.

JAMES MOORE *of Chester County, Pennsylvania.*

1. James[1] Moore of Chester County, Pennsylvania, was born in 1730, and died in 1802. He married in 1752, Elizabeth Whitehill Creswell, who was born in 1732.

Issue:

i. James[2], who was born in Chester County, in 1757, and died on May 20, 1813, aged fifty-six years. He married on October 18, 1787, at Philadelphia, Sarah Delany, daughter of Sharp Delany. She died on December 1, 1814, aged forty-seven years. James Moore served in the Revolution and was a Colonel in 1783. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in Pennsylvania. James Moore and his wife removed to Virginia about 1800.

ii. David[2].

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 7:9-12.

JAMES MOORE *of Grafton, Massachusetts.*

1. James[1] Moore was born in Ireland. He lived in Grafton, Massachusetts. In 1739, he bought land at Union, Connecticut.

He died on October 20, 177-, in his eighty-third year. His wife died on January 22, 1785, aged ninety-eight.

Issue:

i. John[2], who was born in 1717/18, "on the passage to America," and died on May 22, 1787, at Union, Connecticut. He married Sarah Bliss.

ii. William[2], who married on September 30, 1762, Sarah Rosebrooks of Brimfield, now Holland, Massachusetts. She died on September 27, 1771. He married as his second wife on March 16, 1773, Hannah Morse.

iii. Thomas[2].

iv. Anna[2], who married James McNall.

v. Jane[2], who married ——— McClure.

History of Holland, Massachusetts (1915), 631.
Lawson, History of Union, Connecticut (1893), 416.
Lovering, History of Holland, Massachusetts (1915), 450.

James Moore *of Londonderry, New Hampshire.*

1. James[1] Moore was one of eight Moore emigrants, including two named James, who were early settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. All eight were from the North of Ireland, of Scottish extraction, and members of the Presbyterian Church. The accounts of the Moore emigrants to Londonderry are largely based on researches by Ezra S. Stearns, the results of which were published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in 1897.

James Moore was named as a proprietor in the Charter of Londonderry, which is dated June 21, 1722. He was a weaver and a dealer in linen wares, and became quite well-to-do. James Moore's wife was named Isabel but her surname is unknown. The husband's will is dated December 20, 1749, and was probated June 27, 1750. Six children were named in the will. Isabel died at Pelham, Massachusetts, on February 13th. The year is torn, but is supposed to be 1774.

Issue:

i. James[2], who married Jane.
ii. Joseph[2], who married Martha, and removed to Truro, Nova Scotia.
iii. Samson[2], who married Martha Archibald, and removed to Truro, Nova Scotia.
iv. David[2], who was born on August 26, 1730, at Londonderry, married Margaret Taggart.
v. Alice[2], who was unmarried in 1749.
vi. Mary[2], who was unmarried in 1749.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 51:491, 492.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 3:751-753.
Pelham, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 171.

James Moore *of Londonderry, New Hampsire.*

1. James[1] Moore was one of eight Moore emigrants, including two named James, who were early settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. All eight were from the North of Ireland, of Scottish extraction, and members of the Presbyterian Church. Accounts of them are based on the researches of Ezra S. Stearns. James Moore was born in 1706, and died on September 30, 1755. His will was executed September 23, 1755, and proved February 25, 1756. His wife was Elizabeth Gregg, a daughter of James Gregg of Londonderry.

Issue:

i. John[2], who was a soldier in 1755.
ii. James[2], who was living in 1765.
iii. William[2], who was born in 1733 and died on February 13, 1812. He married Martha Mack.
iv. Hugh[2], who removed to Buxton, Maine.
v. Robert[2], who was born in 1747 and died on February 14, 1827. He removed to Goffstown, New Hampshire, and married, first, Margaret Knox, and secondly, Mary (Jameson) Todd.
vi. Janet[2], who was unmarried in 1791.

vii. Sarah[2], who married John Perham of Ackworth and Manchester, New Hampshire.
viii. Elizabeth[2].
ix. Mary[2], who married Joseph Hogg. They removed to Bedford, New Hampshire. In 1803 their four sons changed their name from Hogg to Moore.

Bolton, Immigrants to New England (1931), 156.
Hadley, History of Goffstown, New Hampshire (1924), 2:337, 338.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 51:493, 494.

James Moore *of Maryland or Virginia.*

1. James[1] Moore was born on May 23, 1716, probably in Ireland. He married on January 1, 1740, Hannah, who was born on March 12 or 13, 1720. He settled in Maryland or Virginia, but in 1781, led a group of settlers to Illinois.

Issue:

i. David[2], who was born on February 22, 1742.
ii. Mary[2], who was born on November 20, 1745.
iii. Hannah[2], who was born on May 26, 1747.
iv. James[2], who was born on February 14, 1749/50.
v. Margaret[2], who was born on March 2, 1752.
vi. William[2], who was born on May 17, 1754.
vii. John[2], who was born on April 30, 1756.

A. A. Moore, Genealogy and Recollections (1915) (Manuscript at New England Historic Genealogical Society), 3-20, 54.

James Moore *of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Sunburytown, Pennsylvania.*

James Moore was born (according to a family bible owned by his son) near New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the 22d or 23d of April, 1753. Nothing is known of his parents. Tradition states "he was the son of an English gentleman." The Reverend James

Moore was living with his wife at "Isle of Que (?)" (now Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania), about five miles below Fort Augusta at Sunburytown, on the east bank of the Susquehanna River. His wife was a Mary Wilkinson, born on October 27, 1754, daughter of Edward and his wife Martha Reno (Rennau) Wilkinson, a French Húguenot of Woodbridge, New Jersey. Edward Wilkinson by deed of April 10, 1775, bought land about nine miles above Sunburytown, Pennsylvania, and James Moore and his wife went there with him. James Moore served as private in the 1st Pennsylvania Continental Regiment and died in service.

Descendants of James Moore and his wife Mary Wilkinson, Compiled by their great-grandson, James M. Lincoln (New York, 1903) (Manuscript at the New England Historic Genealogical Society).

James Moore *of New York City.*

The burial of the wife of James Moore is noted in the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York City on August 23 or 24, 1747.

Year Book of the Holland Society of New York for 1899, 181.

James Moore *of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

James Moore, widower, presented to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting a certificate from the Meeting in Waterford, Ireland, dated first month 6, 1740/41. He was received at Philadelphia, on the fourth month 26, 1741.

Glenn, Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania (1911), 1:195.
Myers, Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia (1902), 19, 56, 108.

James Moor *of Rahway and Hackensack, New Jersey.*

1. James[1] Moor (also called Jacobus and Sjeems) was born in "Rawak," New Jersey. His marriage to Francintjen Moor was regis-

tered at Hackensack on January 20, 1739, and they were married on February 16, 1739. Francintjen Moor was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, and was possibly Fransoeys Moore (Samuel[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1] of Cambridge, Massachusetts). Sjeems Moor and his wife were witnesses at the baptism of the son of Wilhelmus Lie and Frenkjen Moor at Hackensack on September 30, 1739. He was a witness at the baptism of Frenkje, daughter of Samuel and Hester Moore, on December 3, 1749, at Hackensack.

Issue:

i. Samuel[2], who was baptized on May 25, 1740, at Hackensack. Samuel Moor and his wife were witnesses.
ii. Frenzis[2], who was baptized on December 26, 1742, at Schraalenburgh, New Jersey. The witnesses were Frenzis Moor and Naomi, wife of J. Crystyn.
iii. Michiel[2], who was baptized on February 8, 1747, at Schraalenburgh. Jacobus Moor and his wife were the witnesses.
iv. Willem[2], who was baptized on July 8, 1753, at Hackensack.
v. Francyntie[2], who was baptized on April 4, 1756, at Schraalenburgh.
vi. Johannes[2], who was baptized on July 12, 1761, at Schraalenburgh.

Hackensack, New Jersey, Dutch Reformed Church Records (1891), 57, 180, 181, 204, 211.
Schraalenburgh, New Jersey, Dutch Reformed Church Records (1891), 92, 102, 220, 230.

James Moore *of Reden's Town, New Jersey.*

An advertisement in the Pennsylvania *Gazette* of June 9, 1748, describes "an Irish servant man, named James Moore, of middle stature, about 22 years of age, fresh complexion, short hair, inclining to red; and pretty much pock-broken, somewhat lame in one of his heels, which causes him to limp: Had on when he went away, a

linnen vest, breeches of the same, a white shirt, half worn shoes and stockings, one of the shoes had a sharp toe, the other round, an old wool hat, somewhat tarry on the crown, linnen cap, and a pair of homespun trowsers," and offers five shillings reward. This James Moore had run away the preceding May 29th from Thomas Harris of Reden's Town, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

New Jersey Archives, Newspaper Extracts, 2:449.

James Moore *of Saco, Maine.*

James Moore was an early inhabitant of Saco, Maine, probably between 1653 and 1688.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 71:124.

James Moore *of Salem, Massachusetts.*

James Moore married Elizabeth Cox, daughter of Edward Cox, who was born on April 16, 1703, by intention published at Salem, Massachusetts, on November 22, 1729.

Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 4:95.
Perley, History of Salem, Massachusetts, 3:336.

James More *of Salem and Lynn, Massachusetts.*

1. James[1] More of Salem, Massachusetts, made his will on July 5, 1659, calling himself "of Hammersmith" and mentioning his wife Ruth and daughter Dorothy. The will was probated in November, 1659, and the inventory showed collier's tools. Probably, says Savage, he was the man who married at Lynn, Massachusetts, on December 28, 1657, Ruth Pinnion, daughter of Nicholas Pinnion of Lynn and New Haven. Ruth (Pinnion) Moore married secondly, about 1664, Peter Briggs of Killingworth, Connecticut, whom she deserted in 1665. The Lynn vital records show that George Moore had a daughter Dorothy born on January 8, 1658/59,

and this man is thought by Savage to have been perhaps the brother of this James. However, as James' will shows a daughter Dorothy, it seems probable that there was only one man, misnamed in the vital records by mistake.

Issue:

i. Dorothy[2], who was born on January 8, 1658/59, at Lynn, Massachusetts.

Essex County, Massachusetts, Court Records, 2:215.
Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 1:305.
Holmes, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Lynn, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:267; 2:255.
New Haven Genealogical Magazine, 6:1449.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:228.

James Moore *of South Carolina.*

1. Colonel James[1] Moore, said to have been a son of Roger Moore, a noted Irish rebel, came to South Carolina, where he was a member of the Council as early as 1683, Governor of the Province from 1700 to 1702 and Chief Justice from 1700 to 1701. In 1702 he commanded an expedition which captured St. Augustine, Florida, an account of which exploit was published in England in 1711. At one time he was Receiver General and Judge of the Admiralty Court of South Carolina. In 1703 he led troops against the Appalachee Indians and in two battles crushed that tribe. He sold Indian captives into slavery. He married, perhaps after 1665, Lady Margaret (Foster) (Berringer) Yeamans, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Berringer of Barbados, and widow of Governor Lieutenant-General Sir John Yeamans, Bart., of Carolina. Colonel James Moore died in 1705 and was survived by a later wife named Elizabeth. There has always been confusion about his children and grandchildren and this account does not claim complete accuracy.

Issue:

2. i. James[2], who was born about 1667.
3. ii. Roger[2], who was born on August 24, 1694.

iii. Nathaniel[2], of Cape Fear, North Carolina.

iv. Maurice[2], of Cape Fear, who was born near 1694. He was a Deputy Lord Proprietor and Colonel, and the founder of Brunswick, North Carolina. It was probably his wife Sarah noted in a Rhode Island newspaper as buried May 16, 1739.

v. John[2], of Cape Fear, North Carolina.

vi. Mary[2], who married first, Robert Howes, and second, Thomas Clifford.

vii. Rebecca[2], who married Colonel William Dry.

viii. Margaret Elizabeth[2], who married Bernard Scheucking.

ix. Ann[2], who married David Davis.

2. James[2] Moore was born about 1667 and died on February 17, 1723. He married Margaret Neufville. He was Governor of South Carolina in 1719 and also Lieutenant General. His career is sometimes confused with that of his father. This second Governor was the one whose report of March 27, 1713, is preserved showing that he had attacked No-ho-ro-co Fort on March 20th, with great losses to his Indian enemies. He took three hundred ninety-two prisoners and one hundred ninety-two scalps.

Issue:

i. James[3].

ii. John[3].

iii. Jehu[3].

iv. Mary[3], who married William Adair.

3. Roger[2] Moore was born on August 24, 1694, and died on October 20, 1759. One report is that he married three times but certainly his wife Catherine Rhett, daughter of Colonel William and Sarah (Cooke) Rhett of Charleston, whom he married October 10, 1721, lived until June 11, 1745. His later wives are said to have been Elizabeth Trott and ——— Raynor. Roger Moore lived at Cape Fear, North Carolina, and was known as "King" Moore because of the princely state he maintained. He owned two hundred slaves and once organized them into a military force and led them against the Indians.

Issue:

i. George[3].
ii. Roger[3].
iii. Sarah[3], who married on August 2, 1744, Thomas Smith.
iv. William[3], who married Parris (Mary) Davis.
v. Ann[3], who married, as her first husband, John Swann, and married, as her second husband, Peter Taylor.

Adair, Adair History and Genealogy (1924), 46.
Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography (1888), 4:380.
Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 4:1088.
Grimes, Abstracts of North Carolina Wills (1910), 253.
Grimes, North Carolina Wills and Inventories (1912), 309.
McCall, Tidwell and Allied Families (1931), 125, 126.
McCrady, History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government (1897), 197, 280, 367, 373, 390, 391, 452, 525, 544, 571, 720.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 16:172; 52:469, 473.
Palmer, Calendar of Virginia State Papers (1875), 1:165.
Reverend John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, and Some of His Descendants (1903), 475.
Revill, Abstract of Moore Records of South Carolina (1931), 12.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 11:117, 118.
Sprunt, Chronicles of the Cape Fear River (2d ed.) (1916), 16, 38, 39, 41, 57.
Vital Records of Rhode Island, 8:231.

James Moore *of Woodbridge, New Jersey.*

In the New York *Gazette* of August 26, 1734, a notice appeared that Deliverance Moore wife of James Moore of Woodbridge "is eloped from her said Husband's Bed and Board." On July 18, 1734, and September 9, 1734, in the New York *Gazette,* Deliverance advertised that this was false, for she had lived with James Moore

eight years, under incredible abuse, although he had tried to murder her and had turned her out.

New Jersey Archives, Newspaper Extracts, 1:353, 387.

Jan Mores *of New York.*

Jan Mores is recorded in New York as a sailor in 1652.

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 2:44.

Jan Mooris *of New York City.*

1. Jan[1] Mooris and his wife Marrietje Hermans had issue:
   i. Jorisum[2], who was baptized on April 5, 1662, in the New York Dutch Church.

New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:64.

Jean Moore *of Palmer, Massachusetts.*

1. The widow Jean[1] Moore arrived with her two sons from the North of Ireland soon after the sons, with three hundred and eighteen others of the Scotch-Irish, signed in 1718 in Ireland, a memorial to Governor Samuel Shute of Massachusetts, asking for liberty to go to New England to settle there. The Moores reached Palmer by the year 1719. The widowed mother died at Palmer on February 27, 1748, aged eighty-six years and eight months.

   Issue:

   i. John[2], who was called "Meeting-House John" as church services were frequently held in his home. It is not known when he died but his wife Mercy died at Palmer, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1733.

2. ii. James[2], who married Margaret.

2. James[2] Moore and his wife Margaret had nine children, all born at Palmer, Massachusetts.

Issue:

i. John[3], who was born on June 26, 1727, at Palmer, and married Mary Crowfoot in June, 1754.
ii. James[3], who was born on March 12, 1730.
iii. Mary[3], who was born on November 26, 1733, and married Solomon Warriner on June 19, 1777.
iv. David[3], who was born on May 18, 1736, and married Mary Nelson on January 28, 1761/62.
v. Hugh[3], who was born on July 15, 1738, and married Catherine Nelson on February 23, 1768.
vi. Jane[3], who was born on May 20, 1740.
vii. Alexander[3], who was born on August 31, 1742.
viii. Anne[3], who was born on May 20, 1744, and married Moses Linne of Mendon, Massachusetts, on January 27, 1763.
ix. Elenor Fliming[3], who was born on July 2, 1752.

Mendon, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 148.
Palmer, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 58, 59, 158, 159, 226.
Papers and Proceedings of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society (1904), 2:192.
Temple, History of the Town of Palmer, Massachusetts (1889), 508, 509.

Jeffery Moor *of New York City.*

Jeffery Moor married Susanna Walgraaf in the New York Dutch Church, on May 26, 1710.

New York Dutch Church Marriages, 113.

Jeremiah More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. Jeremiah[1] More came from Wymondham, county Norfolk, England, on the *Diligent* in 1638, and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. He removed to Boston in 1643 and was made freeman in May, 1645. He died in 1650 and the inventory of his estate was

taken on January 13, 1650/51. His widow Alice married Henry Larkin as his second wife.

Issue:

i. Samuel[2], who was baptized on August 29, 1647, at Boston, Massachusetts. Savage says that he was probably the Samuel Moore who married at Boston, on May 13, 1660, Abigail, daughter of Captain Thomas Hawkins, and died soon afterward, and whose widow married secondly, Thomas Kellond, and thirdly, the Hon. John Foster. This, however, is not the case. Thomas and Abigail Kellond were married and had a child baptized on October 21, 1665, while this Samuel Moore was certainly living as late as February 22, 1668, when William Courser of Boston sold to Henry Larkin and his wife Alice, part of the estate of Jeremiah Moore, former husband of Alice Larkin. The deed provided that after the Larkins' deaths the property was to go to the three children, Samuel More, John Cottee, in right of Mary his wife, and Jeremiah Moore.

ii. Jeremiah[2], who was baptized on December 17, 1648, at Boston.

iii. Mary[2], who was baptized on February 16, 1650/51, at Boston. She married John Cotton.

Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (1930), 194.
Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 9:27, 29, 32, 76, 79, 90, 96.
Holmes, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 2:294.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 7:34; 55:378.
Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), 317.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:228, 230.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, 6:7.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 2:273.

Jeremiah Moore *of Providence, Rhode Island.*

Jeremiah Moore witnessed a deed made by Joseph Hearnton to Isaac Ballard, both of Providence, on February 15, 1699/1700.

Early Records of the Town of Providence, Rhode Island, 4:195.

Johan Moors *of New Amstel, Delaware.*

Johan Moors arrived as a settler at New Amstel on the Delaware in 1661 or 1662.

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 2:191.

Johan de Moor *of Tobago, South America.*

Johan de Moor, burgomaster, was Patroon for Tobago and the territory of the Amazon in 1630.

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 1:42.
Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts (1908), 50, 176.

Johannes Moor *of New Brunswick, New Jersey.*

1. Johannes[1] Moor and his wife Magdalena had issue:
    i. Johannes[2], who was baptized on November 11, 1720 or 1721, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.
    ii. Lisabeth[2], who was baptized on September 1, 1723, at Raritan (Somerville), New Jersey.
    iii. Elisabeth[2], who was baptized on May 5, 1734, at Raritan (Somerville), New Jersey.

Baptismal Records of the New Brunswick Dutch Reformed Church (Manuscript at Holland Society Library), 7.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, new series 11:208.
Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly, 2:212, 217.

John Moore *of Alloways Creek, Salem County, New Jersey.*

John Moore of Alloways Creek, Salem County, New Jersey, died intestate. Administration of his estate was granted on December 7, 1755, to William Moore of Manington, Salem County, New Jersey, of whom nothing further is known.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 3:225.

John Moore *of Bedford, Massachusetts.*

1. John[1] Moore married first Elizabeth, who died at Bedford on March 28, 1732. He then married at Bedford on September 4, 1740, as his second wife, Elizabeth Whellor (Wheeler), who died there on February 2, 1744/45. John died at Bedford on August 21, 1765, at the age of fifty-eight, and was therefore born in or about 1707. His will was made on August 15, 1765, and his son John was appointed executor on September 24, 1765. He was described in the probate records as "Mr John Moore, weaver, late of Bedford." His wife was not mentioned in the will, and the two sons, John and Joseph, were the only heirs.

Issue:

i. John[2], who was born on March 16, 1729, at Bedford. His wife died on July 5, 1798, at the age of seventy, at Bedford, and he married as his second wife Mary (———) Lane, who died in April, 1806, at Bedford. He died there September 24, 1807, at the age of seventy-eight. He was called Captain.
ii. Joseph[2], who was born on March 24, 1732, at Bedford, and died there on March 18, 1802, at the age of seventy.
iii. Elizabeth[2], who died on August 31, 1743, at Bedford.
iv. Richard[2], who died on November 16, 1744, at Bedford.

Bedford, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 40, 91, 130, 131.
Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, Docket 15365.

John Moor *of Bedford, New Hampshire.*

1. Lieutenant John[1] Moor of Bedford, New Hampshire, was born about 1705, and according to the *History of Bedford, New Hampshire,* was not related to others of the same name. He was an Ensign on the Crown Point Expedition in 1757, and was a First Lieutenant in 1760. He died in his seventy-fourth year on September 25, 1779. He married at Boston, Massachusetts, on October 26, 1732, Margaret Jack.

Issue:

i. John[2], who was born on June 1, 1734, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, according to the *History of Bedford,* but does not appear in the Chelsea vital records. He married about 1760, Mary McKean. He died on August 7, 1811.
ii. Jennet[2], who was born on January 2, 1736, at Boston, Massachusetts, and died on June 14, 1778, in her forty-third year, at Bedford.
iii. James[2], who was born on July 29, 1739, at Chelsea.
iv. Daniel[2], who was born on March 2, 1742, at Bedford.
v. David[2], who was born on November 24, 1745, at Bedford.
vi. Mary[2], who was born on February 4, 1748, at Bedford.
vii. William[2], who was born on April 16, 1752, at Bedford.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:226; 28:178. History of Bedford, New Hampshire (1903), 1005.

John Moore *of Billerica, Massachusetts.*

John Moore was taxed at Billerica, Massachusetts, on August 24, 1688.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 31:305.

JOHN MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

John Moore witnessed a deed made by a Boston man on January 16, 1671/72, giving his age as twenty-six, on April 26, 1672.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, 7:335.

JOHN MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

On October 25, 1686, Richard White, feltmaker, became surety to the town of Boston for John Moore and his family.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 10:80.

JOHN MORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. John[1] More married Martha Clark on July 30, 1700, at Boston.

Issue:

i. John[2], who was born on June 22, 1701, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:8; 28:1.

JOHN MORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

John More married Rebecca Cumbey on July 27, 1704, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:12.

JOHN MORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

On June 10, 1714, John More, a shoemaker, arrived at Boston on the sloop *Pelloquin* from Barbados.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 10:160.

JOHN MOOR *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

John Moor was baptized on December 17, 1727, aged one week, at Boston. Possibly the Mary Moor, adult, who was baptized on the same day was his mother.

Records of the Church at Brattle Square, Boston, Massachusetts (1902), 149.

JOHN MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Letters of administration were granted to Marian Moore of Londonderry in the Province of New Hampshire, widow, on the estate of John Moore late of Boston, laborer, on May 24, 1734.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 32:147.

JOHN MORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

John More married Margaret Donaldson on February 25, 1736, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:197.

JOHN MOORE *of Brimfield, Massachusetts.*

John Moore married Marcy Day at Brimfield on October 6, 1730.

Brimfield, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 219.

JOHN MOORE *of Bristol, Rhode Island.*

On January 16, 1692/93, Mary Clarke, a stranger and vagrant, was examined. The records show that "ye man that brought her to this towne was one John Moore a Hatter dwelling at Bristoll."

Early Records of the Town of Providence, Rhode Island, 10:3.

John Moore *of Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

John Moore was granted six acres at Cambridge on April 4, 1636, and was freeman on December 8, 1636. He had probably arrived in that year. On April 19, 1637, he was one of two men appointed to keep one hundred cattle for the town. On October 26, 1638, he was appointed to survey lands, and on October 1, 1639, he was Constable. On May 13, 1640, he was put on a committee to value cattle. On October 17, 1664, a petition was signed by the single men of the town, and members of the train band, John Moore among them, showing that they were of the same mind with the parents, masters, and aged men. The information about this John is presented in detail as so little is available. Ethel Stanwood Bolton supplies the following notes about this man, published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register:* "There was a John Moore of Cambridge who owned land there as late as 1642 and there has been an effort, thus far fruitless, to prove that he was identical with John Moore of Sudbury, but it seems doubtful, since the land owned by John Moore of Cambridge has been traced to his descendants. It was finally sold, about the time of the Revolution by a Cambridge man, who happened to be living in Sudbury at the time, but who was not a descendant of John Moore of Sudbury."

Mrs. Bolton states that his property was traced to his descendants, but the present writers have not succeeded in so doing, nor in learning who these descendants were. Mrs. Bolton, after this lapse of about thirty years since her investigation, could supply no assistance. Her original information, moreover, was secured from the Reverend Anson Titus, once a well-known genealogist, but now long since dead.

References to Moore's land at Cambridge follow: On April 4, 1636, he was granted six acres of land. His property is mentioned on February 8, 1646/47, and on February 23, 1648/49, he was granted another eight acres five rods. In addition to other land transactions he bought a house from Humphrey Vincent, and later sold it, and bought thirteen acres on the old west field, in small lots, and sold them. He bought and sold five acres at Fresh Pond, and bought two and a half acres of salt-marsh on the south side of

the Charles River, where he was also granted forty-six acres by the town.

It seems likely that this John Moore of Cambridge, who is there recorded between 1636 and 1648/49, was identical with the John Moore "the Governor's servant" who was granted a lot for three heads at Muddy River (now Brookline, Massachusetts), on February 24, 1639/40. On June 9, 1656, John Moore of Muddy River bought a house and land there, which he sold on February 18, 1657. John Moore was made Surveyor of Highways at Muddy River on March 9, 1662/63; Constable on March 14, 1663/64, and Surveyor of Fences on March 11, 1666/67.

The further history of this man is missing, or perhaps he appears in another town, where he is not recognized as the same. Possibly further research will reveal the secret of his identity.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 2:1:49; 7:14, 20, 34.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), *166.*
Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 1:295.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 45:192; 58:177.
Paige, History of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1877), *36, 76, 463.*
Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), *317.*
Proprietors Records of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1896), *61, 64, 69, 70, 102, 331, 333, 336.*
Records of the Town and Selectmen of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1901), *28, 29, 34, 36, 41, 59.*
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:228.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, 2:286; 3:116.

John Moore *of Charleston, South Carolina.*

1. John[1] Moore of Charleston first appeared in South Carolina when on February 12, 1706/7, a warrant was issued to him for four hundred sixty acres of land in Berkley County. In 1718 he received further grants amounting to 2,872 acres. He married twice, first Margaret, the widow of John Guppell, and, secondly, Rachel

Villepontoux. The first wife died on July 10, 1723, and the second one in November, 1771. The widow, Rachel, was twice married after Moore's death, to Abijah Russ and the Reverend Bartholomew Henry Himili in turn. John Moore died February 29, 1736, leaving a will. The history of his family has been written by Miss Mabel L. Webber.

Issue, probably by the first wife:

i. Martha[2], who was born in 1703 or earlier, and married first, Richard Rowe, and secondly, Walter Burn.

ii. Ann[2], who was born in 1709 or earlier, and married first, Thomas Ellery, and secondly, George Pawley.

iii. William[2], who was born in 1709 or earlier, and died on May 14, 1736.

Issue by the second wife:

iv. John[2], who was born on July 4, 1726, and died June 24, 1788.

v. Rachel[2], who was baptized in February, 1728, and died in April, 1728.

vi. Elizabeth[2], who married in 1750, John Neufville.

Flagg, Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England (1926), 104.
Revill, Abstract of Moore Records of South Carolina (1931), 12-14.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 27:156-163.

John Moore *of Charleston, South Carolina, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

1. John[1] Moore was born in or about 1659, in England. He died in 1732, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. An obituary notice published December 7, 1732, stated that he had died "Saturday last," in his 74th year. He married first, Katherine, whose surname is not known. He married, secondly, about 1685, in South Carolina, "Lady" Rebecca, daughter of the Landgrave Daniel Axtell, of Carolina. She died in 1749 or 1750. John Moore first appeared in Carolina in 1683. On June 21, 1682, he had been made Secretary of the Province of Carolina, South and West of Cape Fear. Sub-

sequently he was Receiver General and Escheator General, the Deputy to the Lord Proprietor Sir Peter Colleton, and a member of the Governor's Council. About 1697 he removed to Philadelphia, where he became Crown Advocate and Deputy Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty of the Province, Attorney General and Registrar General of the Province, and Collector of Her Majesty's Customs for the Port of Philadelphia.

Issue by the second wife:

2. i. John[2], who was born on August 11, 1686, in South Carolina.
3. ii. Thomas[2], who was born in 1689.
iii. Rebecca[2], who married in 1709, Colonel John Evans, once Governor of Pennsylvania.
iv. Mary[2], who was born in 1697, and married Peter Evans, Registrar of Wills and High Sheriff of Philadelphia.
4. v. William[2], who was born on May 6, 1699, at Philadelphia.
5. vi. Daniel[2], who was born in 1701.
vii. Richard[2], who died without issue.
viii. Somerset[2], who was baptized on July 19, 1711, and died on October 1, 1712.
ix. Charles[2], who was buried on August 17, 1712.

2. John[2] Moore was born on August 11, 1686, in South Carolina, and died on October 29, 1749, in New York City. He married in 1714, Frances Lambert, who died on March 21, 1782, in her ninetieth year. They lived in New York City. John Moore was a member of the New York Assembly, a member of the King's Council for the Province, Colonel of a foot regiment, and vestryman and warden of Trinity Church. He left a large estate in New York and Philadelphia.

A grandson wrote of him: "My grandfather, Colonel John Moore, 1686–1749, was the most eminent merchant in the City of New York — he did more business and owned more shipping than any other merchant there, as in early life, I was informed repeatedly by Captains of his vessels and gentlemen who knew him well."

Issue:

i. Frances[3], who was born in 1715, and married Samuel Bayard.
ii. Rebecca[3], who was born in 1717, and died unmarried, aged over eighty years.
iii. John[3], who was born in 1719, and died unmarried in 1749, in Jamaica, West Indies.
iv. Susanna[3], who was born in 1720, and died in infancy.
v. Thomas[3] (twin), who was born in 1721, and died in infancy.
vi. Peter[3] (twin), who was born in 1721, and died in infancy.
vii. Thomas[3] (twin), who was born in 1722, and married Elizabeth Channing. He died in 1784. His son John, who was born in 1745, wrote at the age of seventy-five years a family history and genealogy.
viii. Peter[3] (twin), who was born in 1722, and died in infancy.
ix. Richard[3], who was born in 1724, and died unmarried in Barbados.
x. Susanna[3], who was born in 1725, and married John Smith, Treasurer of New Jersey.
xi. Daniel[3] (twin), who was born in 1727, and died in infancy.
xii. Lambert[3] (twin), who was born in 1727, and married, first, Jane Holland, who died on June 14, 1767, in her thirty-seventh year, at New York, and secondly, Gertrude Onderdonk. He was Deputy Secretary of New York Province and Comptroller of Customs at New York.
xiii. Daniel[3], who was born in 1728, and died in infancy.
xiv. Daniel[3], who was born in 1729, and died unmarried. He died in 1789, in Jamaica, West Indies.
xv. William[3], who was born in 1730, and died un-

married at Curaçoa.

xvi. Charles[3], who was born in 1732, and married a widow of Peekskill, New York, one Eve Hall, and died at Peekskill. He served in the last French and Indian War.

xvii. Stephen[3], who was born in 1734, and married at Boston, Massachusetts, "Grizey" Philips. He died in 1799. He was an officer against the French. He was captured during the American Revolution and was Lieutenant Colonel of North Carolina troops. He founded the town of Mt. Tirzah, North Carolina, where he died.

xviii. Anne[3], who was born in 1738, and died unmarried about 1826.

3. Thomas[2] Moore was born in 1689 and died in England in 1769. He held the degrees of B.A., M.A., and D.D. from Oxford and was Chaplain to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester Cathedral, during the incumbency of Bishop Francis Atterbury. Details of his children are not given here as none of them is known to have lived in America.

Issue:

i. Thomas[3].

ii. Charles[3].

iii. John[3].

iv. William[3].

4. William[2] Moore was born on May 6, 1699, at Philadelphia, and died on May 30, 1783, at *Moore Hall*. In 1722 he married Williamina Wemyss. They lived at *Moore Hall,* the country seat on the Schuylkill River given to William by his father. William Moore was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, President of the County Courts of Chester, and Colonel of a foot regiment. He was a leading Tory.

Issue:

i. Rebecca[3], who was born in 1724, and died in 1728.

ii. William Lock[3], who was born in 1726, and married ——— Sturgee.

iii. Williamina[3], who was born in 1727, and married

Phineas Bond in 1784. She died in 1809.

iv. John[3], who was born in 1729, and died in 1730.

v. John[3], who was born in 1730, and married in 1758, Ann O'Neill.

vi. Rebecca[3], who was born in 1732, and married in 1758, the eminent divine the Reverend William Smith (1727-1803) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

vii. Thomas William[3], who was born in 1735, and married on July 15, 1761, Ann (Langdon) Ascough. He was a Captain in a Loyalist regiment. He settled in Nova Scotia but later became British Consul for Rhode Island and Connecticut.

viii. Margaret[3], who was born and died in 1738.

ix. Mary[3], who was born in 1741.

x. Ann[3], who was born in 1742, and married in 1774, Charles G. Ridgeley.

xi. Frances[3], who was born in 1744.

xii. James Wemyss[3], who was born in 1747, and died in 1778.

5. Daniel[2] Moore was born in 1701 and married about 1734, Agatha, a resident of Barbados. He was a Member of Parliament and chiefly lived in England, although at one time he was Receiver General of South Carolina. Although once worth £100,000, he died in a debtor's prison.

Issue:

i. John[3], who matriculated at Oxford, and lived in England.

ii. A daughter[3].

iii. A daughter[3].

iv. A daughter[3].

Andrew Ward and his Descendants (1910), 503, 504.

Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, Indorsed Land Papers (1864), 246.

Calendar of New York Council Minutes (1902), 347.

Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English, 544, 569, 588, 679, 780.

Dix, History of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York (1906), 4:575.
Documentary History of the State of New York, 1:770.
Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 5:982; 6:22, 330, 562, 1007; 7:742; 8:454.
Eaton, The History of Kings County, Nova Scotia (1910), 750, 751.
Hall, Six Centuries of the Moores of Fawley (1904), 17-21, 34-38, 68, 73-77, 95.
Heitman, Register of Officers of the Continental Army (1914), 400.
Johnson, The Ancestry of Rosalie Morris Johnson (1905), 144-148; and Appendix (1908), 14, 15.
Journal of American History, 4:29-47.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 14:28; 26:424.
New York Historical Society Collections for 1895 (Abstracts of Wills 4:) 75, 248-251.
Pennsylvania Magazine, 11:236.
Perkins, Old Houses of the Ancient Town of Norwich, Connecticut (1895), 224, 225.
Report of the New York State Historian for 1896, Colonial Series, 597.
Reverend John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, and Some of His Descendants (1903), 475, 476.
Rhode Island Vital Records, 14:117; 15:533.
Smith, Life and Correspondence of Reverend William Smith (1880), 2:541-563.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 6:174-176; 27:156.

JOHN MOORE *of Charlestown, Massachusetts.*

1. John[1] Moore, formerly of Dublin, Ireland, a shipwright, died in Virginia. A record in the Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Court files shows that John Moore formerly of Dublin was named as attorney by John Bowland of Dublin in 1680. Administration on Moore's estate was granted to his widow on January 15, 1682/83. She married secondly, Thomas Mousell on April 21, 1679. Mousell died on April 16, 1713, aged eighty-one years, and she died on June 21, 1690.

Issue:

i. Mary[2], who was born on August 15, 1678.
ii. Jane[2], who was born on October 15, 1680.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 86:349.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:229.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 3:4; 9:104.
Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:683, 690.

John Moore *of Cranbrook, England.*

John Bigg mentioned in his will John Moore among those that "went from Cranbrook."

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 29:259; 38:62.

John Moore *of Elizabeth City County, Virginia.*

1. John[1] Moore or More first appears in a muster of the inhabitants of Virginia, taken in 1624. He was then thirty-six years old, living in Elizabeth City, and was noted as having arrived in America in 1620 in the ship *Bona Nova.* His wife Elizabeth had reached Virginia in 1622 on the ship *Abigail.*

John Moore patented two hundred eighty-five acres in Elizabeth City County in 1638. He is believed to have been the John Moore who was Burgess for the Isle of Wight from 1652 to 1654. He was called "Captain" in 1654. The second Charter to the Treasurer and Company of Virginia given by James I, under date of May 23, 1609, names, among others, John Moore, Esq., possibly this man. On June 24, 1624, a James Moore was buried in Elizabeth City. Perhaps he was a brother or son of John Moore.

Issue:

2. i. Augustine[2].

2. Augustine[2] Moore in 1676 patented land formerly his father's, but he may have followed his father to this country. A

patent of June 29, 1652, granted him land for bringing himself, his wife and son Augustine. He died before 1688. In the grant of 1652 his wife's name is given as Anne but later Elizabeth City records show him with a wife Elizabeth.

Issue:

3. i. Augustine[3].
ii. Elizabeth[3], who married Captain John Goodwin.
iii. John[3].

3. Augustine[3] Moore was a Justice of Elizabeth City County and High Sheriff there. He probably married Mary Wooley, as his wife Mary in a deed called George Wooley her brother.

Issue:

i. John[4].
ii. Edward[4].
iii. Merritt[4].
4. iv. Daniel[4].
v. Martha[4].
vi. Ann[4].
vii. William[4].
viii. Augustine[4].

4. Daniel[4] Moore was married three times, first, to Elizabeth Sclater; second, to Mary (Watts) Llewellyn; and third, to Mary (Kirby) Robinson.

Issue by the first wife:

5. i. Augustine[5].
ii. Mary[5].

5. Augustine[5] Moore settled on a large tract on the Mattapony in King William County, Virginia, and built there the house *Chelsea,* now said to have been named after the home of Sir Thomas More. Augustine died on July 28, 1743. He had three wives. The first was named Mary. The second was a widow named Todd or Seaton. The third, Elizabeth, is named in the husband's will.

Issue:

i. Augustine[6].
6. ii. Bernard[6].
iii. Thomas[6], who died unmarried.

iv. Elizabeth[6], who married first James Macon, and, second, George Seton.
v. Lucy[6], who married Robinson, Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses.

6. Bernard[6] Moore of *Chelsea* married Ann Catherine, eldest daughter of Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia and of his wife Ann Butler Brayne, generally stated to have been a niece of the Duke of Ormond. Bernard Moore was a Burgess many years and one of the *Knights of the Golden Horseshoe*.

Issue:

i. Augustine[7], who married Sarah Rind.
ii. Thomas[7].
iii. Bernard[7], who married Lucy Ann Luper.
iv. Elizabeth[7], who married John Walker of *Belvoir*.
v. Ann Butler[7], who married Charles Carter of *Shirley*.
vi. John,[7] who married Ann Dandridge.
vii. Lucy[7], who married the Reverend William Henry Skyren of Hampton, Virginia.
viii. Alexander Spotswood[7], who married Elizabeth Aylett.

Bolton, Portraits of the Founders (1919), 1:9.
Campbell, Genealogy of the Spotswood Family (1868), 20, 21.
Clarke, Old King William Homes and Families (1897), 31, 79.
Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, new series, I:xiii-xv.
du Bellet, Some Prominent Virginia Families (1907), 2:700-704.
Hening, The Statutes at Large (1809), 1:370, 386.
Hotten, The Original Lists (1874), 260.
Kennedy, Seldens of Virginia (1911), 2:307-313.
Lancaster, Historic Virginia Homes (1915), 266-267.
Meade, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia (1900), 1:166, 381.
Stanard, Colonial Virginia Register (1902), 116, 118.
Tyler, Encyclopaedia of Virginia Biography, 1:294, 315.
William and Mary College Quarterly, 2:14.

John Moore *of Gloucester, New Jersey.*

Letters of administration were granted on the estate of John Moore of Gloucester, New Jersey, ship carpenter, in December, 1727, on the petition of Joseph Hugg, the principal creditor, as there were no relatives of John Moore in the Province.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 1:324.

John Moore *of Kittery, Maine.*

1. John[1] Moore "of Iles of Shoules ffisherman" bought twenty acres in Kittery on June 4, 1669, for nineteen pounds. On September 10, 1681, John Moore of Isles of Shoals with his wife Margaret sold for eighty pounds "dwelling house & seauen flake rowmes . . . a stage & sault house, & a moreing place" on Star Island, one of the Isles of Shoals. On June 5, 1669, "John Moore of Starr Ysland Senjor Fisherman" bought from Digory Jeffreys for ninety pounds two necks or islands and four acres in Kittery. He died before September 24, 1687, as on that date John Fabins, Sr., of Star Island, for a valuable consideration, that is, the house and land of John Moore late of Kittery, on Star Island, sold by Moore to Fabins in his lifetime, sells to Margaret Moore, widow and administratrix to John Moore of Kittery, deceased, about fifty acres at Spruce Creek, Kittery. Margaret Moore witnessed a deed on March 23, 1709/10 at Kittery. Either John[1] More or his son of the same name may have been the John Mare who was defendant in an action of account for one year's voyage, before the York County Court on October 1, 1667. This suit was withdrawn. He was also defendant in an action of debt for five pounds.

Issue:

2. i. John[2].

2. John[2] Moore "of Stare Island in the Illes of Shales Junr" bought for one hundred pounds on November 5, 1668, fifty acres at Spruce Creek, Kittery. He sold land to John Seward of Portsmouth on June 13, 1674. He died between this time and April 27, 1678, as on that date, Agnes, his widow, quitclaimed her right in this property, which was probably at Kittery, to Seward. The John

Moore, Jr., of New Hampshire, the inventory of whose estate was taken on May 10, 1677, was probably identical with John[2] Moore of Kittery. His estate amounted to seventy pounds, ten shillings, and the inventory was attested by the widow on November 2, 1677. Administration was granted to the widow, Agnes, and to Captain Thomas Daniell, on June 23, 1677.

Issue:

3. i. John[3].
4. ii. Ebenezer[3].

3. John[3] Moore of Kittery bought for twelve pounds and ten shillings marshland on Broad Boat Harbor on January 4, 1689. Thirty acres were granted to him by the town on May 24, 1699, which he sold on January 23, 1719/20. John More of Kittery, mariner, sold on January 13, 1723/24, for eighty pounds to his son, John More, Jr., of Kittery, mariner, two necks or islands and four acres, which had been bought by John[1] Moore in 1669. This deed was signed by his wife Sarah. John[3] Moore married Sarah, daughter of Robert and Mary (Hoel) Cutt, probably in or about 1695. On December 24, 1697, Sarah More witnessed a deed made by Richard Cutt.

In January, 1719, judgment was recovered against Abraham Morrell and others for debt. John More of Kittery, mariner, recovered judgment of fifteen pounds, ten shillings, three pence. He took four pounds, fourteen shillings as his proportionate share of the proceeds of the sale of Morrell's property and was among the creditors to sign the deed giving title to the property. His will of February 24, 1735/36, probated April 2, 1736, named his sons Robert and Jonadab, and left to his children, John, Edward, Robert, Ebenezer, Elizabeth and Mary More and daughter Abigail Parker, "besides what I have heretofore given them" five shillings each, and to his wife Sarah, who was also the executrix, all his estate real and personal.

Issue:

5. i. John[4], who was born on July 9, 1696.
ii. Elizabeth[4], who was born on February 10, 1699/1700, and was unmarried in 1736.

iii. Edward[4], who was born on August 24, 1701, and married on December 5, 1722, Hannah Crockett. Their intention of marriage was published on November 9, 1722.

iv. Abigail[4], who was born on July 31, 1702, and married Roger Parker, before 1736.

v. Robert[4], who was born in 1704 and married on December 24, 1730, Sarah Frink, daughter of George and Rebecca (Skillings) Frink. She was born on April 2, 1711. He married secondly, in 1736, Elizabeth Meads, and probably had a son Jonadab, as land was laid out March 4, 1746/47, to Elizabeth, widow of Robert, and to Jonadab.

vi. Ebenezer[4], who was born in 1706 and married in 1736, Mary Ball.

vii. Mary[4], who was born in 1708. It is said that she perhaps married John Douglass in 1730, but she is called Mary More in her father's will in 1736.

viii. Jonadab[4], who married Mary Moore (Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1] of Kittery, Maine), on September 26, 1734.

4. Ebenezer[3] Moore was granted eighty acres at Kittery in 1699. He married on November 25, 1700, Joanna Deering. He married secondly, in 1718, Temperance, daughter of William Fernald. William Fernald in his will of June 15, 1724, probated September 2, 1728, left fifty pounds to his daughter Elizabeth Deering, fifty pounds to his daughter Temperance Moore and her children, and fifty pounds to his granddaughter, Elizabeth More.

"Mr. Ebenezer More of Kittery" bought seven acres there on September 28, 1709. On March 10, 1709/10, he sold this property. He then described himself as a shipwright. He was a very active dealer in real estate. He bought twenty-two acres of upland, and three acres of marsh on Broad Boat Harbor on February 28, 1714/15, and in the same month, bought a quarter interest in a sawmill on Spruce Creek. He bought twenty-seven and three-quarters acres in February, 1716/17, with John Norton, on which they borrowed

money from the previous owner. On May 3, 1718, he sold his twenty-two acres of upland and his three acres of marsh. His wife Temperance signed this deed. He bought a quarter of the sawmill on Spruce Creek on March 25, 1717/18, and on December 20, 1720, he was one of the arbitrators about the bounds of property on Spruce Creek. On September 20, 1725, he was an arbitrator about a claim to the sawmill in Kittery. In 1723, he sold property which he had bought in 1712. As a member of the committee appointed to oversee the building of the meeting house, he bought land for the minister's house, the school, and the burying place, on February 25, 1728.

On March 4, 1725, he borrowed two hundred pounds from William Pepperrell on fifty acres of land at Kittery "where I now dwell," on the east side of Spruce Creek, bounded by Ebenezer More, Gunnison and Tucker, with dwelling house, etc. "which I hold by inheritance" which was to become Pepperrell's property unless the money was repaid within three years. This was the land bought by Margaret More, his grandmother, from John Fabins on September 24, 1687. Ebenezer Moore sold property in 1717 and 1731.

At a meeting of the military officers and Selectmen of Kittery in September, 1722, "Ebenezer Mow's" house was ordered fortified as a garrison "And that ye Inhabitants & familys from John Ingersol to Wm Tucker Inclusively Lodge therein."

Ebenezer Moore died before June 18, 1735, when Epes Greenough as administrator of his estate petitioned the County Court to be permitted to sell Moore's real estate as the estate was insolvent. His children are not recorded, but were perhaps:

i. Mary[4], who married on September 26, 1734, Jonadab Moore (John[3], John[2], John[1] of Kittery, Maine).
ii. Hannah[4], who married on October 5, 1735, Jonathan Low, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

5. John[4] Moore was born July 9, 1696. He married on January 10, 1721/22, Elizabeth Fernald. She died on May 7, 1744. It is said that she was the daughter of Tobias and Mary (Deering)

Fernald, yet William Fernald in his will of 1724 left fifty pounds each to his daughter Elizabeth Deering, his daughter Temperance More and her children, and his granddaughter Elizabeth More, while Elizabeth Deering of Kittery in her will of July 28, 1737, left to her daughter Elizabeth More the residue of her estate after bequests of one shilling each to two daughters and a grandson. These wills indicate that she was the daughter of Elizabeth Deering, and the granddaughter of William Fernald.

Issue:

i. William[5], who was born on September 27, 1724.
ii. John[5], who was born on November 28, 1725, and died on May 20, 1728.
iii. Tobias[5], who was born on September 18, 1727, and died on April 28, 1744.
iv. Sarah[5], who was born on November 17, 1729.
v. Mary[5], who was born on September 16, 1731.
vi. Joseph[5], who was born on November 16, 1733, and died on December 26, 1733.
vii. Elizabeth[5], who was born on July 7, 1737.
viii. Samuel[5], who was born on March 11, 1740.
ix. Joanna[5], who was born on April 3, 1744, and died on January 2, 1744/45.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, 1:49; 2:49, 112; 3:162.
Maine Wills, 188, 193, 195, 257, 298-300, 361, 376, 377, 395.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 54:387.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 1:184.
Province and Court Records of Maine, 1:326.
Stackpole, Old Kittery and Her Families (1903), 179, 617.
York County, Maine, Deeds, Book 2: folios 57, 58; Book 3: folios 88, 104; Book 4: folio 158; Book 5: Part I: folios 54, 97; Book 7: folios 28, 89, 170, 197, 237; Book 8: folios 84, 85, 204, 214, 219, 220, 228; Book 9: folios 55, 113; Book 10: folios 65, 140, 226; Book 11: folios 117, 125, 224, 241, 254; Book 12: Part I, folio 3: Part II, folio 241; Book 13: folio 203; Book 14: folio 240; Book 16: folio 100; Book 17: folio 199; Book 18: folios 101, 102.

John Moore *of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.*

John Moore purchased land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1727. He had no children and willed his property in the Christiana Tract to his brother Thomas Moore of Sadsbury Township, Pennsylvania, who sold it in 1728.

Harris, A Biographical History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (1872), 400, 401.

John Moore *of Londonderry, New Hampshire.*

1. John[1] Moore was one of eight Moore emigrants, including three named John, who were early settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. All eight were from the North of Ireland, of Scottish extraction, and members of the Presbyterian Church. The accounts of the Moore emigrants to Londonderry are largely based on researches by Ezra S. Stearns, the results of which were published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in 1897.

John Moore settled in Londonderry in 1723 or 1724. The surname of his wife Janet is not known. John died January 24, 1774, at Londonderry, and Janet died on March 8, 1776, at the age of eighty-nine.

Possibly this was the John Moore "of the South" who was executor of John Dinsmoore's will, made on October 6, 1736, and who, with William Moore "of Boston, distiller," was executor of the will of Hugh Ramsey, made in 1736 and probated on April 25, 1744. Possibly there was some relationship between this John and this William Moore, who was perhaps William of Londonderry.

Issue:

i. William[2], who was born in 1718, and died about 1790. He married Molly Jack, according to Stearns' account, and removed to Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1745, where he died on February 17, 1789.

ii. Elizabeth[2], who was born in 1720 and married Nathaniel Holmes.

iii. Robert[2], who was born in 1727 and died on October 25, 1778. He was Lieutenant Colonel of Minute Men in 1775.

iv. Daniel[2], who was born on February 11, 1730, and died about 1810. He married Nancy Cox in 1751 and removed to Bedford, New Hampshire. He was a Colonel in the Revolution.

Hadley, History of Goffstown, New Hampshire (1924), 2:337.
History of Bedford, New Hampshire (1903), 986, 987, 994-996.
Musgrove, History of Bristol, New Hampshire (1904), 2:312.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 51:492.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 2:594, 613, 614.
Stearns, History of Littleton, New Hampshire (1905), 3:344.

John Moore *of Londonderry, New Hampshire.*

1. John[1] Moore was one of eight Moore emigrants, including three named John, who were early settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. All eight were from the North of Ireland, of Scottish extraction, and members of the Presbyterian Church. These accounts of the Londonderry Moores are largely based on the researches of Ezra S. Stearns. John Moore was in Londonderry by 1736, possibly earlier. In 1739 he removed to Chester, New Hampshire, where he died in 1747 or 1748. His will was executed June 22, 1747, and probated on August 30, 1748. His wife was named Mary, but her surname is not known.

Issue:

i. James[2], who married Mary Todd, daughter of William Todd. She was born about 1741. He died in 1770.
ii. Henry[2], who died unmarried, in 1801, at Chester, New Hampshire.
iii. Mary[2], who died unmarried in 1808.
iv. Margaret[2], who was living unmarried in 1802.
v. John[2], whose estate was administered by his widow Jane in 1777.
vi. Lydia[2], who was not mentioned in her father's will.

vii. Charles[2], who died at Chester, New Hampshire, in 1811. He married Mary Whittier.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 51:494.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 3:480-482.

John Moore *of Londonderry, New Hampshire.*

1. John[1] Moore was one of eight Moore emigrants, including three named John, who were early settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. All eight were from the North of Ireland, of Scottish extraction, and members of the Presbyterian Church. The accounts of the Moores in Londonderry are largely based on the researches of Ezra S. Stearns. John Moore was born on May 6, 1723, probably in Ireland. He first married Mary Ann Clendennin, daughter of Andrew Clendennin of Londonderry. She died on April 15, 1766, and he married secondly, Mary Cochran. A third wife was Naomi or Anne McFarland.

Issue by the first wife:

i. William[2], who was born on September 27, 1758.
ii. Andrew[2], who was born on January 12, 1761, and died on January 15, 1835. He married Ann Tuft.
iii. John[2], who was born on June 2, 1763, and died on February 24, 1837. He married Catherine Christie.

Issue by the second wife:

iv. Abraham[2], who was born on September 8, 1768, and died on June 24, 1801.
v. James[2], who was born on August 3, 1770. He married first, Patience Adams, and secondly, Jane Morrison.
vi. Samuel[2], who was born on July 27, 1772, and removed to Ohio.
vii. Mary[2], who was born on September 27, 1774, and died on December 4, 1792.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 51:494.

JOHN MOORE *of Marlborough Township, Pennsylvania.*

1. John[1] Moore arrived from Rotterdam on the ship *Friendship* on November 2, 1744, and settled in Marlborough Township, then in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

Issue:

i. Christopher[2], who was born about 1755, in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and died in June, 1787. He married on July 14, 1778, in the Old Swedes Church at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Catharine Wenttinger. Christopher Moore died at Philadelphia, leaving a wife and four children. His widow married Martin Wieland, and died on February 27, 1826. Lewis Farmer was appointed guardian for Christopher Moore's minor children.

ii. George[2], who was born on August 27, 1757, and married on March 9, 1784, Barbara Longbine.

Reichner and Aiken Genealogy (1918), 42, 43.

JOHN MOORE *of Mendon, Massachusetts.*

1. John[1] Moore was at Braintree, Massachusetts, as early as 1656, as the will of Samuel Wilbore of Taunton, Massachusetts, dated April 30, 1656, and probated on November 6, 1656, mentions his "mare and coult att John Mores at Brantrey." According to Savage he had a wife Bridget, who died in 1643. The death of Bridget, wife of John Moore of Braintree, appears in the Braintree vital records printed in an early volume of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* though it is not in the printed Braintree vital records. On November 9, 1658, be bought five hundred sixty acres at Mt. Wollaston from Richard Parker, for seventy pounds. He sold this on March 3, 1659, for one hundred thirty pounds, his wife Jone joining in the deed. She died at Braintree on March 26, 1661.

In 1659 permission was granted certain inhabitants of Braintree to settle a new plantation, and John Moore of Braintree was among those accepted as settlers. He was one of the pioneers of the new

town of Mendon, and probably settled there before the end of September, 1663. He was granted land in 1667, and on May 19, 1669, "John More, senior" signed a petition as one of the inhabitants of Mendon. On July 5, 1669, he was on a committee to dig the cellar under the minister's house, and on December 1, 1669, John More was one of the signers of an agreement about a minister. On June 14, 1671, he was granted land at Mendon, and in that year was one of the inhabitants to sign a petition to the General Court. He was at Mendon at the beginning of King Philip's War in 1675, but left before November 11, 1675, when he petitioned the General Court for relief, saying that when he lived at Mendon supplies were taken from him for the soldiers under Captain Daniel Henchman, and that he and his horse were impressed to go to Marlborough, and on his return from that place at night he fell in the river, and had since been sick. On May 1, 1676, he made a further petition for assistance, giving his age as about ninety-five years, and saying that he had been severely wounded by the Indians at Medfield on February 21, 1675/76. He went from Medfield to Roxbury, the home of his son, where "Old John Moore, of 99 yeares old" died on October 27, 1679, according to the vital records of the town, although the Suffolk County probate records say he died on the 25th. His will was made verbally three or four weeks before he died, leaving his estate to his wife for life, and after she died equally between his two sons and one daughter, except for a third which the widow was to dispose of to whichever child was most helpful to her. She had a right to sell ten acres of upland and two and a half acres of meadow. The will was probated on February 19, 1679/80. The inventory of John More, late of Mendham (Mendon), who died at Roxbury on October 25, 1679, was sworn to by the widow Elizabeth, evidently a third wife, on February 19, 1679. His estate included sixty acres at Mendham and totaled eleven pounds, eleven shillings, six pence. It seems extraordinary that such an aged man should have been so active, but his age is established by his own statement in connection with his services in King Philip's War, while the fact that he left sixty acres at Mendon in his will, demonstrates that he was the settler there to whom grants were made by the town.

Issue:

2. i. John[2], who was living in October, 1679.
   ii. A son[2], who was living in October, 1679.
   iii. A daughter[2], who was living in October, 1679.

2. John[2] Moore was made freeman on July 3, 1632, and was then at Roxbury. He joined the church at Roxbury on March 22, 1662/63, and his wife was admitted to full communion there on September 23, 1666. On July 15, 1665, there was a reference to Mrs. More, daughter of Benjamin Gilham, possibly this man's wife. On February 15, 1671/72, "Mr More" was punished by being made to stand on the gallows. It must have been his son who was born in 1666. Possibly he was in Mendon for some years, as in 1669 his father was called senior in the Mendon records, although only one John Moore appears on the records of that town.

Issue:

i. John[3], who was born on January 18, 1666, at Mendon.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 6:88, 89, 183, 202, 210.
Braintree, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 638.
History of the First Church of Roxbury, Massachusetts, 61, 62.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Mayflower Descendant, 14:150.
Mendon, Massachusetts, Records, 1663-1671 (Births, Marriages and Deaths) (Manuscript at the Long Island Historical Society Library), 1.
Mendon, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 128.
Metcalf, Annals of Mendon, Massachusetts (1880), 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 19, 31, 40, 42, 45, 50, 52, 55, 77, 78.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 3:247; 9:51; 21:380; 29:184; 34:163, 360; 37:168.
Roxbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:594.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 2:594; 3:228.
Suffolk County Massachusetts, Deeds, 7:335; 9:139, 361.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 1:160; 12:344.

John Moore *of New Castle, Delaware.*

In May and June, 1678, John Moore of New Castle signed letters to Governor Andros and to Captain Matthias Nicoll.

New Jersey Archives, Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State, 1:195, 201.

John Moore *of Newport, Rhode Island.*

On February 17, 1741, at the Second Congregational Church of Newport, John Moore married Lydia Yeats.

Rhode Island Vital Records, 8:470.

John Moore *of Newtown, New York.*

1. John[1] Moore was born about 1620 and died on October 13, 1657, at Middelburg, now Newtown, Queens County, New York. His first appearance in this country was at Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was a resident in 1641. He was one of a group of Lynn men to found the town of Southampton, Long Island, New York, in 1641. He went to Southampton in that year and remained there for several years. He was made a freeman on March 8, 1649, and was often on town committees. He was one of three men to represent Southampton in drawing the articles for Southampton's union with Connecticut. He seems to have left Southampton in 1650 because of Indian disturbances. He went to Hempstead where he acted as minister. In 1657 he was one of a group to purchase from the Indians the site for the new town of Middelburg, later Newtown. He was minister there until his death. In 1656 he had already been installed as pastor there as the Dutch clergymen Johannes Megapolensis and Samuel Drisius complained to Director General Stuyvesant on January 15, 1656, that in Moore's absence unqualified persons were preaching at Middelburg. The town of Middelburg built Moore a parsonage which he considered as his personal property and there were difficulties with his widow over it, and in 1661 the house was taken from her to be used as a school. Thirty years after John Moore died the town gave his heirs eighty

acres in reward for his services. Megapolensis and Drisius were friends of Moore and mention him in reports to the home classis. On August 5, 1657, they wrote: "At Middelburgh, called alias Newtown, they are mostly Independents, and have a man of the same persuasion there named Johannis Moor, who preaches there well, but administers no sacraments, because (as he says) he was permitted in New England to preach but not authorized to administer sacraments, and he has thus continued now for many years."

On October 22, 1657, Megapolensis and Drisius again wrote to the Amsterdam Classis: "We are at this time in great want of English ministers. . . . On October 13, Mr. Moore, of Middelburg, which is another town here, died of a pestilential disease, which prevailed in several of our English towns and in New England. He left a widow with seven or eight children. A year before, being dissatisfied with the meagre and irregular payments from his hearers, he went to Barbadoes, to seek another place."

John Moore married Margaret Howell. She was baptized November 24, 1622, a daughter of Edward Howell of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Southampton, New York. She survived Moore and married as her second husband, Francis Doughty.

James W. Moore published in 1903 a work entitled *Reverend John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, and Some of His Descendants.* While the following record of John Moore's descendants often follows this earlier genealogy it sometimes departs altogether from the conclusions of James W. Moore.

Issue:

2. i. John[2].
3. ii. Gershom[2].
4. iii. Samuel[2].
5. iv. Joseph[2], who was baptized on June 1, 1661, at New York City.
   v. Elizabeth[2], who married Content Titus.
6. vi. Thomas[2].
   vii. ———[2].

2. John[2] Moore was a freeholder in Newtown, New York, December 4, 1666. He is also named in the Dongan Charter of 1686. The name of his wife is not known.

Issue:

i. John[3], who was born in 1668, and died in 1735. On March 31, 1691, in the Dutch Church of Flatbush, New York, he married "Mary Pattiet." He was called Jan More in this record. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Pettit. Moore bought land in New Jersey as early as 1695. He settled in Chesterfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, and spent the remainder of his life there. He drew his will on January 6, 1726/27, and it was proved on December 17, 1735. The will mentioned Thomas[4] Moore, son of Gershom[3] Moore, deceased, of Maidenhead, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, John[4] Moore, son of Nathaniel[3] Moore of Hopewell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Samuel[4] Moore, son of Benjamin[3] Moore of Newtown, Queens County, Island of Nassau, New York, and the eldest daughter of this Benjamin. The widow Mary was made executrix. Evidently, John and Mary (Pettit) Moore had no children.

ii. Thomas[3], who was born in 1670, and must have died young.

3. Gershom[2] Moore was a freeholder in Newtown, New York, on December 4, 1666. On May 12, 1664, he had been made a freeman of Connecticut. He was commissioned an Ensign in the militia on April 21, 1665, and was later made a Lieutenant and was promoted to Captain on October 2, 1689. He married Mary, the widow of Jonathan Fish.

Issue:

7. i. Gershom[3].

ii. Jonathan[3], who married Jane (Berrien?). In 1726 he sold his property in Newtown, New York, and moved to Hopewell, New Jersey.

4. Samuel[2] Moore lived in Newtown, New York, where he was Constable in 1675, Overseer from 1677 to 1679, and from 1681 to 1683, Supervisor in 1684, 1687, and 1691, and also a Justice. He married Mary, probably a daughter of Thomas Reed of Newtown. In 1662 Samuel Moore had a grant of land at Newtown. He was

made a Captain in the militia on February 19, 1690.

On July 25, 1717, Moore had his will drawn but he died the moment it was ready for his signature. The will was proved on September 19, 1717, and entered October 1, 1717. His widow died on May 14, 1738, aged eighty-seven years, hence she was born in or about 1651.

Issue:

8. i. Samuel[3].
9. ii. Joseph[3].
10. iii. Benjamin[3].
11. iv. Nathaniel[3], who was born on March 14, 1687, at Newtown, New York.
v. Mary[3], who married ——— Woodward.
vi. Margaret[3], who married ——— Protton.
vii. Elizabeth[3], who married ——— Hicks.
viii. Sarah[3], who married ——— Coe.

5. Joseph[2] Moore was baptized in the New York (City) Dutch Church on June 11, 1661. He must have been several years old at this time. The record of his baptism plainly calls him the son of John, preacher at Middelburg. He married Sarah Halsey, daughter of Thomas Halsey. She was born on October 29, 1658. Moore lived at Southampton, New York, and died there after 1725. His will was dated March 21, 1723, and a codicil was dated December 24, 1725. Joseph and Sarah Moore were recorded in the Southampton census of 1698, together with their children, Joseph, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Mary Moore.

Issue:

12. i. Joseph[3].
ii. Benjamin.
iii. Elizabeth[3], who married Ezekiel Sanford.
iv. Sarah[3], who married Abial Cook.
v. Ruth[3], who was unmarried in 1723.
vi. Abigail[3], who was unmarried in 1723.
vii. Mary[3], who died young.

6. Thomas[2] Moore is not named by James W. Moore in his *Reverend John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, and Some of His Descendants (1903)*, wherein only four sons and one daughter are

named. Three of these sons, John[2], Gershom[2], and Samuel[2], were freeholders of Newtown on December 4, 1666. James W. Moore also mentions Joseph[2] Moore, who was not baptized until 1661. The present account has already shown that John[1] Moore had seven or eight children. There was a fourth Moore, namely Thomas, who was a freeholder at Newtown on December 4, 1666, and he is believed by the present writers to have been a son of John[1] Moore.

Thomas[2] Moore is believed to have moved to Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, where his will was drawn on April 6, 1708, and proved on June 10, 1708. He mentioned his wife Rebecca and three children.

Issue:

13. i. Gershom[3].
ii. Thomas[3].
iii. Rebecca[3].

7. Gershom[3] Moore married on February 5, 1721, at Newtown, Deborah Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts. He was commissioned Ensign in the company of his uncle Captain Samuel[2] Moore on February 19, 1690. He lived at Newtown, New York, where he was Constable in 1700 and later, and Commissioner of Highways in 1722.

Issue:

i. Gershom[4], who probably died young.
ii. Henry[4], who was mentioned in the will of his brother Samuel.
iii. Mary[4], who was mentioned in the will of her brother Samuel.
14. iv. Samuel[4].

8. Samuel[3] Moore lived in Newtown, New York. On April 1, 1705, he married Charity Hallett, a daughter of William Hallett. He died January 3, 1758, and was styled "Captain" at that time.

Issue:

i. Samuel[4], who was born on April 22, 1709, and died on December 11, 1767. He married first, Sarah[4] Moore (Benjamin[3], Samuel[2], John[1] of Newtown, New York). He married secondly, on December 6, 1755, Anna Betts.

ii. Charity[4], who was born on February 19, 1713, and married ——— Fitch.
iii. Sarah[4], who was born on December 25, 1714, and married ——— Tucker.
iv. William[4], who was born on February 20, 1717, and died unmarried in 1752, his will mentioning most of his family.
v. Mary[4], who was born on July 15, 1719, and married Richard Williams.
vi. John[4], who was born on December 23, 1721, and died on March 7, 1806. He married Patience[4] Moore (Joseph[3], Samuel[2], John[1] of Newtown, New York).
vii. Nathaniel[4], who was born on April 8, 1723, and died on April 3, 1802. He married Rebecca Blackwell.
viii. Augustine[4], who was born on April 28, 1724, and died on December 17, 1767, at Morristown, New Jersey. He married Mary Wammen, and settled in Salem County, New Jersey.
ix. Pelatiah[4], who was born on June 9, 1726, and married Joseph Titus.
x. Elizabeth[4], who was born on May 17, 1729, and married Benjamin[4] Moore (Nathaniel[3], Samuel[2], John[1] of Newtown, New York).

9. Joseph[3] Moore lived in Newtown, New York. He married Elizabeth Sackett and, after her death, he married Sarah Sackett. Both wives were daughters of Joseph Sackett. Moore's will was executed on June 11, 1753, and proved on August 14, 1756.

Issue:

i. Sarah[4], who was born on September 29, 1706, and married Benjamin Fish.
ii. Joseph[4], who was born on September 28, 1708, and died on November 10, 1757, at Hopewell, New Jersey. He married Helena. Possibly he and his brothers were among the subscribers to the church at Greenwich, New Jersey, referred to in the

account of Jacob[1] More of Cumberland County, New Jersey.

iii. Nathaniel[4], who was born on January 1, 1710, and died young.

iv. Mary[4], who was born on November 14, 1712, and married John Davis.

v. Abigail[4], who was born on November 10, 1715, and married Samuel Washburn.

vi. Sackett[4] (twin), who was born on September 3, 1716, and died on August 18, 1753, at Hopewell, New Jersey. He married Abigail[4] Moore (Nathaniel[3], Samuel[2], John[1] of Newtown, New York).

vii. Benjamin[4] (twin), who was born on September 3, 1716, and died on June 5, 1790, in New Jersey. He married Mary Hart.

viii. Anna[4], who was born on March 21, 1718, and died on December 1, 1769, unmarried.

ix. Elizabeth[4], who was born on March 28, 1720, and married Joseph Baldwin.

x. Patience[4], who was born on February 5, 1722, and married John[4] Moore (Samuel[3], Samuel[2], John[1] of Newtown, New York).

xi. Samuel[4], who was born on January 15, 1724, and married Abigail Field.

xii. Martha[4], who was born on March 20, 1726, and married Joseph Titus.

xiii. Nathaniel[4], who was born on January 15, 1728, and died September 29, 1781. He married Joanna Hall.

xiv. Phebe[4], who was born on March 28, 1730, and married Foster Burrowes.

xv. Jemima[4], who was born on October 18, 1732, and died on April 11, 1758, unmarried.

10. Benjamin[3] Moore resided in Newtown, New York. He married Anna Sackett, a daughter of Joseph Sackett.

Issue:

i. Samuel[4], who was born on December 5, 1711, and died on April 7, 1788. He married Sarah Fish.

They had a son Benjamin[5] Moore (1748–1816) who was Rector of Trinity Church, New York City, in 1800, Bishop of New York in 1801, and President of Columbia (Kings) College 1801–1812. Bishop Moore had a son, Reverend Professor Clement Clarke[6] Moore, who wrote the poem *'Twas the Night before Christmas.*

ii. Mary[4], who was born on June 10, 1714, and married James Renne.

iii. Anna[4], who was born on November 5, 1715, and married Thomas Hallett.

iv. Sarah[4], who was born on May 17, 1718, and married Samuel[4] Moore (Samuel[3], Samuel[2], John[1] of Newtown, New York).

v. Benjamin[4], who was born on March 23, 1720, and died unmarried in the West Indies.

vi. John[4], who was born on June 28, 1723, and died young.

vii. Elizabeth[4], who was born on January 10, 1725, and married William Hazard.

viii. Patience[4], who was born on October 18, 1727, and married Joseph Lawrence.

ix. John[4], who was born on July 5, 1730, and died on October 18, 1827. He married Hannah Whitehead.

11. Nathaniel[3] Moore was born in Newtown, New York, on March 14, 1687, and died in Hopewell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, on September 6, 1759. He has been erroneously thought to have been the emigrant founder of a family. He moved to Hopewell in 1708. He was a Lieutenant and Justice there. He married Joanna Prudden, who was born December 16, 1692. Her father was the Reverend John Prudden (Harvard, 1668), of Milford, Connecticut; Roxbury, Massachusetts; Jamaica, New York, and Newark, New Jersey. Nathaniel Moore is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard in the present Ewing Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. His will was made July 1, 1758, and proved September 15, 1759. He owned four slaves and had a good estate.

Issue:

i. John[4], who was born on March 8, 1715, and died on September 3, 1768. He married first, Keziah Phillips and secondly, Love Prout. He was survived by eleven children.

ii. Abigail[4], who was born on May 24, 1717. She married first, Sackett[4] Moore (Joseph[3], Samuel[2], John[1] of Newtown, New York) and secondly, Jonathan Smith.

iii. Mary[4], who was born on May 20, 1719.

iv. Samuel[4], who was born on February 6, 1720, and died on April 7, 1803. He married Rebecca Green.

v. Joseph[4], who was born on December 4, 1724, and died on April 7, 1804. He married first, Christiana Green, and secondly, Mary Armitage.

vi. Sarah[4], who was born on December 31, 1728, and married Benjamin Temple.

vii. Benjamin[4], who was born on November 19, 1732, and died on November 9, 1813. He married Elizabeth[4] Moore (Samuel[3], Samuel[2], John[1] of Newtown, New York).

viii. Phebe[4], who was born on August 6, 1735, and married Richard Green.

12. Joseph[3] Moore married Hannah Deming (or Dimon) on January 17, 1705/6. He was an Ensign in a Southampton military company in 1700. He and his father appear in the 1698 census of Bridgehampton, New York. In 1711 he and his wife joined in a Southampton deed. In 1711 also Joseph appears as a whaler and in 1715 he was in the Bridgehampton militia.

Issue:

15. i. Daniel[4], who was born in 1709 at Bridgehampton, New York.

ii. Caleb[4], who was mentioned in his grandfather's will. He removed to New London, Connecticut, and married there Esther Daniels on March 2, 1734/35.

iii. David[4], who was mentioned in his grandfather's will.

13. Gershom[3] Moore lived in Maidenhead, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where his will was drawn April 3, 1722, and proved January 23, 1722/23. He mentioned his wife Mercy and five children, all but the eldest, Thomas, being under age.

Issue:

i. Thomas[4], who died about 1793.
ii. Nathan[4], who died about 1801.
16. iii. Gershom[4].
iv. Martha[4].
v. Mary[4].

14. Samuel[4] Moore settled in Hopewell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. His will was dated October 5, 1759, and proved October 16, 1759. He mentioned his two sons, both then under twenty-one years, but did not mention his wife, who must have been dead by that time. He referred to a tract of two hundred and fifty acres in Woodbridge, East Jersey, which he had inherited from his uncle Jonathan[3] Moore. His will further provided: "I give and bequeath unto my Sister Mary one hundred acres of land lying and being Scittuate in the County of Bergin East new jersey to be delivered to her by my brother Henry Moore in case he Obtain the same by Law in Consequence of a power of attorney bearing Equal date with these presents. . . . I give and bequeath unto my brother Henry Moore two thirds of sd Lands Laying and beinge Scittuate in Birgin Aforesaid Upon Condition of his Obtaining Said Land upon his own proper Charge and Expense and making Sure fifty acres of this his two thirds together with the fifty above Devised unto my two Sons Benjamin and Jonathan."

Issue:

i. Benjamin[5].
ii. Jonathan[5].

15. Daniel[4] Moore was born in 1709, at Bridgehampton, New York, and died on May 10, 1791, in his eighty-third year. He married Anne Sayre, who died on July 8, 1787, in her seventy-ninth year. Both are buried at Bridgehampton, where they lived, except during the Revolution, when Daniel was one of the patriot refugees

to Connecticut in 1776, unless the refugee was his son of the same name.

Issue:

i. Daniel[5].
ii. Stephen[5], who was born in 1737, and died on January 19, 1777. He married Eunice Ford, and removed to Speedwell, New Jersey.
iii. David[5], who married in 1769, Bethuah Cutter. In 1773 they joined the church at Morristown, New Jersey.
iv. Silas[5], who settled in Morris County, New Jersey.
v. Henry[5], who was a member of the Bridgehampton Company of Minute Men in 1776. In December, 1776, he was one of the numerous refugees to Connecticut. He landed at Guilford, and afterwards resided in Middletown, Connecticut, where his son, John[6], died on January 4, 1778.
vi. Joseph[5], who was born on April 4, 1745, and married Abigail Fitch. He was a refugee to Connecticut in 1776.
vii. Hannah[5].
viii. Elizabeth[5].
ix. Anna[5], who married ——— Pettice or Pellice.

16. Gershom[4] Moore of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, drew a will which was proved on March 9, 1752. The date of the execution of this testament is not known. His wife was Rachel. All the children but Thomas were under age when the will was drawn.

Issue:

i. Thomas[5].
ii. Ruth[5].
iii. Rachel[5].
iv. Gershom[5].
v. Enoch[5].
vi. Benjamin[5].
vii. Mary[5].
viii. Samuel[5].

Adams, History of the Town of Southampton, New York (1918), 51, 97, 104, 232, 272, 289, 307, 309, 312.
Adams, Memorial of Old Bridgehampton, New York (1916), 103, 128, 138, 193, 258, 263, 371.
Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part I, Dutch, 157, 190, 206, 223, 224, 283; Part II, English, 194, 223.
Chambers, Early Germans of New Jersey (1895), 450.
Cooley, Genealogy of the Early Settlers of Trenton and Ewing, New Jersey (1883), 167, 168.
Documentary History of the State of New York, 1:666, 668; 2:321, 352.
Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, 1:342, 369, 397, 410, 411, 464, 500, 501.
Ege, Pioneers of Old Hopewell, New Jersey (1908), 164-175.
Extracts from the Records of Newtown, New York, edited by the Town Clerk (Manuscript) (Long Island Historical Society), 1:33, etc.
Fernow, Calendar of New York Wills (1896), 256.
Frost, Records of Jamaica, New York, 1:38, 330; 2:155.
History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey (1883), 788, 818, 819.
Hopewell, New Jersey, Town Records (1931), 9-12, 16, 88, etc.
Howell, Early History of Southampton, New York (2d edition) (1887), 433.
Jameson, Narratives of New Netherland (1909), 397, 401.
Mather, Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut (1913), 471.
Monnette, First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey, Part 4:558.
New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 1:324, 326; 2:343; 3:225, 227; 4:293.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, new series, 15:540.
New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:61.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 11:5-12, 93-99; 56:80, 356; 63:360-365.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Collections, 8:31.
New York Historical Society Collections for 1895 (Abstracts of Wills 4:), 389; for 1896 (Abstracts of Wills, 5:), 122-124.
Office of Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey, Wills, 10:118.
Reverend John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, and Some of His

Descendants (1903), 25-40, 54, 55, 75, 76, 97-104, 164-176, 357-359, 368, 369, 375, 471.

Riker, Annals of Newtown in Queens County, New York (1852), 27, 62, 70, 77, 79, 89, 105, 153, 247, 327-334, 427.

Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:229.

Southampton, New York, Town Records (unpublished), 1:17, 23, 27; 2:91, 97, 138, 144, 175, 326; 4:106; 5:35; 6:15, 181, 182.

Suffolk County, New York, Records (researches by Ruth Ackerly).

Year Book of the Holland Society of New York for 1898, 95.

John Moore *of New York.*

John Moore took out a New York marriage license to marry Elizabeth Cheek on September 8, 1696.

Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses Were Issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784, Supplement (1898), 31.

John Moore *of New York.*

John Moore, a New York soldier, is mentioned as having killed a man before the year 1711.

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 5:255.

John Meor *of New York City.*

The estate of John Meor (Moore), Jr., was on the New York City tax lists for 1699.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1911 (Tax Lists), 311.

John Moore *of New York City.*

John Moore was a witness to the record of indenture made in New York City on December 11, 1700, when Mary Moore, aged

eleven years, was bound out for four years. Her parents, who were not named, gave their consent.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1885 (Burghers and Freemen), 590.

JOHN MOORE *of New York City.*

John Moore appeared on the voting list of the East Ward of New York City in 1701.

Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1675-1776, 2:174, 177.

JOHN MOORE *of New York City.*

Two men named John Moore were admitted freemen of New York City on May 27, 1702. One was called a miller.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1885 (Burghers and Freemen), 79, 81.

JOHN MOORE *of New York City.*

1. In 1714 one John[1] Moore of New York City signed the indenture of Benjamin Moore as an apprentice, the document stating that the father consented. It is assumed therefore that John Moore was the father of this family, but he cannot be otherwise identified. The name of his wife is not known.

Issue:

2. i. Benjamin[2], who was probably born about 1707.
3. ii. Henry[2].
   iii. Catharine[2], who was mentioned in the will of her brother Henry.
   iv. Elizabeth[2], who was mentioned in the will of her brother Henry.
   v. Mary[2], who was mentioned in the will of her brother Henry.

2. Benjamin[2] Moore was apprenticed on August 18, 1714, for a term of thirteen years and ten months to Alexander Bonrepos, sailmaker. The expiration of this period would fall in June, 1728, when Benjamin was probably aged twenty-one years. If so, he was born in or about 1707. As a sailmaker, he was admitted as a freeman of New York on November 12, 1734. In the New York Dutch Reformed Church on January 28, 1750, Benjamin Moore was married. His wife is named as Catharina Kip but probably this was an error for Cornelia Kip. His brother Henry married Catharina Kip.

Benjamin Moore, sailmaker, drew his will on June 25, 1771, but it was not proved until September 13, 1784. This testament mentions the wife Cornelia and the seven children, of whom Benjamin was called "the eldest." All the other children are definitely stated to be under age. When the time came to prove the will, letters of administration were granted to his son Henry Moore of New York City, physician, and to William Smith of Fredericksburgh Precinct, Dutchess County, a son-in-law, as of the four following executors named in the will, namely the widow and the sons Benjamin, John and James, only John was living and he was out of the State. It is difficult to explain this reference to the son Benjamin as dead as he was mentioned in his uncle Henry's will, which was drawn in 1786.

Issue:
i. Benjamin[3].
ii. John[3].
iii. James[3].
iv. Henry[3].
v. Catherine[3].
vi. Elizabeth[3].
vii. Mary[3].

3. Henry[2] Moore was probably born soon after 1700. He was buried on December 11, 1786, as recorded in the New York Dutch Reformed Church. He married Catharina Kip. His will was drawn December 7, 1786, and was proved on February 9, 1791. He mentioned his wife Catharina, his minor son, Henry; his nephew, Benjamin, son of his deceased brother, Benjamin; and his three sisters. Henry Moore was a physician and lived in New York City.

Issue:

i. Henry[3], who was baptized in the New York Dutch Reformed Church. He was born on September 13, 1786.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 30:170.
New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:380.
New York Dutch Church Marriages, 182.
New York Historical Society Collections for 1885 (Burghers and Freemen), 124; for 1904 (Abstracts of Wills, 13:), 28, 29; for 1905 (Abstracts of Wills, 14:), 183; for 1909 (Indentures of Apprentices), 154.
Year Book of the Holland Society of New York for 1899, 181.

John Moor *of New York City.*

John Moor who died on December 14, 1738, at the age of eighty-four, must have been born in or about 1654. He was buried in the yard of Trinity Church, New York City.

Trinity Church Cemetery Inscriptions (Manuscript owned by the Church), 144.

John Moore *of Paterson, New Jersey.*

1. John[1] Moore lived near Paterson, New Jersey.

Issue:

i. Tabitha[2], who married Jacob Smalley, son of John Smalley.
ii. Isaac[2], who married Sally Smalley, daughter of John Smalley. He married, as his second wife, Lydia Bedell, daughter of Moses Bedell. One of his children was married in 1793.
iii. John[2], who married and lived near Paterson. He removed to "the Lakes."

Littell, Family Records or Genealogies of the First Settlers of Passaic Valley (1851), 294.

John Moore *of Plymouth.*

John Moore of Plymouth, by intention published on December 4, 1725, married on March 1, 1725/26, Mary Shattuck of Plymouth.

Mayflower Descendant, 14:71; 18:124.

John More *of Portsmouth and Warwick, Rhode Island.*

1. On November 16, 1638, John[1] More was admitted as an inhabitant of Aquidneck (Rhode Island). When the original Colony was divided, part of the settlers removing to Newport, John More was one of those to sign the compact of the men remaining at Portsmouth. On May 27, 1653, John More signed a document at Warwick, and in 1655 appeared on the roll of freemen at Warwick.

Issue:

i. Mary[2], who married in 1655, at Newport, Job Almy.

Chapin, Documentary History of Rhode Island, 2:118.
Early Records of the Town of Providence, Rhode Island, 15:65.
Holmes, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1:59, 91, 302.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:228.

John Moore *of Providence, Rhode Island.*

John Moore of Providence, Rhode Island, died on February 15, 1777, at Wrentham, Massachusetts.

Wrentham, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:479.

John Moor *of Rutland, Massachusetts.*

John Moor, a Presbyterian, was received into church membership at Rutland, about 1718–19. He brought letters testimonial from Ireland. He was from Ardstraw, county Tyrone. A John Moore married Rose Crawford on December 4, 1735, at Rutland.

Bolton, Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America (1910), 192, 252n.
Reed, History of Rutland, Massachusetts (1836), 82, 110, 111.
Rutland, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 171.

John More *of Salem, Massachusetts.*

1. John[1] More was made a freeman at Salem, Massachusetts, on May 18, 1631, and was granted land there in March, 1643/44. On February 20, 1636/37, he was granted forty acres. There were then three in his family. On December 25, 1637, he was granted three acres, and he then had five in his family. On October 9, 1643, at a town meeting, it was agreed that John Moore should have a half peck of corn from each family in the town.

Issue:

i. Jerusha[2], who was baptized on December 25, 1636, at Salem, Massachusetts.
ii. Abigail[2], who was baptized on June 10, 1638, at Salem.
iii. Benjamin[2], who was baptized on July 18, 1641, at Salem.
iv. Ephraim[2], who was baptized on December 10, 1643, at Salem.

Felt, Annals of Salem, Massachusetts (1849), 2:396.
Perley, History of Salem, Massachusetts, 1:197, 384, 423, 458, 462; 2:156; 3:29.
Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:81, 82.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:228.

John Moore *of Salem County, New Jersey.*

John Moore of Salem County, New Jersey, made his will on July 6, 1739, leaving his estate to his brother Jacob[1] More, of Cumberland County, New Jersey, and his son; and to his sister, Elizabeth Pack (Peck). He also mentioned land bought from his brother Samuel Moore of whom nothing further is known. The will was proved on October 13, 1739.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 2:343.

John More *of Scituate, Massachusetts.*

1. John[1] More and his wife, both "from Ireland," had issue:
   i. Mary[2], who was baptized on July 18, 1731, at Scituate.
   ii. John[2], who was baptized on July 1, 1733, at Scituate.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 59:78, 136.
Scituate, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:261.

John Moore *of Shirley, Massachusetts.*

1. John[1] Moore died on May 8, 1758, in his ninety-sixth year at Shirley, Massachusetts, and his wife, Agnes, died there on July 29, 1757, in her eighty-ninth year. They had been accompanied to Shirley by Hugh Moor, either a son or a grandson. They were probably emigrants, as, according to Bolton, Hugh was not related to other Moore families.

2. Hugh[2 or 3] Moore, then called of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, married on December 28, 1743, at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, Ruth Mitchell of that town. Moore died at Shirley, on May 28, 1758, in his forty-fourth year. It is a curious coincidence that he and Hugh[1] Moor of Boston, were of about the same age.

Issue:

   i. Ruth[3 or 4], who was born on December 22, 1744, at Lunenburg, and married Nathan Smith at Shirley, on July 1, 1762.
   ii. Mary[3 or 4], who was born at Shirley, and married Thomas Goss.
   iii. Agnes[3 or 4], who was born at Shirley, and married Sylvanus Smith.
   iv. Hugh[3 or 4], who was born in 1753 at Shirley, and married first, Sarah Holland and secondly, Lucy Houghton.

Bolton, Shirley, Massachusetts, Uplands and Intervales (1914), *348, 349.*
Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 14:294.
Early Records of Lunenburg, Massachusetts (1896), *234, 254, 311.*
History of Shirley, Massachusetts, 564.
Shirley, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 69, 150, 202.
Worcester County, Massachusetts, Warnings (1899), *31.*

John Moore *of Sudbury, Massachusetts.*

This account is largely based on the valuable researches made by Ethel Stanwood Bolton, and published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register.* Some divergences, however, occur.

1. John[1] Moore, probably the John Moore, aged twenty-four, who emigrated on the *Planter*, in 1635, was at Sudbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1642, and in September of that year bought a house and land in the section that is now Wayland. He took the oath of allegiance there on July 9, 1645. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Philemon Whale. Possibly she was a second wife, as the will of Philemon Whale, made in 1674, mentions the four sons of his daughter, Elizabeth Moore; William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin; while John[1] Moore's will refers to his eldest son John and eldest daughter Elizabeth. It seems probable that they were the children of a former wife. Elizabeth (Whale) Moore died on December 14, 1690, at Sudbury. Moore died January 6, 1673/74, at Sudbury. His will of August 25, 1668, was probated April 7, 1674. He named his wife Elizabeth, his sons John (of Lancaster), William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin, and his daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Rice; Mary, wife of Daniel Stone; and Lydia, wife of James Cutter.

Issue probably by the first wife:

i. Elizabeth[2], who married on January 1, 1643, at Sudbury, Henry Rice. She is called the eldest daughter in her father's will.

2. ii. John[2].

Issue by the second wife:

iii. William[2], who bought land in Sudbury in 1664, and sold forty-eight acres to his brother Benjamin in 1679. He died on March 25, 1688, at Sudbury.

iv. Mary[2], who married on September 8, 1661, at Sudbury, Richard Ward, who was drowned in the Sudbury River on March 31, 1666. She married secondly, Daniel Stone. She died on January 10, 1702/3, at Sudbury.

v. Lydia[2], who was born on June 24, 1643, at Sudbury, and married on May 3, 1664, at Sudbury, Samuel Wright. He died on August 21, 1664, at Sudbury, and she married secondly, on June 15, 1665, at Sudbury, James Cutter.

3. vi. Jacob[2], who was born on April 28, 1645, at Sudbury.

4. vii. Joseph[2], who was born on October 21, 1647, at Sudbury.

5. viii. Benjamin[2], who was born at Sudbury, perhaps on December 13, 1648.

ix. Elizabeth[2], who was born on January 10, 1649, at Sudbury. She died young as her father's will of 1668 calls Lydia his youngest daughter. Several cases are known in which a man called a second child by the same name as a living child, and it seems more reasonable to suppose that this was the case than to assume an error in the vital records as to the date of Elizabeth's birth, especially in this case where the second Elizabeth was named for her mother. Certainly the Elizabeth born in 1649 was not identical with the Elizabeth who married in 1643.

2. John[2] Moore was born before his parents came to Sudbury. It was probably his father who was proprietor at Lancaster on March 11, 1653/54, and probably John[2] Moore was given his father's land at Lancaster as his share in the estate, as he only received five shillings in his father's will, with the comment that he had already received his portion.

John[2] Moore married at Sudbury, on November 16, 1654, Ann Smith, daughter of John and Alice Smith. She died at Lancaster, on March 10, 1670/71, and he married secondly, Judith, who survived

him. On October 31, 1660, John Smith deeded twenty acres of land in Lancaster to his son-in-law as a marriage portion for his daughter. On April 12, 1665, he deeded John Moore all his lands in Lancaster in return for the care they had given him.

In 1689, John Moore served as Deputy from Lancaster to the General Court. He was an Ensign, and trained the first military company of the town. In 1700, he deeded his land, reserving the house, to Benjamin Bellows, in return for the support of himself and his wife Judith, for life. The inventory of "Ensign John Moore's" estate was taken on September 23, 1702. The nuncupative will of John Moore, Sr., was accepted for probate on November 26, 1703, at Lancaster.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Marie[3], who was born on November 4, 1655, at Lancaster, Massachusetts, and died on September 26, 1705. She married on November 12, 1678, at Sudbury, Matthew Gibbs, of Framingham, Massachusetts.

ii. Elizabeth[3], who was born on November 27, 1657, at Lancaster, and died on January 20, 1733/34, at Sudbury. She married as his second wife, Matthew Gibbs, widower of her sister Marie[3]. He died on March 9, 1731/32, at Sudbury.

iii. *Lydia[3], who was born on April 6, 1660, at Lancaster, and married ——— Winch.

6. iv. John[3], who was born on April 7, 1662, at Lancaster.

v. Joseph[3], who was born on October 20, 1664, at Lancaster.

vi. Anne[3], who was born on July 17, 1666, at Lancaster, and married Ephraim Hildreth on October 8, 1686, at Stow, Massachusetts.

7. vii. Jonathan[3], who was born on May 19, 1669, at Lancaster.

viii. Maria[3], who was born on March 10, 1670/71, at Lancaster.

* A Lida Moore married John Whitherby on September 16, 1684, at Stow, Massachusetts.

3. Jacob[2] Moore was born at Sudbury on April 28, 1645. He married on May 29, 1667, at Sudbury, Elizabeth Looker, daughter of Henry Looker, of Sudbury. In 1678, Henry Looker deeded his whole estate "for love" to his daughter and son-in-law, Jacob and Elizabeth Moore. In 1697, Jacob[2] Moore deeded Looker's estate, one hundred and thirty acres, to his son Jacob[3] Moore. A few months later he gave Jacob[3] half of his farm, and in 1716 divided the rest of his property among his sons, Samuel, Daniel, Jonathan, James, Richard and Nathaniel. Captain Jacob Moore died on March 23, 1715/16, at Sudbury, and Jacob Moore died February 17, 1690, at Sudbury. These men were obviously Jacob[2] (the former), and his son Jacob[3] (the latter), although the deeds quoted indicate that they were living later than the dates of death given in the vital records.

Issue:

i. Jacob[3], who was born in 1668, at Sudbury.

8. ii. Richard[3], who was born on September 12, 1670, at Sudbury.

iii. John[3], who was born on December 13, 1673, at Sudbury, and married Abigail Wright.

iv. Elizabeth[3], who was born on February 4, 1675, at Sudbury.

9. v. Nathaniel[3], who was born on June 21, 1678, at Sudbury.

vi. Hannah[3], who was born on July 18, 1680, at Sudbury.

vii. Sarah[3], who was born on January 28, 1681/82, at Sudbury, and died on February 9, 1682, at Sudbury.

viii. Sarah[3], who was born on March 3, 1683/84, at Sudbury.

10. ix. Daniel[3], who was born on April 13, 1687, at Sudbury.

11. x. Samuel[3], who was born on July 15, 1689, at Sudbury.

12. xi. James[3], who was born in 1693, at Sudbury.

13. xii. Jonathan[3].

4. Joseph[2] Moore was born on October 21, 1647, at Sudbury. He has been thought to be the emigrant head of a family, but this is

not the case. He married Lydia Hayward. She died November 23, 1717, at Sudbury and he married secondly, after 1718–1719 when he made his will, Ruth. He died January 2, 1725/26, at Sudbury, and his will was probated the same year, by agreement between his widow and sons, as she was not provided for in it. The will mentioned his children, Benoni, Joseph, Thomas, Benjamin, John and Obediah, Hannah Gleason, Elizabeth Rice, Mary and Lydia.

Issue:

14. i. Benoni[3], who was born on April 14, 1669, at Sudbury.
15. ii. Joseph[3], who was born on August 1, 1670, at Sudbury.
iii. Hannah[3], who was born on January 2, 1673, at Sudbury, and married there on February 17, 1705, Joseph Gleason. It was probably she who died on October 28, 1730, at Sudbury.
iv. Thomas[3], who was born on December 9, 1676, at Sudbury. He died on January 13, 1727/28, at Sudbury, according to the vital records, although his estate was settled in 1727. His brothers and sisters, Benjamin, John, Mary, Lydia, Elizabeth and Hannah, inherited his estate. His brother Joseph was administrator.
v. Benjamin[3], who was born on May 5, 1679, at Sudbury, and died on April 21, 1734, at Sudbury.
vi. Mary[3], who was born on May 7, 1681, at Sudbury. She was living as late as 1727, when she inherited a share of her brother Thomas' estate.
16. vii. John[3], who was born on May 8, 1683, at Sudbury.
viii. Elizabeth[3], who was born on September 20, 1685, at Sudbury, and married on December 27, 1716, at Sudbury, Henry Rice. She was living as late as 1727, when she inherited a share of her brother Thomas' estate.
ix. Lydia[3], who was born on January 5, 1687/88, at Sudbury. She was living as late as 1727, when she inherited a share of her brother Thomas' estate.

x. Obediah[3], whose estate was settled in 1726, his brother Thomas being the administrator.

5. Benjamin[2] Moore was born in Sudbury, perhaps on December 13, 1648, and died on October 29, 1729, at Sudbury. He married on November 11, 1686, at Sudbury, Dorothy Wright, who died on October 20, 1717, at Sudbury. He was called Sergeant. In 1726, he divided his property among his sons William, Edward, Hezekiah, Uriah and Peter.

Issue:

i. Dorothy[3], who was born on September 18, 1687, at Sudbury.

ii. Abigail[3], who was born on December 2, 1688, at Sudbury. She married Josial Brown on July 26, 1708, at Sudbury.

iii. Prudence[3], who was born on July 14, 1690, at Sudbury. She died young.

17. iv. William[3], who was born about 1692.

18. v. Peter[3].

19. vi. Edward[3].

20. vii. Hezekiah[3], who was born on September 13, 1696, at Sudbury.

21. viii. Uriah[3].

ix. Comfort[3], who was born on February 8, 1702/3, at Sudbury. She was unable to care for herself and in 1730, William, Edward, Hezekiah, and Uriah deeded a piece of land to Caleb Johnson for him to use for her support and burial. It was probably she who died on March 30, 1755, at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

x. Prudence[3], who was born on July 22, 1704, at Sudbury, and married on December 18, 1732, at Sudbury, Mark Vose (or Morse, according to the vital records).

xi. Benjamin[3], who is said to have married on June 4, 1728, at Sudbury, Zerviah[4] Moore (Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1] Moore of Sudbury, Massachusetts), who was born May 8, 1704, at Sudbury. The

vital records, however, state that Benjamin Stow, not Moore, married Zerviah Moore, and it seems unlikely, in view of the property distribution of 1726, that Benjamin[2] had a son Benjamin, and if the vital records are correct in giving the name Stow, it is unnecessary to postulate a Benjamin Moore here.

6. John[3] Moore was born at Lancaster, on April 7, 1662. He married first, on August 23, 1683, at Lancaster, Mary, daughter of Job and Mary Whitcomb of Lancaster. This marriage was also recorded at Littleton, Massachusetts. He married secondly, on January 1, 1697/98, at Concord, Massachusetts, Hasadiah Fairbank, daughter of Jonas and Lydia Fairbank of Lancaster, who survived him. On February 7, 1729/30, Hasadiah joined the church at Lancaster. Late in life John Moore deeded his land in Lancaster to his sons John and Joshua and Fairbank, and removed to Bolton, Massachusetts, where he died on July 27, 1740, aged about seventy-nine years. His estate was divided among the widow Hasadiah and the two daughters, Hasadiah, wife of Andrew Mc Ilwain and Lydia, wife of Samuel Gibbs.

Issue, perhaps all by the second wife:

22. i. John[4].
23. ii. Fairbank[4], who was born at Lancaster.
iii. Joshua[4], who married on July 4, 1737, at Harvard, Elizabeth Sawyer of Harvard, Massachusetts. Their intention of marriage was published there on February 16, 1736.
iv. Hasadiah[4], who married Andrew Mc Ilwain.
v. Lydia[4], who married on April 6, 1732, Samuel Gibbs.
vi. Martha[4], who is said in the *History of the Kathan Family* to be a daughter of John Moore, married Captain John Kathan of Dummerston, Vermont, about 1727. She died in Dummerston on September 22, 1766, aged sixty-two years.

7. Jonathan[3] Moore was born in Lancaster on May 19, 1669. He lived in Bolton, where his wife Hannah died on ——— 1, 1765,

aged eighty-seven years and eleven months. In 1708, he was among the first members of the Lancaster Church. He deeded land which he had inherited from his father John Moore, to his son Oliver Moore in 1732/33. In 1740, he deeded land to his son Abraham. He died on February 6, 1741/42, aged about seventy-four, at Bolton. His will was made on December 1, 1741, and named all his children.

Issue:

i. Zerviah[4] (Sophia), who was born in 1700, and married on July 28, 1720, Benjamin Houghton.

24. ii. Joseph[4], who was born about 1702, and was baptized in 1708, at Lancaster.

iii. Jonathan[4], who was born on the fourth month, 30, 1704, and was baptized in 1708, at Lancaster. He married on April 19, 1727, at Lancaster, Mary Wheeler (or Weller, according to the vital records). He died on December 10, 1795, at Bolton, or Uxbridge, Massachusetts, in his ninety-second year. His wife was born on the second month, 1, 1710, and died on the seventh month, 20, 1795, in her eighty-sixth year at Bolton or Uxbridge.

iv. Oliver[4], who was baptized in 1708, at Lancaster. He married on December 18, 1729, at Lunenburg (the marriage was recorded at Lancaster), Abigail Houghton. They owned the covenant and united with the Lancaster Church on January 3, 1730/31, and were admitted to full communion on January 14, 1732/33. He was a deacon in the church. He died at Lancaster on December 23, 1774, in his sixty-seventh year.

v. Maria[4], who was baptized in 1708, at Lancaster, and married on December 2, 1725, at Harvard, Massachusetts, Thomas Houghton, of Lancaster.

vi. Hannah[4], who was baptized on May 21, 1710, at Lancaster, and married on December 17, 1730, at Lancaster, Jonathan Powers.

vii. Amos[4], who was baptized on August 17, 1712, at Lancaster, and died before 1740.

viii. Dinah[4], who was baptized on February 28, 1713/14, at Lancaster, and married on October 4, 1732, at Lancaster, Jabez Beaman.

ix. Abraham[4], who was baptized on March 31, 1717, at Lancaster. He was a blacksmith. His will was probated on November 23, 1773. He married Silence, who died May 8, 1794, in her seventy-fifth year, at Bolton. He died at Bolton on November 10, 1773, aged fifty-six years, eleven months and twelve days.

x. Isaac[4] (twin), who was baptized on September 6, 1719, at Lancaster, and died on January 19, 1759, at Bolton. He married Mary, who survived him.

xi. Jacob[4] (twin), who was baptized on September 6, 1719, at Lancaster.

8. Richard[3] Moore was born at Sudbury on September 12, 1670, and he married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary Collins of Middletown, Connecticut. She was born on June 16, 1672, and died on July 12, 1760, in her eighty-eighth year, at Oxford, Massachusetts. Moore was one of the original petitioners, inhabitants of Dedham, Massachusetts, for the incorporation of Needham, Massachusetts, as a separate town, in June, 1710. He was one of those commissioned there, on December 18, 1711, to find a site for a meeting house. On August 12, 1712, "Richard More" was commissioned to induce the minister to remain. He was a Selectman for three years, from 1712 to 1714, and Town Clerk for four months in 1714. On June 6, 1714, he sold his farm of two hundred and sixty acres in the southern part of Needham, and in August bought a house and land at Oxford. He became a large landholder there, was an innholder, Selectman, Town Clerk and Town Treasurer. He was called Captain. In 1721 he was Representative for the town and he was the first Justice of the Peace there. He died on November 19, 1767, at the age of ninety-six, at Oxford.

Issue:

i. Sybilla[4], who was born on September 2, 1694, at Sudbury. She married Ephraim Roper and married secondly, Ebenezer Chamberlain of Oxford.

ii. Abigail[4], who was born on July 23, 1696, at Sudbury, and married on August 23, 1716, at Marlborough, Massachusetts, Samuel Brigham.

25. iii. Collins[4], who was born on October 17, 1698, at Sudbury.

26. iv. Isaac[4], who was born on June 11, 1700, at Sudbury.

v. Elijah[4], who was born on March 14, 1701/2, at Sudbury, and married on July 19, 1733, at Oxford, Dorothy Learned. He was Captain in the militia and an innkeeper. He died on November 17, 1781, in his eighty-first year, at Oxford. His widow died on December 4, 1787, in her seventy-third year, at Oxford.

vi. Susanna[4], who was born on December 26, 1703, at Sudbury.

vii. Abijah[4], who was born on December 22, 1705, at Sudbury. He was graduated at Yale in 1726. He was a physician, and settled in Middletown, Connecticut. He married first, Anna Ward, his cousin, probably in or about 1730, as his first child was born in 1731. He married secondly, after 1755, Abigail (———) Goodwin. He died at Middletown on December 18, 1759.

viii. Richard[4], who was born on February 10, 1708, at Sudbury, and married on June 18, 1741, at Oxford, Mary Learned, and lived in Oxford. He was Deputy Sheriff in 1753. His will was made in 1779, and probated in 1783.

ix. Mary[4], who was born on May 15, 1710, at Sudbury. She died on May 27, 1730, at the age of nineteen, and was buried in Copp's Hill Burying Ground, Boston, Massachusetts.

9. Nathaniel[3] Moore was born at Sudbury, on June 21, 1678. He married at Sudbury, February 10, 1701/2, Grace Rice. She was dismissed to the church at Worcester on June 14, 1747. He settled at Worcester as early as 1717. He died on November 25, 1761, at the age of eighty-four.

Issue:

i. Mary[4], who was born on December 20, 1702, at Sudbury, and died on October 16, 1711, at Sudbury.
ii. Sarah[4], who was born on July 2, 1704, at Sudbury.
iii. Henry[4], who was born on January 10, 1705/6, at Sudbury. He lived at Worcester and died before November 14, 1730, when his father administered his estate.
iv. Judith[4], who was born on February 12, 1707/8, at Sudbury, and died on August 24, 1708, at Sudbury.
v. Grace[4], who was born on July 7, 17— (1709?), at Sudbury. In 1733 she received land from her father for her support. She married Richard Flagg.
vi. Elizabeth[4], who was born on June 23, 1711, at Sudbury, and married Phinehas Hayward.
vii. Eleanor[4], who was born on February 16, 1713, at Sudbury.
viii. Nathaniel[4], who was born on January 31, 1714/15, at Sudbury, and married on July 31, 1740, at Sutton, Massachusetts, Mehitable Goddard. He died on July 19, 1811, at the age of ninety-six without issue, and was buried at Worcester. Mehitable died on April 25, 1809, at the age of eighty-nine, and was buried at Worcester.
ix. Sibbila[4], who was born on June 13, 1717, at Worcester.

10. Daniel[3] Moore was born at Sudbury on April 13, 1687. He married on February 1, 1708/9, at Sudbury, Mary Whitney, who died on April 18, 1753, at Sudbury. In 1769, Daniel Moore, being "advanced in age" made his will which was probated in 1773. In it he mentioned his children, Daniel and Israel, Mary Billing and Eunice Underwood, and the children of his daughter Abigail Learned. Mary Whitney was the daughter of John Whitney of Framingham, Massachusetts, and was born on March 27, 1689, at Sherborn, Massachusetts.

Issue:

i. A child[4], who was born on December 12, 1709, at Sudbury, and died on December 16, 1709, at Sudbury.

ii. Abigail[4], who was born on October 18, 1712, at Sudbury, and married in 173–, at Sudbury, Edward Learned of Sherborn, Massachusetts.

iii. Mary[4], who was born on March 20, 1713/14, at Sudbury, and married on January 27, 1740, at Sudbury, Timothy Billing of Concord, Massachusetts.

iv. Daniel[4] (twin), who was born on April 2, 1716, at Sudbury, and married in June, 1743, at Acton, Massachusetts, Elizabeth White.

v. Hannah[4] (twin), who was born on April 2, 1716, at Sudbury.

vi. *Eunice[4], who was born on July 14, 1719, and married ——— Underwood.

vii. †Israel[4], who was born on September 18, 1724, at Sudbury. He died on August 12, 1799, at Sudbury. He was called Captain. He married on April 16, 1747, at Sudbury, Susanna Woodward, who died on December 13, 1820, at Sudbury, Massachusetts.

viii. Elizabeth[4], who was born on July 24, 1728, at Sudbury.

11. Samuel[3] Moore was born at Sudbury, on July 15, 1689. He married Sarah Haynes on December 8, 1714, at Sudbury, and later removed to Framingham, Massachusetts, where their children were born in and after 1721.

Issue:

i. Dorothy[4], who was born on September 6, 1715, at Sudbury.

* This leaves the Eunice who married Samuel Cutting on April 22, 1742, at Sudbury, unaccounted for.

† No evidence of a twin Isaac Moore appears.

ii. Elizabeth[4], who was born on March 24, 1716/17, at Sudbury. Possibly she was the Elizabeth Moor, of Framingham, single woman, whose nuncupative will of 1795 left her property to her son Daniel Taylor of Roxbury.
iii. Hannah[4], who was born on May 31, 1719, at Sudbury.
iv. Susannah[4], who was born on May 13, 1721, at Framingham.
v. Mary[4], who was born on March 14, 1722/23, at Framingham, and married on January 15, 1746, at Framingham, Samuel Clark, of Sherborn.
vi. Thankful[4], who was born on February 10, 1724/25, at Framingham, and married on November 1, 1749, Robert Horne.
vii. Samuel[4], who was born on March 30, 1727, at Framingham, and died young.
viii. Josiah[4], who was born on April 10, 1729, at Framingham.
ix. Martha[4], who was born on March 17, 1730/31, at Framingham.
x. Sarah[4], who was born on April 12, 1732, at Framingham.
xi. Peter[4], who was born on June 6, 1734, at Framingham, and died about 1816. He married Hannah, who died about 1794.
xii. Samuel[4], who was born on May 11, 1740.

12. James[3] Moore is said to have been born at Sudbury, in 1693, although not recorded there. He married on March 4, 1718/19, at Sudbury, Comfort Rice of Worcester, Massachusetts. Her estate was administered in 1765. He lived in Sudbury in 1719, but by 1722 had removed to Worcester, where he later bought land from his brother, Nathaniel. He was a blacksmith. In 1756, his son Asa administered his estate. "Capt. James Moore" died on September 29, 1756, "at the age of sixty-eight," and was buried at Worcester. Comfort died on June 22, 1765, at the age of sixty-three, and was buried at Worcester.

Issue:

i. Asa[4], who was born on October 23, 1719, at Sudbury. He went with his father to Worcester and married Sarah Heyward. She died on December 13, 1760, and was buried at Worcester, and he married secondly, on April 12, 1764, at Worcester, Mary Cook. He married thirdly, Lucy, who survived him. In 1774 he was made guardian of his two minor children, Betty and Daniel, who were the inheritors of the estate of their grandfather, Daniel Heyward. He died on June 30, 1800, at the age of eighty and was buried at Worcester. His wife, Lucy, died on March 11, 1800, at the age of seventy-six, and was also buried there. On July 20, 1798, he made his will, which was proved in 1800. In it he named his wife Lucy, and his children, John, Thaddeus, Sarah, Hannah and Betsey, and his son William, who was executor.

ii. Reuben[4], who was born on November 8, 1721, at Worcester. He married Abigail. In 1757, his estate was administered, insolvent. Possibly he was the Reuben Moore who married Mary Bowker on March 24, 1746/47, at Sudbury.

iii. Increase[4], who was born on February 14, 1723, at Worcester. In 1750 he received twenty acres from his father. He married Lydia but died without issue. His brother and sister were his heirs.

iv. Azubah[4], who was born on March 22, 1725/26, at Worcester, and married John Fisk on June 1, 1748, at Worcester.

v. Silas[4], who was born on March 22, 1727/28, at Worcester, and died on June 1, 1729.

vi. Paul[4], who was born on November 22, 1729/30, (*sic*), at Worcester.

vii. Silas[4], who was born on January 24, 1731/32, at Worcester, and died on June 10, 1777.

viii. Elizabeth[4], who was born on May 17, 1734, at Worcester.

ix. Sarah[4], who was born about 1736, and died on June 3, 1765, aged twenty-eight, and was buried at Worcester.
x. James[4], who was born on June 20, 1741, at Worcester.
xi. Daniel[4], who was mentioned in 1756, when his father's estate was administered.

13. Jonathan[3] Moore married on May 30, 1721, at Weston, Massachusetts, Mary Fulham, daughter of Chief Justice Francis Fulham of Weston. She married secondly, Joseph Dana of Pomfret, Connecticut. Jonathan Moore's estate was administered in 1732 by his widow.*

Issue:

i. Eliphalet[4], who was born on March 31, 1722, at Weston, or Worcester, and married on November 27, 1745, at Leicester, Massachusetts, Mary Sylvester. He was then of Pomfret, Connecticut.
ii. Asahel[4], who was born on October 3, 1723, at Worcester, and was baptized on October 13, 1723, at the age of eight days, at Weston. He married at Southborough, Massachusetts, on July 28, 1746, Abigail Johnson. He died on October 26, 1793, at Southborough. She died on February 14, 1815, at Southborough, aged ninety-two.
iii. Francis[4] (not Jonathan), who was born on July 25, 1726, at Worcester, and married on October 24, 1748, at Southborough, Hannah Fay. He died on September 9, 1754, at Southborough, and she died on January 7, 1796, at Southborough.
iv. Mary[4], who was born on August 13, 1728, at Worcester.
v. Judah[4], who was born on May 24, 1730, at Worcester, and married Mary Swift of Lebanon, Connecticut.

* Yet it is hard to see who else could have been the Jonathan Moore who died on September 29, 1761, at the age of sixty-eight, and was buried at Worcester.

14. Benoni[3] Moore was born on April 14, 1669, at Sudbury, and married on December 13, 1698, at Deerfield, Massachusetts, Mehitable, daughter of Samuel Allis of Hatfield, Massachusetts. Moore was then of Deerfield, but removed to Hatfield, and later to Northfield, Massachusetts. He died on November 18, 1753.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[4], who was born on April 29, 1700, at Deerfield.
ii. Mehitable[4], who was born on January 2, 1701/2, at Deerfield.
iii. Samuel[4], who was born on June 2, 1704, at Deerfield, and died on June 18, 1704, at Deerfield.
iv. Hezekiah[4], who was born on January 18, 1704 (*sic*), at Deerfield, and died on February 6, 1704, at Deerfield.
v. Hannah[4], who was born on December 25, 1706, at Deerfield, and died on September 12, 1708, at Deerfield.
vi. Hannah[4], who was born on September 22, 1708, at Deerfield.
vii. Samuel[4], who was born on May 15, 1712, at Deerfield, and died on May 15, 1712, at Deerfield.
viii. Mercy[4], who was born on September 12, 1713, at Deerfield.
ix. Lidiah[4], who was born on February 28, 1715/16, at Deerfield.
x. Ruth[4], who was born on January 29, 1717/18.

15. Joseph[3] Moore was born at Sudbury on August 1, 1670. He married Elizabeth, who died March 11, 1748/49, at Sudbury. In 1727 he inherited a share of his brother Thomas' estate.

Issue:

i. Sapphira[4], who was born on August 4, 1701, at Sudbury, and married on August 1, 1721, at Sudbury, John Woodward.
ii. Zerviah or Zibiah[4], who was born on May 8, 1704, at Sudbury. She married on June 4, 1728, at Sudbury, Benjamin[3] Moore (Benjamin[2], John[1]

Moore of Sudbury, Massachusetts) or more probably Benjamin Stow, as the name is given in the vital records.

iii. Eliab[4], who married on March 5, 1728, at Sudbury, Kezia Stone. He died on May 31, 1756, in his fifty-eighth year, at Wayland, Massachusetts. In 1756, Kezia administered his estate. She died there on March 6, 1759, in her sixty-second year.

27. iv. Elias[4], who was perhaps a son of Joseph[3].

v. Mary[4], who was perhaps a daughter of Joseph[3]. In 1757, Mary Moore spinster, of Sudbury, left a will, giving her property to her cousins, Beulah, wife of Thomas Allen, Jr., Mary, wife of David Stone, and Lydia, wife of Edward Shearman, Jr. (*see* children of John[3] Moore [Joseph[2], John[1] Moore of Sudbury, Massachusetts], *No. 16*).

16. John[3] Moore was born at Sudbury on May 8, 1683. He married Abigail, and married as his second wife on December 24, 1714, at Weston, Deborah Allen, who died on December 6, 1744, at Sudbury. In 1727 he inherited a share of his brother Thomas' estate. He died at Sudbury on December 17, 1729.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Jacob[4], who was born on July 1, 1703, at Sudbury, and married on November 4, 1729, at Sudbury, Rebecca Robbins.

ii. Azubah[4], who was born on December 14, 1704, at Sudbury, and married Captain John Hubbard of Rutland as his second wife.

iii. Ephraim[4], who was born on November 13, 1706, at Sudbury, and married on May 11, 1736, at Sudbury, Dorothy Brintnal. They lived in Rutland. His will was probated in 1773.

iv. Silas[4], who was born on September 22, 1708, at Sudbury. He married Anna, who died on November 14, 1753, at Sudbury.

v. Paul[4], who was born on March 30, 1711, at Sudbury, and married on May 3, 1733, at Rutland,

Hannah, daughter of Captain John Hubbard of Rutland. She died on September 9, 1791, aged seventy-four, at Rutland. "Lt. Paul Moore late of Rutland," died on February 20, 1799, aged eighty-eight, at Princeton, Massachusetts.

vi. Hezekiah[4] (twin), who was born on April 8, 1713, at Sudbury.

vii. Keziah[4] (twin), who was born on April 8, 1713, at Sudbury.

Issue by the second wife:

viii. Bezaleel[4], who was born on February 21, 1715/16, at Sudbury, and married on March 19, 1755, at Sudbury, Mrs. Ruth Esty.

ix. Beulah[4], who was born on November 13, 1718, at Sudbury, and married Thomas Allen, Jr.

x. Mary[4], who was born on October 20, 1721, at Sudbury, and married on May 24, 1743, at Sudbury, David Stone.

xi. Lydia[4], who was born on March 15, 1723/24, at Sudbury, and married on October 14, 1756, Edward Shearman, Jr.

17. William[3] Moore was born about 1692, and married on January 21, 1716, at Sudbury, *Tamar Rice of Sudbury. He removed to Rutland, and died there on December 4, 1756, in his sixty-fifth year. He was then called Lieutenant.

Issue:

i. Dorothy[4], who was born on February 22, 1717/18, at Sudbury. She married on October 13, 1736, at Sudbury, Peter Goodnow of Marlborough.

ii. Dinah[4], who was born on November 1, 1719, at Sudbury, and married there July 13, 1738, Benjamin Estabrook. She died October 7, 1740.

iii. Augustus[4], who was born on January 6, 1722/23, at Sudbury, and married on February 13, 1745/46, at Sudbury, Elizabeth Haynes. She died on

* A Tamar Moore, widow, died on March 6, 1765, at Princeton, Massachusetts.

December 14, 1764, at Sudbury. He was called Lieutenant.

iv. Abijah[4], who was born on August 31, 1724, at Sudbury, and married on October 28, 1747, at Sudbury, Eunice Gibbs. He was a Captain in the Revolution, from Princeton, Massachusetts, and died at Boylston, Massachusetts, on May 26, 1796. In or before 1766 he had removed from Princeton to Bolton.

v. Abel[4], who was born on November 18, 1729, at Sudbury, and died December 5, 1753, in his twenty-fifth year at Rutland. William, his father, administered his estate, but being feeble requested that Abijah Moore be appointed in his stead in 1754. (The Sudbury vital records are in error in calling Abel the son of Abel and Tamar.)

vi. Tamar[4], who was born on October 18, 1731, at Sudbury, and married by intention published in Shrewsbury, on January 6, 1764, Nathaniel Davenport, Jr.

vii. William[4], who was born on April 2, 1733.

18. Peter[3] Moore married on June 10, 1719, at Sudbury, Mary Goodnow. He remained for a time in Sudbury and then removed to Rutland, Massachusetts, where he was one of the first settlers. He was there in 1722 when the first town meeting was held, and he was elected a sealer of leather. He has been erroneously said to have been the emigrant founder of a family. He settled in that part of Rutland which became Paxton, where with Ephraim Moore and Nathan Goodnow he bought two hundred and fifty acres. Peter Moore's will was probated in 1770. He mentioned his son Phinehas, and daughters Lucy and Rebekah.

Issue:

i. Rebecca[4], who married on September 13, 1739, at Rutland.

ii. Phinehas[4], who was born on March 24, 1722, at Rutland.

iii. Phinehas[4], who was born on March 31, 1729, at

Rutland. He was called Captain. He married† on June 14, 1753, at Rutland, Hannah Rice. He died on December 15, 1807.

iv. Micah[4], who was born on January 31, 1731/32, at Rutland, and died on September 7, 1749, at Rutland.

v. Peter[4], who was baptized on September 9, 1733, at Rutland.

vi. Lucy[4], who was born on January 11, 1733/34, at Rutland, and married ——— Bent.

vii. Mary[4], who was born on December 9, 1735, at Rutland.

viii. Mary[4], who was born on February 18, 1737/38, at Rutland, and died on September 1, 1749, at Rutland.

ix. Abigail[4], who was born on November 30, 1739, at Rutland, and died on September 8, 1749, at Rutland.

19. Edward[3] Moore married on February 19, 1722/23, at Sudbury, Keziah Goodnow.

Issue:

i. Nathan[4], who was born on May 25, 1725, at Sudbury. He married first, on July 23, 1744, at Sudbury, Agnes Bolton. He married secondly, at Sudbury, Abigail Parmenter, and thirdly, Sarah. His estate was administered in 1776, and the heirs were John, Joseph, Abigail, Jonathan and Thomas.

ii. Sarah[4], who was born on June 12, 1728, at Sudbury, and died on May 28, 1733, at Sudbury.

iii. Persis[4] (Persia), who was born on September 25, 1732, at Sudbury, and married there on November 16, 1752, Ashbell[4] Moore (Hezekiah[3], Benjamin[2], John[1] Moore of Sudbury). He was born on October 6, 1729, at Sudbury, and was drowned in the Sudbury River on April 11, 1765.

† The intention of marriage between a Phinehas Moore and Lucy Fletcher was published at Rutland, April 4, 1752.

iv. Elijah[4], who was born on August 6, 1735, at Sudbury, and married Sarah. His estate was administered in 1792, and his widow and son Elijah were the heirs.
v. John[4], who was born on June 1, 1738, at Sudbury, and married Anna, probably the Anna Gates, born September 10, 1748, who married John Moor at Lancaster, on March 4, 1767.
vi. Sarah[4], who was born on February 17, 1740/41, at Sudbury.
vii. Dorothy[4], who was born on June 17, 1743, at Sudbury, and married on September 16, 1762, Ebenezer Woodis.

20. Hezekiah[3] Moore was born on September 13, 1696, at Sudbury. He married on June 27, 1728, at Sudbury, Mary Haynes. His will of 1775 was probated in 1794. He mentioned all his children except Benjamin.

Issue:

i. Ashbell[4], who was born on October 6, 1729, at Sudbury, and died on April 11, 1765, drowned in the Sudbury River. He married November 16, 1752, at Sudbury, Persis[4] Moore (Edward[3], Benjamin[2], John[1] Moore of Sudbury, Massachusetts), born September 25, 1732, at Sudbury.
ii. Lucrese[4], who was born on February 17, 1732, at Sudbury, and married Henry Smith.
iii. Tabatha[4], who was born on February 10, 1733/34, at Sudbury, and married on November 6, 1752, Moses Maynard of Rutland.
iv. Benjamin[4], who was born on March 22, 1735/36, at Sudbury.
v. Luke[4], who was born on ——— 18, 1738, at Sudbury. He married on October 27, 1760, at Holden, Lucy Estabrook. He lived in Rutland. They were warned from Rutland in 1762 or 1763.
vi. Mary[4], who was born on October 26, 1740, at Sudbury, and died young.

vii. Abigail[4], who was born on January 8, 1742/43, at Sudbury, and married on December 9, 1762, Jonathan Stearns of Rutland.

viii. Ruth[4], who was born on June 9, 1745, at Sudbury, and died after 1816. She married Jeduthan[5] Moore of Rutland (Elias[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1] Moore of Sudbury, Massachusetts), who was born June 1, 1741, and died about 1816.

ix. Mary[4], who was born on February 26, 1747/48, at Sudbury, and married on September 1, 1768, Moses Baxter, of Princeton.

x. Uriah[4], who was born on January 6, 1751/52, at Sudbury, and married on February 18, 1776, at Sudbury, Olive How. He was buried at Sudbury. He died on June 25, 1799, aged forty-seven years and five months. His wife died on February 27, 1850, aged ninety-two years, and was buried at Sudbury. He was called Lieutenant.

21. Uriah[3] Moore married first, on October 5, 1721, at Sudbury, Abigail Haynes. She died on October 16, 1729, at Sudbury, and he married secondly, on January 2, 1742, at Sudbury, Parnel Parker, who administered his estate in 1746. He was a physician. Possibly Parnel Parker was the daughter of Thomas Brintnal and a widow, as in 1764, Ephraim[4] Moore (John[3], Joseph[2], and John[1] Moore of Sudbury, Massachusetts), and Dorothy (Brintnal) Moore, his wife, Parnel Moore of Sudbury, widow, and Susanna Thacher of Rutland, widow, quitclaimed to Phinehas Brintnal their right in land in Rutland formerly belonging to Thomas and Hannah Brintnal.

Issue by the first wife:

i. David[4], who was born on June 21, 1722, at Sudbury. His will was probated in 1808. He married on December 22, 1743, at Sudbury, Hannah Parker.

22. John[4] Moore married at Lancaster, on March 19, 1723/24, Susanna, daughter of Henry and Dorcas Willard. He was baptized and owned the covenant in Lancaster on July 2, 1732, and his wife Susanna, and children, Samuel, Thomas and Abigail, were also

baptized. Unless the name Thomas is an error for John, he had a son Thomas of whom nothing more is known. In 1751 John Moore was of Bolton.

Issue:

i. Samuel[5], who was born on March 29, 1726, at Lancaster, and married on August 19, 1747, at Bolton, Zeresh Houghton.

ii. Abigail[5], who was born on August 12, 1728, at Lancaster, and married on April 26, 1750, Rufus Houghton of Lancaster.

iii. John[5], who was born on January 3, 1730/31, at Lancaster, and married on August 30, 1757, at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, Unity Willard.

iv. Susanna[5], who was born on May 28, 1733, at Lancaster, and was baptized there on July 15, 1733. She married on November 24, 1759, Jonathan Houghton.

v. Abner[5], who was born on September 28, 1736, at Lancaster, and was baptized there on October 3, 1736. He married on November 16, 1769, at Bolton, Elizabeth Hastings.

vi. Josiah[5], who was born on March 25, 1739, at Bolton, and was baptized on April 27, 1739, at Lancaster. He married at Bolton on May 10, 1759, Abigail Richards. He died in 1812 at Bolton.

vii. Abel[5], who was born on February 17, 1742/43, at Bolton.

23. Fairbank[4] Moore was born at Lancaster. He married on April 30, 1723, at Lancaster, Judith, daughter of Benjamin and Dorcas Bellows. Judith owned the covenant on April 11, 1724, and Fairbank owned the covenant on March 27, 1727/28. He was one of the first settlers at Narragansett Township Number 2, in March, 1737. Fairbank Moore was killed by Indians at Brattleboro, Vermont, March 6, 1758.

Issue:

i. John[5], who was born on November 28, 1723, at Bolton. In 1745 he went to Bolton, Connecticut,

where he died in 1746, leaving his property to his brothers and sisters.

ii. Jonas[5], who was born on October 6, 1725, at Lancaster, and was baptized on December 12, 1725, at Lancaster. He married on November 24, 1747, at Bolton, Dinah Whitcomb. In 1762 he was warned from Leominster, Massachusetts, with his children, and later he went to Putney, Vermont.

iii. Fairbank[5], who was born on July 25, 1728, at Lancaster, and was baptized on September 1, 1728, at Lancaster. He married Esther, daughter of Captain John Kathan. He lived at Walpole, New Hampshire.

iv. William[5], who was born on January 17, 1730/31, at Lancaster, and was baptized on February 28, 1730/31, at Lancaster.

v. Benjamin[5], who was born on July 30, 1733, at Lancaster, and was baptized on September 16, 1733, at Lancaster. He married on May 11, 1755, Margaret, daughter of Captain John Kathan. Moore was a soldier at Fort Dummer, now Brattleboro, Vermont, and was killed there by the Indians on March 6, 1758, on the same day as his father. His wife and children were captured, but they were ransomed in 1762.

vi. Paul[5], who was born on November 4, 1736, at Lancaster, and was baptized on January 30, 1736/37, at Lancaster.

vii. Abner[5], who was born in 1738 or 1739, at Westminster, and died in 1742.

viii. Ephraim[5], who was born in 1744.

24. Joseph[4] Moore was born at Lancaster about 1702, and baptized there in 1708. He married on November 17, 1726, at Lancaster, Rebecca Houghton of Lancaster. Joseph owned the covenant September 3, 1727, and had his daughter Lucy baptized, and on July 8, 1733, Joseph and Rebecca were admitted to full communion. He owned land in Lancaster and also in the western

part of the State. His will of 1776 was probated July 8, 1777. His wife and son Calvin were executors.

Issue:

i. Lucy[5], who was born on March 26, 1727, at Lancaster, and died on August 22, 1740, at Lancaster.
ii. Jacob[5], who was born on October 12, 1728, at Lancaster, and was baptized at Lancaster on November 11, 1728. He died on June 18, 1740, at Lancaster.
iii. Tilley[5], who was born on November 29, 1730, at Lancaster, and was baptized on January 3, 1730/31, at Lancaster. His marriage intention was published in Lancaster on May 15, 1762, and he married at Lancaster on August 26, 1762, Zilpah Whitney (or Whiting according to the vital records). She died August 24, 1771, at Lancaster. He was Ensign of the Lancaster Second Company.
iv. Ephraim[5], who was born on December 24, 1732, at Lancaster, and died on June 15, 1740, at Lancaster.
v. Rebecca[5], who was born on February 16, 1734/35, at Lancaster, and died on June 26, 1740, at Lancaster.
vi. Hannah[5], who was born on May 10, 1737, at Lancaster, and was baptized on June 19, 1737, at Lancaster. She died on June 17, 1740, at Lancaster. She was three years, one month and seven days old when she died.
vii. Catherine[5], who was born on June 4, 1739, at Lancaster, and died on June 23, 1740, at Lancaster.
viii. Lucy[5], who was born on March 23, 1740/41, at Lancaster, and died on October 1 or 7, 1744, at Lancaster.
ix. Joseph[5], who was born on March 28, 1743, at Lancaster, and died on October 25, 1746, at Lancaster.
x. Rebecca[5], who was born on February 12, 1744/45, at Lancaster, and died there September 22, 1746.

xi. Relief[5], who was born on August 3, 1747, at Lancaster, and married on June 29, 1769, at Lancaster, Ebenezer Brooks of Lancaster.

xii. Joseph[5], who was born on June 6, 1749, at Lancaster, and married on October 26, 1769, at Lancaster (also recorded at Shrewsbury), Hepzibeth Bush of Shrewsbury. In 1780 he deserted to the British and his estate was settled for his wife and children.

xiii. Elizabeth[5], who was born on February 15, 1753, at Lancaster, and married on April 10, 1769, at Lancaster, Solomon Stewart.

xiv. Calvin[5], who was born in 1755 at Lancaster, and married on April 20 or 21, 1778, at Lancaster, Susanna Cummings of Woburn, Massachusetts.

25. Collins[4] Moore was born at Sudbury on October 17, 1698. He married on May 2, 1722, at Groton, Bathsheba, daughter of Nathaniel Woods of Groton. She was born on April 5, 1702. Moore was a weaver both at Worcester and Oxford. He died on February 22, 1743, and his widow administered his estate. She married secondly, Samuel Town of Oxford, and thirdly, Samuel Phillips.

Issue:

i. Abigail[5], who was born on February 17, 1723, at Oxford, and married on April 9, 1740, at Oxford, Abial Lamb.

ii. Levi[5], who was born on December 17, 1723, at Oxford, and died on August 2, 1745, at Oxford. His brothers Nathan and Richard inherited his estate.

iii. Nathan[5], who was born on April 15, 1726, at Worcester. (The birth is recorded at Oxford under the year 1727, evidently an error, as his brother Elijah was born in that year.) He married on February 18, 1746/47, at Oxford, Sarah Town. In 1759, they were warned from Oxford, and in 1764, he removed to Vassalboro, Maine.

iv. Elijah[5], who was born on August 10, 1727, at Worcester.
v. Susanna[5], who was born on January 25, 1728/29, at Oxford or Worcester, and married Silas Robinson of Dudley.
vi. Mary[5], who was born on September 25, 1730, at Oxford or Worcester, and married Daniel Fairfield.
vii. Bathsheba[5], who was born on February 10, 1731/32, at Oxford, and married Benjamin Wilson and lived in Townsend.
viii. Alice[5], who was born on December 26, 1734 (*sic*), at Oxford and married Jonathan Ballard.
ix. Jerusha[5], who was born on April 5, 1735 (*sic*), at Oxford, and married John Nichols.
x. Richard[5], who was born on October 14, 1736, at Oxford, and married on August 19, 1761, Mary Eddy.
xi. Phebe[5], who was born on September 3, 1738, at Oxford, and married Ebenezer Lock, by intention published at Oxford, on October 13, 1759.

26. Isaac[4] Moore was born on June 11, 1700, at Sudbury, and he married by intention published March 9, 1722/23, at Leicester, Hannah Newhall, daughter of Thomas Newhall. Hannah was born on January 29, 1706. Isaac Moore settled in Worcester.

Issue:

i. Hannah[5], who was born on March 31, 1725, at Worcester, and married on November 23, 1748, at Worcester, John[4] Mower (Samuel[3], Samuel[2], Richard[1] Mower of Lynn, Massachusetts). He was born on December 18, 1724, at Malden, Massachusetts, and died on April 30, 1806. She died on September 24, 1784.
ii. Thomas[5], who was born on May 1, 1727, at Worcester, and married on April 24, 1747, at Brookfield, by intention published November 23, 1746, at Leicester, Ruth Nichols, who was born in 1724 and

died on November 7, 1765, at Brookfield. She was the daughter of Joshua and Ruth (Green) Nichols. Thomas lived in Brookfield and died on January 6, 1807.

iii. David[5], who was born on October 21, 1729, at Worcester, and married on October 15, 1755, Elenor Rice, who died on October 1, 1791, aged sixty-three, and was buried at Worcester. David died on February 25, 1794, aged sixty-four, and was buried at Worcester. He was called Captain, in the inscription on his gravestone.

iv. Jonathan[5], who was born on January 10, 1732, at Worcester, and married Sarah, who died in December, 1791, at Brookfield. He died there on August 10, 1786, in his fifty-fourth year.

v. Samuel[5] (twin), who was born on May 5, 1736, at Worcester.

vi. Phebe[5] (twin), who was born on May 5, 1736, at Worcester.

vii. John[5] (twin), who was born on November 28, 1738, at Worcester. He married Elizabeth Bigelow of Worcester.

viii. Phebe[5] (twin), who was born on November 28, 1738, at Worcester.

ix. Isaac[5], who was born on March 11, 1741, at Worcester, and married on April 21, 1768, Elizabeth Bryant.

x. Mary[5], who was born on May 19, 1743, at Worcester.

xi. Sarah[5], who was born on November 9, 1744, at Worcester.

xii. Susanna[5], who was born on March 22, 1749, at Worcester.

27. Elias[4] Moore was perhaps a son of Joseph[3] Moore. He married on July 9, 1724, at Sudbury, Susanna Tomson. He died October 21, 1770, at Sudbury, survived by his wife. His will named his wife Susanna and his son Obediah.

Issue:

i. Obediah[5], who was born on September 20, 1726, at Sudbury, and married on May 22, 1744, at Sudbury, Eunice Hayden. He died before 1763.
ii. Isaac[5], who was born on August 4, 1730, at Sudbury, and died on April 19, 1733, at Sudbury.
iii. Jeduthan[5], who was born on June 1, 1741, and married Ruth[4] Moore (Hezekiah[3], Benjamin[2], John[1] Moore of Sudbury, Massachusetts). She was born on June 9, 1745. In 1766, they left Sudbury for Rutland, and in 1767, they were warned from Rutland. He was a shoemaker. He died about 1816. Ruth survived him.

Acton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 202.
Banks, Planters of the Commonwealth (1930), 141.
Barton, Epitaphs from the Cemetery on Worcester (Massachusetts) Common (undated), 9, 11, 23, 24, 27, 28.
Bolton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 55, 56, 152, 213, 214.
Brookfield, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 272, 372, 514.
Boylston, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 119.
Clarke, History of Needham, Massachusetts (1912), 71, 194, 217, 649, 657.
Concord, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 45.
Copp's Hill Burying Ground, Boston, Massachusetts (1852), 184.
Daniels, History of Oxford, Massachusetts (1892), 618.
Deerfield, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 95, 212, 301.
Early Records of Lunenburg, Massachusetts (1896), 234.
Framingham, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 143, 144, 338.
Groton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:117.
Harvard, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 194.
Heywood, History of Westminster, Massachusetts (1893), 65-67, 794, 795.
History of Captain John Kathan (1902), 11-16, 18, 67, 71-83.
Holden, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 160.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.

Lancaster, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 9, 11-15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 34, 35, 37, 42, 45, 49, 56, 58-67, 69, 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 82, 85, 88, 90, 92-94, 96-99, 101-103, 108-113, 116, 117, 124, 125, 128-130, 135, 136, 140, 145, 158-160, 270, 271-276, 278-283, 285, 286, 288, 291, 323, 376, 377, 382-385, 387-389, 413, 414, 418, 451.
Leicester, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 186.
Lincoln, History of Worcester, Massachusetts (1862), 43.
Littleton, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages and Deaths, 500.
Marlborough, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 286.
Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, Docket 15351.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1:364; 11:121; 12:21; 13:261; 14:273; 52:73, 74; 57:300-309, 362-370; 58:176-178; 61:24, 304; 62:304; 64:35; 65:375.
Nourse, History of Harvard, Massachusetts (1894), 499.
Nourse, Military Annals of Lancaster, Massachusetts (1889), 9.
Oxford, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 81-83, 208, 209, 297, 298.
Princeton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 180.
Rutland, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 69, 70, 171, 172, 238.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:228, 229.
Sheldon, History of Deerfield, Massachusetts, 2:242.
Sherborn, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 94.
Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 191, 266.
Southborough, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 125, 173.
Stow, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 176, 177.
Sudbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 91-98, 185, 236-239, 304, 305, 316, 317, 326, 328, 331.
Sutton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 316.
Todd, The Todds, the Wheelers, et id genus omne (1909), 54.
Trumbull, History of Northampton, Massachusetts, 1:444.
Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine, 22:21-23.
Uxbridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 109, 388.
Wayland, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 147.
Westminster, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 239.
Weston, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 405.
Woburn, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 188.
Worcester County, Massachusetts, Warnings (1899), 7, 36, 49, 56.
Worcester, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 184-189, 391, 392.

John Moore *of the "Susan and Ellen."*

John Moore came in the *Susan and Ellen* in 1635 from London, aged forty-one.

Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (1930), 133.
Hotten, The Original Lists (2d edition, 1880), 62.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:229.

John Moore *of Sutton, Massachusetts.*

John Moore of Sutton married at Mendon, Massachusetts, Isabel Spencer of Mendon, on December 26, 1732.

Mendon, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 349.
Sutton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 316.

John More *of Wells, Maine.*

On March 18, 1713/14, the town of Wells granted to John More and others one hundred acres each on the east side of the Mausam River, if they would settle there.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 86:72.

John Moore *of Westerly, Rhode Island.*

1. John[1] Moore of Westerly was made freeman on April 30, 1723. On August 17, 1724, John Moore, mariner, registered his intention of marriage with Mary Lawton at Bristol, Rhode Island. Whether these two records refer to the same man is not clear, nor whether the following John Moore was the same. At Westerly was recorded the birth of the following children of a John Moore:

i. Stephen[2], who was born on April 20, 1716, at Westerly.

ii. George[2], who was born on May 28, 1719, at Westerly.

2. iii. David[2], who was born on September 13, 1721, at Westerly.

2. David[2] Moore of Charlestown, Rhode Island, the son of a John Moore, was born on September 13, 1721, at Westerly. He was admitted as a freeman on May 1, 1744. He married on November 24, 1745, Mary James of Charlestown. Possibly he was identical with the David Moore who was admitted as freeman of Newport, Rhode Island, on May 6, 1746, and did guard duty there, in that year. A David Moore signed a petition at Newport on September 4, 1750. Elizabeth Moore, the widow of a David Moore of Newport, died on September 22, 1795, aged eighty years, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Chapin, Soldiers and Sailors in King George's War (1920), 25.
Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 4:326; 5:83, 163, 312.
Rhode Island Vital Records, 5: Charlestown, 12; Westerly, 119; 6: Bristol, 37; 12:57.

John More *of Weymouth, Massachusetts.*

John More married Elizabeth Hart at Weymouth on June 26, 1661.

Weymouth, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:125.

John More *of Wiscasset, Maine.*

John More died on March 8, 1768, aged thirty-nine years and three months, according to the cemetery inscription, at Wiscasset.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 72:274.

John Moore *of Woburn, Massachusetts.*

1. John[1] and Margaret Moore had:
   i. John[2], who was born on June 11, 1734, at Woburn.
   ii. Elizabeth[2], who was born on September 19, 1735, at Woburn.

Woburn, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 175.

Jonas Moore *of Essex or Norfolk County, Massachusetts.*

Jonas Moore, who was thirty-three years of age in 1662, appears in a list of early settlers in Essex and old Norfolk Counties, Massachusetts.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 7:85.

Jonathan Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Jonathan Moore of Boston was the youngest son of Ann (———) (Moore) Hibbins, the widow of William Hibbins of Boston. In her will of May 27, 1656, she named her three sons, John, Joseph and Jonathan. None of the sons was in New England and she appointed overseers until her eldest son John should come over, when he was to be executor. She then provided that if John was dead, her youngest son Jonathan was to be executor, and in a codicil she stipulated that if John did not come to New England any son who came was to be executor, while if none came in a year the estate was to be sold. In this codicil, dated June 16, 1656, she mentioned her cousin Captain Mark Coe, and in another codicil of June 19, 1656, she made an additional bequest to Jonathan for his affection in coming to see her. He was probably only temporarily in Boston. His mother was executed for witchcraft and the will was probated July 2, 1656. The inventory of the estate was taken April 30, 1657, and amounted to three hundred forty-four pounds, fourteen shillings. Jonathan received his share from the overseers while he was here. His brother John Moore of Ballehonicke, county Cork, Ireland, sold his share of his mother's estate and that of his brother Joseph Moore of Wexford, county Wexford, Ireland, in December, 1657.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 6:283, 284.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:229.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, 3:82, 84.

JONATHAN MOORE *of Exeter, New Hampshire.*

Jonathan Moore, of Scottish ancestry, was living at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1650.

Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.

JONATHAN MOORE *of Framingham, Massachusetts.*

Jonathan Moore married Mary Mellen at Framingham, Massachusetts, on September 30, 1731.

Framingham, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 339.

JONATHAN MOORE *of Groton, Massachusetts.*

Jonathan Moore died on July 31, 1686, at Groton.

Groton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:246.

JONATHAN MOORE *of Middlesex County, New Jersey.*

A marriage license was issued for Jonathan Moore of Middlesex County, New Jersey, and Catherine Ryn of the same county, on May 17, 1746.

New Jersey Archives, Marriage Licenses, 267.

JONATHAN MORES *of Newbury and Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

On May 24, 1712, Amos Merritt (Merrett) was appointed administrator of the estate of Jonathan Mores "some time of Newbury but late of Cambridge (Massachusetts)." An unsuccessful attempt was made to place this Jonathan in the family of Edmund[1] Moore of Newbury, where he would seem to belong.

Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, Docket 15515.

Joseph Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. Joseph[1] Moore married Ruth Starr on May 21, 1656, at Boston, Massachusetts. Ruth, "Mr. Joseph Moore's wife," died on September 3, 1658, at Boston, and Elizabeth Lyon, servant of Joseph Moore, died there on July 18, 1658. He was probably the Joseph Moore of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who married secondly, Hannah Gellume, at Charlestown, in 1659, and he was probably the Joseph Moore of Boston, mariner, on whose estate administration was granted on April 1, 1670, and the inventory of whose estate was taken on February 9, 1669/70, by Hannah Moore. The bond on the estate was signed by Richard Sharpe and John Lake.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Joseph[2], who was born on May 7, 1658, at Boston, Massachusetts, and died on August 14, 1658, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 9:57, 64, 66.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 2:252; 8:59; 10:175, 177; 11:201, 345; 48:458.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:229.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 2:527.
Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:683.

Joseph Moore *of Chelmsford, Massachusetts.*

1. Joseph[1] Moore married Esther Butterfield, by intention published on June 21, 1731, at Chelmsford. She died there on November 18, 1773, aged seventy years. He died on July 5, 1775, aged seventy-four, at Chelmsford. He was called Lieutenant in the record of his death.

Issue:

i. Simeon[2], who was born on December 6, 1732, at Chelmsford, and was buried there on December 22, 1781, aged forty-nine years.

Chelmsford, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 102, 277, 417.

Joseph Moore *of Grafton, Massachusetts.*

Joseph Moore married Catharine Tayler of Weymouth, Massachusetts, by intention published on April 9, 1736, at Grafton, Massachusetts.

Grafton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 254.

Joseph Moor *of Groton, Massachusetts.*

1. Joseph[1] Moor and his wife Susanna were at Groton as early as 1667.

Issue:

i. Joseph[2], who was born on November 11, 1667, at Groton.
ii. Samuel[2], who was born on September 4, 1670, at Groton.
iii. Mary[2], who was born on February 11, 1672, at Groton.
iv. Hannah[2], who was born on September 2, 1674, (7:2:1674), at Groton.

Groton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:155.

Joseph More *of Narragansett, Rhode Island.*

On May 6, 1673, Joseph More of Narragansett was admitted freeman of the Colony.

Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 2:483.

Joshua Moore *of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Joshua Moore of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was granted a marriage license to marry Rachel Delks of Gloucester County, New Jersey, on December 31, 1750.

New Jersey Archives, Marriage Licenses, 267.

Laurens More *of Richmond County, New York.*

1. Laurens or Laurence[1] More of Richmond County, New York, and his wife Sarah Mambrut were living on Staten Island as early as 1731. The husband was still a resident there when he died in 1754. His will, drawn on October 19, 1754, and proved on December 19th of that year mentioned the wife Sarah and children John, Lydia and Rachel.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[2], who was baptized on July 4, 1731, in the Dutch Church of Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York.
ii. Johannes[2], who was baptized on July 7, 1734, in the Dutch Church of Port Richmond.
iii. Rachel[2], who was baptized on August 20, 1738, in the Dutch Church of Port Richmond.
iv. Lydia[2], who was mentioned in her father's will.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 37:130, 190, 193, 196.
New York Historical Society Collections for 1896 (Abstracts of Wills, 5:), 48.
Staten Island Church Records, 41, 43, 45, 49.

Lazarus Moore *of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*

Lazarus Moore of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, married Sarah Whidden of Greenland, New Hampshire, at Newington, on February 19, 1736.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 22:25.
New Hampshire Genealogical Record, 2:172.

Lewis Moore *of Rockyhill, New Jersey.*

Lewis Moore of Rockyhill, Somerset County, New Jersey, merchant, made his will on January 17, 1736/37. He named his wife Margaret and his three children, Lewis, John and William. The executors were Alexander Moore, Gershom Shippey and John

Corle. The will was proved on February 10, 1736/37. The inventory included a silver watch and a silver-hilted sword.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 2:343.

Mary Moor *of New Jersey.*

On August 19, 1745, in the New York *Evening Post* appeared an item to the effect that "a High Dutch Woman, one Mary Moor" had been one of several passengers overturned in the water by "a boatman belonging to Brunswick." Her child was drowned but she was saved.

New Jersey Archives, Newspaper Extracts, 2:269.

Matthew Moores *of Woodbridge, New Jersey.*

1. Matthew[1] Moores or Moore first appeared at Newbury, Massachusetts. In April, 1659, he was fined in the Essex County Court. He married on March 27, 1662, at Newbury, Sarah Savory, daughter of William Savory. Matthew Moores died on March 20, 1691/92, at Woodbridge, New Jersey. His will was executed on May 6, 1689, and was proved on March 25, 1692.

Matthew[1] Moore was a brother of Samuel[1] Moore, also of Woodbridge, New Jersey. Matthew owned land in Woodbridge in 1668, and in a deed of May 23, 1670, John Conger granted to Matthew Moore "Scotchman," a house lot of upland of ten acres, with an additional five acres. On April 7, 1673, Moore, again called "Scotchman," bought another ten acres. On June 10, 1671, Moore received by patent various parcels of land amounting to one hundred and seventy-seven acres. He served on the petit jury at Woodbridge in 1684, and was Constable in 1682, and Overseer in 1688 and 1696.

It is believed by the present writers that Matthew and Samuel[1] Moore of Woodbridge were in some way related to Seth Moore of Jamaica, New York, and to Alexander[1] Moore of New York City, and New Brunswick, New Jersey, who is discussed at length in Part I of this book.

Issue:

i. Sarah[2], who was born on December 15, 1663, at Newbury, Massachusetts, and married on July 18, 1688, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, John Rolph.
ii. William[2], who was born on May 26, 1665, at Newbury, and died in infancy.
2. iii. William[2], who was born on February 12, 1666/67, at Newbury.
3. iv. Matthew[2], who was born about 1667.
4. v. James[2], who was born in March, 1669, at Woodbridge.
5. vi. John[2], who was born on August 15, 1671, at Woodbridge.
6. vii. Samuel[2], who was born on August 3, 1673, at Woodbridge.

2. William[2] Moore was born on February 10, 1666/67, at Newbury, Massachusetts, and died in 1712. His will was executed on May 14, 1712, and proved the following May 28th. He married Christian Allward, daughter of Henry Allward, on July 24, 1690, at Woodbridge, New Jersey. She died before October 15, 1712. He served as Constable in 1699.

Issue:

i. Sarah[3], who was born on August 29, 1691, at Woodbridge, New Jersey.
ii. Matthew[3], who was born on October 30, 1692, at Woodbridge.
iii. Matthew[3], who was born on May 11, 1694, at Woodbridge.
iv. Ann[3], who was born on July 26, 1696, at Woodbridge.
v. Priscilla[3], who was born on August 29, 1698, at Woodbridge.
vi. Elizabeth[3], who was born on November 6, 1701. She was not mentioned in her father's will.
vii. William[3].
7. viii. Henry[3], who was born probably about 1710, in New Jersey.

ix. Samuel[3].
x. Christian[3] (a daughter).
xi. Margaret[3].
xii. Hannah[3].

3. Matthew[2] Moore was born about 1667, and died between February 24, 1732/33, when his will was executed, and April 5, 1733, when it was proved. He married Sarah Parker, daughter of Elisha Parker, on November 25, 1696, at Woodbridge. He was a carpenter, and served as Constable in 1692.

Issue:

i. Meletiah[3] (a daughter), who was born on December 24, 1697, at Woodbridge, New Jersey. She was not mentioned in her father's will.
ii. Nehemiah[3], who was born on January 8, 1698/99, at Woodbridge.
iii. Elizabeth[3].
iv. Matthew[3].
v. Sarah[3], who married ——— Skinner.

4. James[2] Moore was born in March, 1669, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, and married Margaret Crage, daughter of John Crage or Creig, on October 21, 1693, at Woodbridge. He died on April 3, 1727. His will was executed on April 2, 1727, and proved on May 10, 1727.

Issue:

i. Samuel[3], who was born on August 29, 1694.
ii. James[3], who was born on August 3, 1698.

5. John[2] Moore was born on August 15, 1671, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, and died between December 19, 1716, when his will was executed, and January 4, 1716/17, when it was proved. He married on December 26, 1692, at Woodbridge, Mary Wright, daughter of Robert Wright. He served as Constable in 1697.

Issue:

i. Mary[3], who was born on January 12, 1694.
ii. John[3], who was born on October 28, 1700, at Woodbridge, and died in 1745. He made his will on June 3, 1745, and it was probated on July 1, 1745. He mentioned his children: Mary, and her

eldest daughter, John, Daniel, Matthew, Francis, and Elizabeth, the last four under age, and an expected child. He also mentioned his brother Benjamin Moores, and his cousin William Moores.

iii. Robert[3], who was born on September 17, 1702, at Woodbridge.

iv. Benjamin[3], who was born on March 19, 1704, and died in 1730. His will of May 9, 1730, was probated on December 14, 1730. In it he named his wife Sarah, and an expected child. The executors were his wife and his brothers John and Robert Moores.

v. Sarah[3], who was born on January 23, 1707/8, at Woodbridge.

vi. Thomas[3], who was born on April 10, 1711, at Woodbridge, and died on October 7, 1751, at Woodbridge. His will of October 6, 1751, was probated on October 21, 1751. He mentioned his wife Rachel and his children, Marion, Annable, Mary and Sarah, and his sons, whom he did not name. The births of his children, Marion, Annable, John, Mary and Hope, were recorded between 1735 and 1744.

vii. Samuel[3], who was born on August 6, 1715, at Woodbridge.

6. Samuel[2] Moore was born on August 3, 1673, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, and died in 1756. He died intestate and his widow Experience was appointed administratrix on May 31, 1756. She was Experience Fitz Randolph, daughter of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph. She was born on June 14, 1696, and died on April 10, 1758, "aged sixty-two years."

Issue:

i. Mary[3], who died on November 6, 1726, aged seven years.

7. Henry[3] Moore was almost certainly born in New Jersey, and probably about 1710. The will of his father, William[2] Moore, executed on May 14, 1712, and proved on May 28, 1712, gave to

Henry and his brother Samuel the home farm of the father, a property of sixty acres, and seven acres of salt meadow, when the two sons reached the age of twenty-one years. On March 4, 1733/34, Henry Moore, then called "yeoman of Woodbridge," was of age and able to deed to Robert Hude of Woodbridge his undivided moiety or one-half part of his late father's upland and meadow. The land is identified as that left to Henry in his father's will. A month later Henry Moore bought another piece of property in Woodbridge, amounting to exactly sixty-seven acres. The seller was John Adie, who got the land from four different men, and Moore paid two hundred thirty pounds for it.

On May 27, 1747, Moore, then a schoolmaster living at Cranbury, Middlesex County, New Jersey, and Andrew Gordon of the same place, went as sureties on the marriage bond of Moore. That same day a license to marry Mary Dudin, spinster, was granted to Moore, and the following day the couple were married in Christ Church, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Mary Dudin was the daughter of George Dudin from whom his daughter inherited some land in Monmouth County, which Henry Moore advertised for sale in the issue of July 25, 1748, of the newspaper, *The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy*. At that time Moore was a schoolmaster living in New York City "near the Long-Bridge," and he described the land he was offering as near "Allen's-Town." On April 22, 1749, Henry Moore, schoolmaster, and his wife Mary of New York, sold to Samuel Rogers of Freehold Township, Monmouth County, for thirty-eight pounds, thirty-one acres near Allentown on the post road in Freehold Township, which property Mary Moore had inherited from her father, George Dudin.

There are several additional references to Henry Moore in the New Jersey records. His stay in New York was evidently of short duration. On August 22, 1753, he was one of the two men who took an inventory of the property of Godfree Peters of Windsor Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. From 1757 to 1760 he appears as manager of a lottery. On May 22, 1762, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex County. On July 27, 1762, he was a witness of the will of Jonathan Smalley of Piscataway, Middlesex County. Probably he was the Henry Moore who witnessed the

will of Jacob Cock of the Western Precinct, Somerset County, on January 5, 1767. In March, 1767, Henry Moore was killed by an accident. The Pennsylvania *Chronicle* of March 30, 1767, published under a New York City date line of March 26th, this item: "On Saturday s'ennight, in the morning, Henry Moore, Esq.; of Cranbury, supposed to have fallen from his horse, was found speechless, and soon after expired." The New York *Mercury* of March 30, 1767, published another account: "We hear from Cranbury in New-Jersey, that about ten Days ago, Mr. Henry Moore, of that Place, formerly a noted School-Master in this City, in returning home from Spotswood, in the Evening, as is supposed, fell off his Horse; the next Morning he being found speechless, on the Rood, and his Horse at a small Distance from the Place where he fell; had some appearance of Life in him when found; but expired in a short Time after." Henry Moore is treated at this length because of the belief of some investigators that he was identical with the Henry Moore of Simsbury, Connecticut, who died on the Havana Expedition in 1762.

Issue:

i. Garret[4], who was baptized in a private ceremony by the rector of Christ Church, Shrewsbury, New Jersey, on May 14, 1753.

Coffin, A Sketch of The History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, Massachusetts (1845), 311.
Currier, History of Newbury, Massachusetts (1902), 171.
Dally, Woodbridge, New Jersey, and Vicinity (1873), 28, 337, 338, 354.
Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 2:683, 714, 728; 4:199.
Essex County, Massachusetts, Court Records, 2:154.
Hoyt, Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts, 1:301.
Jones, History of St. Peter's Church in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, (1924), 426.
Monnette, First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey, 2:250, 255; 3:375; 4:498, 499, 522, 531, 537, 544, 618, 619.
Newbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:325, 334, 335; 2:338.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 22:344.
New Jersey Archives, Marriage Records, 266; Journal of Governor and Council, 5:294; Calendar of Records, 190; Newspaper Extracts, 2:468; 4:131, 164, 310, 358, 509, 513; 6:322, 330; Abstracts of Wills, 1:167; 325-327, 393, 394; 2:227, 285, 343, 344; 3:227, 251; 4:82, 390.
Office of the Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey, Marriage Bonds, M:51; Wills, 10:118; Deeds, C3:349; E2:239; R:339; D:335; 1:117, 295, 296.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:231.
Shotwell, Annals of Our Colonial Ancestors (1895), 19.
Stillwell, Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, 1:168, 178; 3:241.
Whitehead, Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, New Jersey (1856), 366.

Michael Moor *of New York and New Jersey.*

1. Michael[1] Moor "v. Nassouw" (from Nassau) married Elizabeth Grauw of the same place on May 6, 1719. The marriage was solemnized in the New York Dutch Reformed Church. The banns had been published on April 9, 1719, with the following notation: "met attest v. Bergen" (with attestation from Bergen). From New York, Michael Moor removed to Raritan, New Jersey, where he attended the North Branch Dutch Church, which later became the Readington Reformed Church. This church was founded in February, 1719/20, and the first pastor was the Reverend Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen. This minister found himself in some difficulties with his congregation and in 1725 numerous church members throughout the Raritan district signed a complaint against him. Michiel Moor was one of the signers and one article of the complaint was that Frelinghuysen "wanted to demand a new confession (of her faith) from the wife of Michiel Moor, who had a regular certificate of dismission," and that he "had declined to baptize the child of Michiel Moor, because he was one of Claas Haagman's people; that subsequently, upon baptizing the child, you had not said 'Amen'; that also, although you long held the certificate of said Moor, you would not finally receive him." Moor sub-

sequently removed to New York and later to Harlingen, New Jersey. Although both these towns were near New Brunswick it does not seem probable that this man was the Michael Moore who served as Constable at New Brunswick in 1730. It is the opinion of the present writers that the Constable was the grandson of Samuel[1] Moore of Woodbridge. It seems very probable that the Cornelis[1] Moor who was a witness at the baptism of Michael's daughter Sophia in New York and subsequently removed to Harlingen was a brother or near relation of Michael Moore. On January 24, 1728, Michael Moor and Elizabeth Gray were witnesses there at the baptism of Maria, daughter of Cornelis Moor and Maria Bermore.

Issue:

i. Michiel[2], who was baptized on January 3, 1720, at the New York Dutch Church. The witnesses were Johannes and Catherine Graw. Possibly it was he who married by license of May 25, 1756, Rachel Dunn, both of Middlesex County, New Jersey.
ii. Christaen[2], who was baptized on May 18, 1721, at the North Branch Dutch Church.
iii. Johannes[2], who was baptized on March 3, 1723, at the North Branch Dutch Church.
iv. Sophia[2], who was baptized on May 23, 1725, at the New York Dutch Church. The witnesses were Cornelis Moor and Sophia Graw.
v. Garret[2], who was baptized on May 18, 1727, at the Dutch Church of Harlingen, New Jersey.
vi. Mannetche[2] (son), who was baptized on August 13, 1729, at the Dutch Church of Harlingen.
vii. Andrew[2], who was baptized on March 29, 1732, at the Dutch Church of Harlingen.

Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, 4:2329, 2353, 2403.
New Jersey Archives, Marriage Licenses, 266.
New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:416, 457.
New York Dutch Church Marriages, 130.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 40:283, 284, 286, 288.
Somerset County Historical Quarterly, 3:181, 182, 242; 4:142-144.

Miles Moore *of New London, Connecticut.*

1. Miles[1] Moore appeared in New London, Connecticut, in 1657, having moved there from Milford in the New Haven Colony. At New London he purchased a homestead and other allotments of John Gager. In 1670 he and his wife, whose name was Isabel Joyner, joined the New London Church, and in that same year the Willey farm was bought by Miles Moore and Christopher Christophers together.

Issue:

2. i. Abel[2].
   ii. Miriam[2], who married John Willey on March 18, 1669/70, at New London.
   iii. Deborah[2] (?), who married John Stebbins.

2. Abel[2] Moore, whose date of birth is unknown, died on July 9, 1689, at Dedham, Massachusetts, while on a business trip. He was Constable of New London in that year. On September 22, 1670, at New London, he had married Hannah Hempstead, a daughter of Robert Hempstead. She was the aunt of Joshua Hempstead of New London who kept a diary throughout a long and active life. This diary makes frequent mention of this Moore family of New London and that of Southold, Long Island, who were related in some way. After the death of Abel Moore his widow married Samuel Waller, becoming his third wife. Joshua Hempstead stated that she was born in April, 1652, and had two daughters by her marriage to Waller.

Issue:

   i. Miles[3], who was born on October 24, 1671, at New London. He married Sarah Daniells at New London on December 28, 1698.
3. ii. Abel[3], who was born on July 14, 1674, at New London.
   iii. Mary[3], who was baptized on July 28, 1678, at New London.
4. iv. John[3], who was baptized on August 7, 1681, at New London.
5. v. Joshua[3].
   vi. Rebecca[3], who was born on April 27, 1701, at New

London, and married Ebenezer Dart on January 10, 1722.

3. Abel[3] Moore was born on July 14, 1674, at New London. His wife was named Lydia. Abel Moore left no will and there is no surviving record of distribution of his estate.

Issue:

i. Lydia[4], who was born on September 1, 1705.

4. John[3] Moore was baptized on August 7, 1681, at New London. He lived at Lyme and died there June 13, 1758, after being ill for three years. He married Elizabeth Beckwith of Lyme on September 25, 1704. She died July 31, 1722, and the widower married again one Elizabeth.

Issue:

i. Abel[4], who was baptized on October 14, 1705, at New London.
ii. Elizabeth[4], who was baptized on May 1, 1709, at New London.
iii. Hannah[4], who was baptized on June 18, 1710, at New London.
iv. John[4], who was baptized on August 30, 1713, at New London.
v. Asa[4], who was baptized on June 17, 1716, at New London.
vi. Martha[4], who was baptized on November 12, 1721, at New London.
vii. Miles[4], who was mentioned in his father's will.

5. Joshua[3] Moore married Susanna. He lived at New London, and died in 1760 or 1761.

Issue:

i. Joshua[4], who was baptized on August 19, 1711, at New London. He was probably the Joshua Moore who died on December 4, 1801, at the age of ninety-two years, and was buried at East Lyme, Connecticut. His wife, Elizabeth, died on November 15, 1802, and was buried at East Lyme.
ii. Mary[4], who was baptized on June 3, 1716, at New London.

iii. Ruth[4], who was baptized on September 22, 1717, at New London.
iv. Rebecca[4], who was baptized on October 14, 1722, at New London.
v. William[4], who was baptized on June 2, 1728, at New London, and was deceased by 1754, leaving a widow, Grace, and issue.

Bailey, Early Connecticut Marriages, 2:8, 11.
Blake, The Later History of the First Church of Christ, New London, Connecticut (1900), 445, 447, 449, 452, 454, 464, 468, 471, 472, 474, 476, 478, 479, 483, 489.
Caulkins, History of New London, Connecticut (1860), 93, 193, 198, 273, 310, 314, 321.
Diary of Joshua Hempstead (New London County Historical Society Collections, Volume I), 27, 56, 86, 116, 123, 126, 130, 200, 254, 256, 389, 416, 497, 704.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 50:223, 485; 79:79.
New London, Connecticut, Vital Records (Barbour Collection), 1:7, 9, 24, 69.
New London District, Connecticut, Probate Files (at Connecticut State Library).
Norwich, Connecticut, Vital Records, 67.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 58:25, 32, 118.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:227, 229.

Mordecai Moore *of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.*

1. Mordecai[1] Moore was a physician or "practitioner in Physick and Chyrurgery," as he called himself in his will. He was perhaps a son of Richard Moore, M.D., of Shrewsbury, county Salop, England. He lived in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and acquired considerable property. He made two important marriages. He first married Ursula (Puddington) Burgess, widow of Colonel William Burgess of Anne Arundel County. Colonel Burgess, who

commanded all the militia of Maryland, was a member of the Upper House of the Legislature and a Justice of the High Provincial Court. He died on January 24, 1686, aged sixty-four years, and was survived by his widow and eleven children. Before July 5, 1689, his widow had married Mordecai Moore. Ursula drew her will on November 7, 1700, and it was proved June 30, 1702. She mentioned her children Susanna (Burgess) Mitchell, Benjamin Burgess, Charles Burgess, and Richard Moore.

Dr. Mordecai Moore married, secondly, Deborah Lloyd, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council of Pennsylvania. On the twenty-fifth of the tenth month (December), 1713, Mordecai Moore, "who expects to remain in Philadelphia during the winter," with his wife Deborah, presented to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting a certificate of good standing from the West River Monthly Meeting in Maryland. Moore's will was dated the second of the ninth month (November), 1713. He left to his three daughters the considerable sum for the times of four hundred pounds each, to be given them on reaching the age of twenty-one or on marriage. The widow Deborah was mentioned in this testament, as were Moore's "son-in-law" and "daughter-in-law" (*i. e.,* stepson and stepdaughter), Charles Burgess and Susanna (Burgess) Mitchell. Moore's son Richard was to receive all the real estate after the widow's death. Samuel Preston was one of the overseers of the will, which was proved October 29, 1721. *Moore's Morning Choice* at Elk Ridge Landing was one of the estates of Mordecai Moore. On a rent roll of Anne Arundel County in 1707 Mordecai Moore is listed as having 1,227 acres.

Issue by the first wife:

2. i. Richard[2].
   ii. Deborah[2], who was under twenty-one in 1713.
   iii. Mary[2], who was under twenty-one in 1713.
   iv. Elizabeth[2], who was under twenty-one in 1713.

2. Richard[2] Moore, merchant, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, was admitted to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting on the twenty-ninth of the second month, 1709. He drew his will on April 6, 1734, and it was proved on September 3, 1734. Like his father's will, the testament was filed both at Annapolis, Maryland,

and at New Castle, Delaware. The will mentions the widow Margaret, who was Margaret Preston, married May 27, 1709, in Philadelphia. She was a daughter of Samuel Preston who was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1711.

Issue:

i. Samuel[3], who was probably of age in 1734.
ii. Mordecai[3], who was probably of age in 1734. It is said that he married in 1739, Elizabeth Coleman, daughter of Dr. Joseph Coleman.
iii. Richard[3], who was under fifteen in 1734, and died on December 4, 1760.
iv. Thomas[3], who was under fifteen in 1734.
v. Charles[3], who was under fifteen in 1734.

Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle County (1911), 24, 31, 42, 119.
Genealogical Notes on the Families of Lloyd, Pemberton, Hutchinson, Hudson and Parke (1898), 13, 15, 16.
Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French, 2:362.
Mackenzie, Colonial Families of the United States of America (1912), 3:342, 343.
Maryland Calendar of Wills, 2:13, 146; 3:7, 8; 5:25; 7:115.
Maryland Historical Magazine, 23:186, 187, 191, 266.
Myers, Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia (1902), 45, 58.
Pennsylvania Magazine, 18:199.
Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 7:81.
Roberts, Old Richland (Pennsylvania) Families (1898), 171.
Warfield, The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland (1905), 51-54, 339.
Waters, Genealogical Gleanings in England (1901), 1:12, 13.

Mordecai Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

It was recorded at Boston, Massachusetts, on December 3, 1746, that Mordecai Moore, an orphan child from Cape Breton, had been sent to the almshouse on November 17, 1746.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 17:148.

Moses Moore *of Deerfield, Cumberland County, New Jersey.*

The estate of Moses Moore of Deerfield was administered by his widow, Elizabeth, on December 3, 1753.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 3:226.

Nicholas Moore *of New York City.*

Nicholas Moore, bricklayer, was admitted a freeman in New York City in 1769. The "wife of Nichll Moor," perhaps the same man, was buried in the New York Dutch Church on July 15, 1763.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1885 (Burghers and Freemen), 224.
Year Book of the Holland Society of New York for 1899, 181.

Nicholas More *of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

1. Nicholas[1] More arrived with William Penn in 1682. Although high in Penn's favor, he was not a Friend. More came from London and was a physician. He was appointed President Judge of the several courts of Philadelphia in 1682 and was President of the First Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania which convened December 4, 1682. He was Clerk of the Provincial Council in 1683, and in 1684 was made Speaker of the Assembly and the first Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. To him was also given the post of President of "The Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania." James Claypoole, a prominent Friend, writing of him in 1682, said: "One Doctr. Moore a very worthy ingenious person is Chosen presedent." In 1687 William Penn published "to prevent false Reports" a pamphlet entitled: *Letter from Doctor More.* More owned 10,000 to 15,000 acres near Philadelphia, including the *Manor of Moreland.*

More's influence suddenly was lost and he was quoted as saying openly in a tavern that Penn, the Council, and the Assembly had broken the Charter and Frame ("the Frame and Laws Agreed upon in England"), and that their children would curse them. In 1685 More was impeached as Chief Justice for holding that the Supreme Court was not accountable to the Assembly. His friends succeeded

in preventing trial of the impeachment. This was the first impeachment voted in America. A report was sent to Penn, who was in England, but he was displeased with the proposed action. To show his continued confidence in More he appointed him in 1686 as one of five Commissioners to govern in his absence. However, More's standing was much impaired and he died after a long illness and a period of obscurity in 1689. He had been removed as Chief Justice.

More's widow, whose name is not known, married John Holme or Holmes. Holme came from England in 1686 and was a Justice of the Peace in Philadelphia in 1689 and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1692–1693. Holme moved to Salem County, New Jersey, where he was a magistrate. In his will, which was executed on January 17, 1703/4, and proved on February 4, 1703/4, he styled himself "John Holmes of Mun Mouth River, Salem County, gentleman." He mentioned in this will his own children, John, Samuel, Benjamin, Hannah and Elizabeth Holmes, and his "son-in-law" (*i.e.,* stepson) Nicholas More.

Dr. Nicholas More had three children:

2. i. Nicholas[2].
   ii. Samuel[2], who was very ill when he drew his will in Philadelphia, on November 6, 1694. The will, which was proved on December 14, 1694, mentions his mother, brother, sister and stepfather.
   iii. Sarah[2].

2. Nicholas[2] More moved with his mother and stepfather to Salem County, New Jersey, and lived at Penn's Neck, where he was a cordwainer (shoemaker), according to his statement in his will. This will was drawn on September 1, 1728, and was proved on March 8, 1728/29. Among his possessions was a silver seal bearing arms. The will mentions "a certain estate in dispute, called the *Manor of Moreland,* Peny-Pack, Pennsylvania." The name of More's wife is not known.

Issue:

   i. Samuel[3], who was probably the man who married Rosannah, and whose will was proved in 1758.
   ii. Mary[3].
   iii. John[3].

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography (1888), 4:389.
Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, 1:59, 105, etc.
New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 1:234, 235, 323; 3:227.
Pennsylvania Historical Society Collections, 6:189.
Pennsylvania Magazine, 4:356, 445; 5:40, 159-165, 183, 184; 8:291, 292; 10:195, 196; 20:317; 34:137, 141, 142; 47:222; 49:255; 52:268-271.
Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 2:19.

Patrick Moore *of Alloways Creek, Salem County, New Jersey.*

A bond as administratrix on the estate of Patrick Moore, of Alloways Creek, Salem County, New Jersey, who died intestate, was granted to Mary Moore on April 11, 1752. On March 26, 1753, an account of the estate was made by the administratrix, Mary Patrick, late Mary Moore, and her husband, John Patrick.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 3:226.

Peter Moers *of Rowley, Massachusetts.*

Peter Moers married on November 12, 1723, Mary Pearson (Stephen[2], John[1]), who was born on January 7, 1690/91.

Blodgette and Jewett, Early Settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts (1933), 277.

Philip Moore *of Hartford, Connecticut.*

1. Philip[1] Moore was a free Negro but a record of his family is introduced to account for the names of this group on early Hartford records. The earliest reference to Philip is on March 15, 1676/77, when he bought a parcel of land from Nathaniel Willett. There are several later appearances of his name in the records. He died April 12, 1695, and his will, executed November 27, 1693, was proved April 18, 1695. The inventory of his estate showed property worth ninety-nine pounds, eleven shillings, six pence. His wife Ruth died August 27, 1696. She also left a will, dated August 21, 1696.

Issue:

i. Philip[2], who died on January 5, 1697/98, leaving a widow Lydia and children.
ii. Cato[2], who married Susannah.
iii. Susannah[2], who married ——— Sessions.

Connecticut Historical Society Collections (Hartford Lands), 14:109. Manwaring, Early Connecticut Probate Records, 1:488, 573, 574.

Phillipus Moor *of Rhinebeck, New York.*

1. Phillipus[1] Moor and his wife Christina Lanner were among the German settlers of Rhinebeck, New York. Their names are not among those of the Palatine refugees who were settled on the Hudson River in the winter of 1710, but they may have been of that company. A patent granted to Philip Moor, Palatine, on December 19, 1727, must refer to this man. Christina was probably a daughter of Hansz Jorg Launert (Lanner), also of Rhinebeck. Phillipus Moor and his wife first appear as members of the German Reformed Church of Rhinebeck in April of 1730 but they must have married some years before that. They were living as late as 1758.

Issue (perhaps incomplete and order uncertain):

i. Anna Maria[2], who married Johann Erbenbrecht by 1742.
ii. Andries[2], who married Barbel Ham by 1741.
iii. Phillipus Hendrick[2], who married Engel Diederich by 1742, and died in 1774.
iv. William[2], who married Anna Barbara Diederich by 1755.
v. George[2], who married Phillipina Barnhardt by 1756.
vi. Christian[2], who married Christiana Silbernagel by 1758.
vii. Caterina[2], who was baptized on April 5, 1730, and probably married Wilhelm Diederich.
viii. Michael[2], who was baptized in 1731, and who married Catherine Klum by 1764.

Calendar of New York Council Minutes (1902), 305.
Documentary History of the State of New York, 3:569, 570.
Fernow, Calendar of New York Wills (1896), 277.
Records of the German Church of Ryn Beeck (Manuscript at Holland Society of New York), 3, 5, 23, 35, 39, 47, 53, 69, 99, 113, 129, 151, 211.

Pieter More *of Albany, New York.*

Pieter More was mentioned in a court case at Fort Orange (Albany), New York, May 1, 1657.

Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck, 1657-1660, 2:35.

Renthom Moore *of Huntington, New York.*

Renthom Moore with others of Huntington, Long Island, signed a deposition on August 17, 1672.

Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York (1910), 2:439.

Richard Moor *of Albany, New York.*

1. The marriage record of Richard[1] Moor (or More) appears in Dutch in the books of the Dutch Reformed Church of Albany. He is called "jong man geboren in West-Indien nu wonende aan 't Claver-rak." This means that he was a young man who was born in the West Indies and was then living at Claverack. The bride was Geesje Jans, a daughter of Jan Hendricksen Van Salsbergen of Claverack, the father probably having come from Salzbergen, a town in Hanover. The date of the marriage was November 3, 1700, and it was preceded by a marriage contract signed the previous day. In consideration of the marriage and of the promise of Moor to live with his wife's parents and to maintain and serve them for their lives, Moor was to be given the title to the Claverack farm of Van Salsbergen and after the deaths of the old couple Moor and his wife were

to receive one-fourth part of the whole estate, the remainder going to the other three children of Van Salsbergen.

Presumably, Richard Moor and his wife lived out their lives on their Claverack, New York, farm. They had issue:

i. Johannes[2], who was baptized on March 26, 1701, (probably 1701/2), at Albany. He was the John Moor of Claverack who took out a license to marry Eytje Borghart of Kinderhook on October 26, 1738. Eytje's husband had died by 1764. His will, which was written in Dutch, is dated October 12, 1743, and mentions his wife "Eitie," and children, Richard, Geesie and Catrina.

ii. Jannetje[2], who was baptized on March 21, 1703, at Albany.

iii. Omphry[2], who was baptized on October 7, 1705, at Albany, and who probably died young.

iv. Richard[2], who was baptized on August 8, 1708, at Albany.

v. Ephraim[2], who was born on January 15, 1711, at Claverack, and was baptized on April 22, 1711, by a Lutheran minister at "Klinckenberg in Albany." The first four children had been baptized in the Dutch Church.

vi. Jacob[2], who was baptized on January 10, 1714, in the Albany Dutch Church, and who probably died young.

vii. Omphry[2], who was baptized on June 24, 1716, in the Albany Dutch Church.

viii. Jacob[2], who was born on March 1, 1719, at Claverack, and who was baptized that year on "the second Sunday after Easter at Lonenburg" by a Lutheran minister.

ix. Anna[2], who was born on March 21, 1722, at Claverack, and who was baptized that year "3 Sonday naa Paschen" (third Sunday after Paas or Easter). She was probably the Annetje More who married Joseph Wright by 1748.

Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck, 2:365-366.
Fernow, Calendar of New York Wills (1896), 24, 29.
Munsell, Collections on the History of Albany, 4:148.
Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784 (1860), 269.
Records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Claverack, New York (Manuscript at Holland Society of New York), 63, 73.
Will of John Moor, 1743 (Manuscript at New York Historical Society).
Year Book of the Holland Society of New York (1903), 50, 71, 89; (1905), 1, 21, 28, 37, 49, 67, 74.

Richard More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Richard More married Sarah Trundey on August 3, 1730, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:155.

Richard Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Richard Moore married Lois Lewis by intention published on April 30, 1750, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:294.

Richard Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Administration on the estate of Richard Moore of Boston, Massachusetts, was granted to Mary Weston of Boston, a spinster, on April 8, 1763. Rebecca Weston, widow, was a warranty to the deed. The inventory of July 29, 1763, showed the estate to amount to two pounds, two shillings, three pence. Richard Moore was a mariner. There is no explanation of the relationship, if any, between Richard Moore and the Westons.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 62:3, 256.

Richard Moore *of Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

1. Richard[1] Moore died at Cambridge, on January 22, 1751, in his sixty-eighth year. His estate was sold on May 25, 1775, by his widow, Martha.

Issue:

2. i. Francis[2], who was born about 1709.
   ii. Lydia[2], who was baptized on March 1, 1712/13, at Cambridge.

2. Francis[2] Moore was born about 1709, and died on December 27, 1783, aged seventy-four. He was living on his father's homestead in 1749 as his heir. He married on January 1, 1733/34, at Newbury, Massachusetts, Abigail Boylston of Charlestown, Massachusetts. She died in May, 1788, aged about seventy. He was called "Dr." The following children are ascribed to him on the authority of Wyman and Paige:

   i. Martha[3], who married in 1757, as her first husband, Joseph Rand, Jr.
   ii. Lydia[3].
   iii. Abigail[3].

Cambridge, Massachusetts, Church Records, 62.
Cambridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:497; 2:665.
Newbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:338.
Paige, History of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1877), 611.
Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:683.

Richard Moore *of Cape Porpoise, Maine.*

1. Richard[1] Moore was early at Cape Porpoise, now Kennebunk, Maine. On May 20, 1647, he was granted by Rigby, through George Cleeve as his agent, four hundred acres in the village of Cape Porpoise, on the west side of the river between Cape Porpoise and Saco for ten shillings yearly. Rigby was the President and proprietor of the Province of Ligonia, which included Cape Porpoise, Winter Harbor, Saco, Black Point and Blue Point (now Scarborough), Spurwink, Richmond's Island and Casco. On July 8, 1650, John Bush quitclaimed to Moore his right in this property.

On November 1, 1651, Moore was given a receipt for the rent of these four hundred acres for 1651, and on July 1, 1652, a quitclaim for them. On July 1, 1652, Moore sold his four hundred acres to Gregory Jeffreys. Moore witnessed a deed for land lying in Cape Porpoise on November 1, 1651. Possibly he was the Richard Moore of Wells, Maine, who took the freeman's oath there before the Commissioners of Massachusetts Bay on July 5, 1653, and who signed a petition at Wells in that year. He next appeared at Scarborough, where he bought marsh land from Thomas Hammett some time before July 1, 1664. On July 2, 1664, William Smyth deposed that he had received a total of nine pounds from Richard Moore of Black Point as payment for the land bought from Hammett, and that Hammett had refused several times to accept the payment. On that date "by Goody Moores leave in her husband's absence" Hammett again cut hay on Moore's land which he had previously been forbidden to do. On November 7, 1665, Bridget Moore, wife of Richard Moore of Black Point (now Scarborough), was presented at the County Court "for complayneing against her neighbors of severall misdemeners & not makeing out her charge," for which she is said to have been punished by the "coucking stool" or ducking stool. At the same Court she was also presented for absenting herself from public meeting on the Lord's days, and again for the same offense on October 1, 1667, and September 15, 1668, and October 27, 1668, when she was fined ten shillings and five shillings fees. At the court of October 1, 1667, Richard Moore was the defendant in an action of slander and in an action of trespass in which the Court found against him for eight pounds damages and costs. On April 3, 1671, a deposition was made by "Bridgett Moore aged about 50 yeares," so she was born in or about 1621. On April 30, 1678, Joshua Scottow recovered thirty pounds damages from Moore.

Richard Moore was appointed Constable on July 7, 1674. In 1672 he received a ten shilling debt from George Knight's estate, and on April 6, 1675, he was allowed by the court seventeen shillings "about Bigton and the french man." He was one of the inhabitants of Scarborough to sign a petition after King Philip's War. Soon afterward he became physically incapacitated and became the first town pauper at Scarborough, and on September

16, 1679, "In answere to Richard Moores petition The Court doth hereby order that what necessary charges his son in law Richard Hunniwell hath expended about him the sayd Moore for the Care and Mantenance of him hitherto since the tyme of his lame & weake Condition shall bee allowed him by the Inhabitants of Blacke Poynt, & for releife of him for tyme to Come are hereby Injoyned to take some affectuall Course to maintaine him." He died in 1681. On November 16, 1699, land at Black Point bounded by Richard Moore's land was mentioned in a deed of Peter Hinkson of Lynn, Massachusetts, to his son Peter Hinkson of York.

Issue:

Mary[2]. On October 7, 1673, Richard Moore was defendant on behalf of Mary Moore his daughter in a case brought by Henry Williams in which the Court found for the defendant. At the same court she was "Convicted for telling of a ly of herselfe & sister Joane Battene" and fined ten shillings which Henry Williams engaged to pay. Mary in 1675 complained before the County Court at York that Robert Jordan was the father of her child. He was ordered to support the child and she was fined five pounds which her father engaged to pay. On July 4, 1676, "Mary Glanfield alias Mary Moore," perhaps the same girl, was summoned before the Court.

ii. Joane[2], who was referred to as Joane Battene, sister of Mary Moore, in 1673.

iii. ———[2], who married before 1679, Richard Hunniwell, as appears above unless, indeed, the above Mary Glanfield belongs to another family, and it was Mary[2] Moore (Richard[1] of Cape Porpoise, Maine) who married Hunniwell.

Collections of Maine Historical Society, 3:57, 58, 77, 78.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Maine Wills, 24.

Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 3:337.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 43:73.
Pope, Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire (1908), 141.
Province and Court Records of Maine, 1:237, 240, 325, 326, 334; 2:170, 291, 301, 310, 311, 318, 405, 424, 457, 476, 479, 502, 537.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:230.
Spencer, Pioneers on the Maine Rivers (1930), 157, 163.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Court Records (1933), 2:905.
Wells, History of Portland, Maine (1865), 81.
York, Maine, Deeds, 1:folios 37, 39, 41, 42, 154; 6:folio 65.

Richard Mower *of Lynn, Massachusetts*

1. Richard[1] Mower had a wife Alice, who died May 29, 1661, at Lynn, Massachusetts. He then married Elizabeth Wildes on November 6, 1662, at Lynn. He died the "first of" January 1688/89, at Lynn. He was called "Richard father of John" in the record of his death.

It is said that he emigrated on the *Blessing* in 1635 at the age of twenty, and settled at Lynn. Several Mower genealogies have been written which are the source for some of the following statements about his descendants, particularly in the later generations where the genealogies are apparently based on family records. The name is spelled both Moore and Mower in the early generations but the descendants of this family have generally adopted the form Mower.

Possibly Richard[1] was the Richard Moore who, with Joseph Redknap and John Gillow inherited in equal shares the estate of Richard Woodman of Lynn, whose will was probated on December 30, 1647. Richard Moore's will was made on November 19, 1688, and named his wife; his son Thomas to whom he left five shillings "if he be now alive"; his son John, to whom he left two-thirds of his estate; his son Samuel, to whom he left one-third of his estate, and his grandchild Hannah Chille.

Issue by the first wife:

2. i. John[2].
ii. Thomas[2].
3. iii. Samuel[2].

iv. Mary[2], who was born on January 15, 1661, at Lynn.

2. John[2] Moore married Susannah Marshall on July 21, 1673, at Lynn. She was probably the daughter of Captain Thomas and Rebecca Marshall, and was born on April 2, 1652, at Reading, Massachusetts. She died on May 2, 1727, or "about" May 3, 1727, at Lynn. John Moore served at the Narragansett Fort fight in King Philip's War. He has been erroneously called the emigrant head of a family. He died at Lynn on October 22, 1694.

Issue:

i. Thomas[3], who was born on April 20, 1674, at Lynn, and died young.

ii. Richard[3], who was born on February 26, 1675, at Lynn, and died young.

iii. John[3], who was born on February 10, 1678, at Lynn, and died young.

4. iv. Richard[3], who was born on August 22, 1680, at Lynn.

v. Susannah[3], who was born on March 4, 1684/85, at Lynn, and married on January 16, 1728/29, at Lynn, Jonathan Johnson.

vi. John[3], who was born on May 23, 1687, at Lynn, and died on October 24, 1688.

vii. Mary[3], who was born on December 5, 1689, at Lynn, and married on December 19, 1728, at Lynn, William Hill.

3. Samuel[2] Moore married Joanna, perhaps the daughter of Captain Thomas and Rebecca Marshall of Lynn, who was born on September 14, 1657, at Lynn. He served in King Philip's War under Captain Samuel Brocklebank and on June 4, 1685, signed a petition as one of the Lynn soldiers who had served in the Narragansett Fort fight. He died on November 22, 1694, at Lynn, and his widow married by intention published at Lynn on July 31, 1699, William Williams of Lynn.

Issue:

i. Mary[3] (twin), who was born "beginning of" June, 1676, at Lynn, and died in June, 1676, at Lynn.

ii. Joanna[3] (twin), who was born "beginning of" June, 1676, at Lynn, and died in June, 1676, at Lynn.
iii. Rebecka[3], who was born on September 26, 1677, at Lynn, and died on October 14, 1677, at Lynn.
iv. Abigall[3], who was born on September 26, 1678, at Lynn.
5. v. Ephraham[3], who was born on June 17, 1681, at Lynn.
6. vi. Thomas[3], who was born on August 1, 1684, at Lynn.
vii. Sarah[3], who was born on June 3, 1687, at Lynn.
7. viii. Samuel[3], who was born on September 26, 1689, at Lynn.
ix. Richard[3], who was born on May 22, 1692, at Lynn.
x. Ebenezer[3], who was born on April 11, 1695, at Lynn.

4. Richard[3] Mower was born on August 22, 1680, at Lynn. Richard "Mowear" married Thankful Sever, on March 29, 1705, at Roxbury, Massachusetts. This marriage was also recorded at Lynn. "Old Capt Richard Mower" died on February 10, 1766, at Lynn, and his will was probated on April 7, 1766.

Issue:

i. Thankful[4], who was born on January 27, 1705/6, at Lynn.
8. ii. John[4], who was born on October 17, 1709, at Lynn.
iii. Ezra[4], who was born on May 19, 1714, at Lynn.
iv. Richard[4], who was born on December 24, 1718, at Lynn.

5. Ephraham[3] Moore was born on June 17, 1681, at Lynn. He married by intention published at Lynn on July 20, 1706, Elizabeth Devereux of Lynn. He removed to Boston where he engaged in the cooperage business. He left a widow Elizabeth, and daughters Mary Greenleaf, Elizabeth Walter, and Joanna Mower.

Issue:

i. Ephraim[4], who was born on June 7, 1707, at Boston.

ii. Thomas[4], who was born on January 29, 1709, at Boston.
iii. Ephraim[4], who was born on November 28, 1711, at Boston, and died on October 2, 1721, aged nine years and ten months. He was buried in Copp's Hill Cemetery, Boston.
iv. Eliza[4], who was born on September 6, 1713, at Boston, and married ——— Walter.
v. John[4], who was born on March 23, 1715/16, at Boston.
vi. Samuel[4], who was born on December 20, 1717, and died on May 6, 1747, aged twenty-eight. He was buried in Copp's Hill Cemetery, Boston.
vii. Joanna[4], who was born on November 22, 1719, at Boston, and was unmarried.
viii. Mary[4], who was born on February 12, 1722, at Boston, and married ——— Greenleaf.
ix. Ephraim[4], who was born on February 14, 1726, at Boston.

6. Thomas[3] Mower was born on August 1, 1684, at Lynn. He married at Lynn on November 13, 1711, Mary Lewis. He was called mariner when he bought land at Boston from James Barnard in 1714. He died at Lynn in or about 1730, and administration on his estate was granted to his widow on March 8, 1730/31. She married by intention published at Lynn on February 21, 1730/31, Joseph Towne of Topsfield, Massachusetts, and she died before 1750.

Issue:

i. Mary[4], who was born on June 7, 1720.
ii. Abigail[4], who was born on July 30, 1723, and died on December 9, 1736, at Topsfield.
iii. Thomas[4], who was born on August 27, 1726, and died on October 9, 1788, at Jaffrey Centre, New Hampshire. He married on May 5, 1752, at Topsfield, Mary Kenney, daughter of Josiah and Deborah Kenney. She was born on December 15, 1729, at Topsfield, and died on February 15, 1816, at the age of eighty-six.

7. Samuel[3] Mower was born on September 26, 1689, at Lynn. He married on January 4, 1715/16, at Malden, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Sprague. They lived at Malden and in or about 1741 removed to Worcester, Massachusetts. He died on May 8, 1760.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[4], who was born on October 28, 1716, at Malden, and married on December 21, 1739, at Malden, Jonathan Lynde. She married as her second husband Jedediah Tucker of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

ii. Abigail[4], who was born on May 8, 1718, at Malden, and married there by intention published on October 4, 1743, Jabez Sargeant. She was then of Worcester.

iii. Samuel[4], who was born on October 18, 1720, at Malden, and died on January 24, 1784. He was a Royalist in the Revolution. He married Comfort Larned of Oxford, the daughter of General Ebenezer and Deborah Larned. She was born in 1731 and died on May 11, 1765. He then married Sarah Leach, who was born in 1725 and died on October 10, 1774. He then married Esther (———) Locke.

9. iv. Ephraim[4], who was born on February 9, 1723, at Malden.

v. John[4], who was born on December 18, 1724, at Malden. He died on April 30, 1806. He married on November 23, 1748, at Worcester, Hannah[5] Moore (Isaac[4], Richard[3], Jacob[2], John[1] of Sudbury, Massachusetts), who was born on March 31, 1725, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and died on September 24, 1784. He then married the widow of Thomas Brown, Jr. She was born in 1742 and died on February 12, 1836. They had no children. He was a signer of the Royalist protest of 1774 and was disarmed in 1775 by the Committee of Correspondence.

vi. Lydia[4], who was born on September 15, 1726, at Malden, and married Henry Ward of Worcester, and then ——— Trowbridge.

vii. Jonathan[4], who was born on April 23, 1730, at Malden, and died in 1813. He married Elizabeth Bemis of Spencer, Massachusetts. They settled in Charlton and in 1798 were in Greene, Maine.

8. John[4] Mower was born on October 17, 1709, at Lynn. He married on August 10, 1732, at Lynn, Mary Burrill. They lived in Lynn. He married secondly, Elizabeth Collins on May 24, 1739, at Lynn.

Issue by the first wife:

i. John[5], who was born on February 10, 1733, at Lynn. He married on November 11, 1754, at Lynn, Hannah Breed, who was born on July 30, 1731, at Lynn.

ii. Mary[5], who was born on July 16, 1735, at Lynn.

iii. Ebenezer[5], who was born on March 1, 1737, at Lynn.

iv. Richard[5], who was born on March 17, 1738, at Lynn.

Issue by the second wife:

v. Thankful[5], who was born on April 2, 1740, at Lynn.

vi. Rebekah[5], who was born on January 8, 1742, at Lynn.

vii. Elizabeth[5], who was born on December 26, 1744, at Lynn.

viii. Susannah[5], who was born on July 16, 1748, at Lynn.

9. Ephraim[4] Mower was born on February 9, 1723, at Malden. He married first, Mary Belcher Wheeler of Worcester, who died on February 23, 1745. He then married by intention published June 21, 1747, at Leicester, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Gerfield, who died on December 22, 1790. He was then of Worcester. He died at Leicester, Massachusetts, on November 23, 1790. He was Captain of militia under the British, and was Deputy Sheriff.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Timothy[5], who was born on February 11, 1745, and married ——— Warner. They lived at Worthington, Massachusetts. His widow married ——— Clark and removed to western New York.

Issue by the second wife:

ii. Ephraim[5], who was born on June 15, 1748, and died on December 20 or 22, 1810. He married Hulda Hersey, who was born on November 16, 1747, and died on March 10, 1828.

iii. Thomas[5], who was born on May 23, 1750, at Worcester, and died on September 14, 1800. He married Anna Brown, daughter of James Brown of Worcester. She died on October 7, 1822, at Oak Orchard, New York, aged sixty-nine years.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:43, 50, 57, 77, 91, 115, 138, 156, 177; 28:12.

de Forest, Our Colonial and Continental Ancestors (1930), Chart XLIII.

Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 1:91.

Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.

Leicester, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 186, 268.

Lynn, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:266, 267, 269, 270; 2:254, 257, 258, 538, 540.

Malden, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 56, 157, 268.

Mower Family History, A Genealogical Record of the Maine Branch of this Family (1923), 3-11, 217-221, 224, 225.

Mower, The Mower Genealogy, 1690-1897 (1897), 1-6.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 5:339; 11:130, 211.

Richard Mower of Lynn and Some of His Descendants (1904), 3-6.

Roxbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:290.

Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:229, 230.

Topsfield, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:167, 236.

Richard Moore *of Maryland.*

1. Richard[1] Moore came to Maryland in 1652 with his wife Jane, and his children. They lived on the Patuxent River, as is shown by the following power of attorney granted him by George Ketchmey of Virginia: "Know all men by these presents, that I, George Ketchmey, of Virginia, doe Ordaine and make my Loving friend, Mr. Richard Moore, of Patuxent, my true and Lawfull Attorney, for me and in my name, etc. . . ."

Richard Moore died in 1654, according to the following deposition made by his wife Jane:

"Know all men by these presents that Whereas my Husband, Richard Moore, being Sick and weake upon his death bed did call to his wife, Jane Moore and desired her to bring him the will which he had formerly made and he pused it [perused it?] and after that he cancelled it and caused it to be burnt and made his wife whole and Sole Executor to Sett and dispose of amongst her children, as She will, Richard Manship and Eliz. Manship, his wife, being present at the Same Time. . . . . .

"Know all men by these presents that I, Jane Moore, the wife of Richard Moore deceased, doe bind over the four hundred acres of Land which we now live upon to be Equally Divided betwixt my three sons, Viz.: Richard M., Roger M., & Timothy M., and they to be of age when they come to Eighteen, and the Maids at fifteen and fourteen head of female cattell for Seven children for their use with all the increase the Males being taken out of them and as they come to age or marry their Shares to be taken out proportionately, and if any of these Children should dye the cattell to goe amongst the rest, and for the Land she is to Enjoy it, So Long as She, the Said Jane, doth Live and then to come to the Children." This deposition was dated July, 1654, and was signed by "The marke of Jane O. Moore."

Jane Moore later married Peter Godson as is shown by the following document prepared by Peter Godson:

"Know all men by these presents that Whereas, I, Peter Godson, Chirugeon, intending to Intermarry with Jane Moore, of Calvert Co., in the Province of Maryland, widdow, have agreed and doe hereby Consent and agree (in Case the Said Marriage

take Effect) not to lay any Clayme to or Intermeddle with all or any part of the Estate of Richard Moore, deceased, late husband of the Said Jane Moore, menconed in the within written Deed or Conveyance, to be by the Said Jane, disposed of to her children's use, but will Leave the Same to the Said Children accordingly. Witness my hand this Sixt day of July, 1654." This document was signed by "The marke of Peter G. Godson."

One of Richard Moore's daughters, Temperance Moore, married John Hambleton, as in December, 1655, "John Hambleton sueth for cattell due to his wife, Temperance, daughter of Richard Moore." John Hambleton was empowered to administer the estate of Richard Moore on March 22, 1655.

Issue:

i. Ruth[2], who married Colonel Ninian Beall. His will was made January 15, 1717, in Prince George County, Maryland.
ii. Richard[2].
iii. Roger[2].
iv. Timothy[2].
v. Temperance[2], who married Richard Hambleton.
vi. A daughter[2].
vii. A daughter[2].

Zimmerman, Waters and Allied Families (undated), 99-101.

Richard More *of the "Mayflower."*

1. Richard[1] More, with his brother Jasper and sister Ellen or Ellinora, three children, were passengers on the ship the *Mayflower,* on the voyage made in 1620. They were the children of Samuel and Katherine Moore, and the descendants of a well-known family of that name of Shropshire, England. Ellinora was baptized at Shipton, Shropshire, England, on May 24, 1612; Jasper, in August, 1613; Richard, on November 13, 1614, and their sister Maria, on April 16, 1616. Jasper, called in Bradford's history of Plymouth "a litle boy," died on the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod Harbor on December 16, 1620, before the landing. Ellen soon

followed him, probably in about a month. Richard survived. It was long thought that he was Richard Mann of Scituate, Massachusetts, but this has been proved definitely not to be the case.

Richard More was in William Brewster's household at the time of his emigration, and was still in the Brewster household at the time of the division of cattle in 1627. He married at Salem, Massachusetts (the marriage was also recorded in Plymouth Colony), on October 20, 1636, Christian Hunt, who died on March 18, 1676, at the age of sixty, and was buried at Salem. He married as his second wife Jane Hollingsworth, daughter of Richard Hollingsworth of Salem. She died on October 8, 1686, at the age of fifty-five, and she was buried at Salem.

More was living at Duxbury as late as 1637 as in November of that year he sold his house and land there to Abraham Blush. He was a fisherman and master mariner and was known as "Captain." As early as July 8, 1643, Richard More, fisherman, was granted half an acre at Salem, and he acquired a wharf and warehouse there. On October 23, 1657, John Saffin arrested Richard Moore for defamation, and Moore was made to apologize. He was one of the grantees on an Indian deed of April 2, 1659, in Plymouth Colony and in 1667 Richard More "of Massachusetts" joined with those of Plymouth Colony as a grantor. In October, 1668, Richard More with his sons, Richard and Caleb, signed a petition at Salem, against imposts. More was granted land at Swansea and Taunton and on August 30, 1673, he sold his rights to land in Swansea. He was permitted to keep a public house at Salem in 1674, "being brought so low." On September 27, 1684, Richard More, Sr., deposed before the Provincial Court of Maryland that he was then about seventy years old and that he had come to Plymouth in 1620. In 1686, he petitioned the Massachusetts Bay Court for permission to again keep a public house as he had lived in New England more than sixty years, and was then about seventy-seven years old. On October 29, 1687, Richard More, Sr., mariner, sold land and on December 17, 1687, and on May 14, 1688, his name appears on deed. In July, 1648, he made two further deeds. In 1690 there are further records of his disposition of land, and four depositions in which he gave his age as seventy-

eight. On March 29, 1694, he witnessed the bond of his daughter, Susanna (More) Dutch, that day appointed administratrix of her husband's estate. More's gravestone at Salem still stands and establishes that he had died at the age of eighty-four. He died before April 20, 1696, but the exact date cannot be determined.

It is interesting to note that Richard[1] and Richard[2] More were mariners as were Samuel Dutch and Joshua Conant, sons-in-law of Richard[1] More. Before 1673 Caleb[2] More referred to a trip his father had made to Virginia, and Richard[2] commanded the *William and Mary,* a ketch, on a voyage to Barbados in December, 1670. The family seems to have disappeared, and among the thousands of claims presented to the *Society of Mayflower Descendants,* none has ever appeared claiming descent from Richard[1] More.

Issue:

i. Thomas[2], who was baptized on the first month (March), 6, 1642/43, at Salem.

2. ii. Samuel[2], who was baptized on the first month (March), 6, 1642/43, at Salem.

iii. Caleb[2], who was baptized on the first month (March), 31, 1644, at Salem, and died on January 4, 1678/79, aged thirty-four, at Salem. He was apparently unmarried.

iv. Joshua[2], who was baptized on the third month (May), 3, 1646, at Salem.

3. v. Richard[2], who was baptized on the eleventh month (January), 2, 1647/48, at Salem.

vi. Susanna[2], who was baptized on the third month (May), 12, 1650, at Salem. She married first, before 1678, Samuel Dutch of Salem. He died before March 19, 1693/94, and she married secondly, Richard Hutton of Wenham, Massachusetts. She married thirdly, aged sixty-four years, John Knowlton of Ipswich. On October 30, 1728, she was living, and was Knowlton's widow.

vii. Christian[2], who was baptized on the seventh month (September), 5, 1652, at Salem. She married on August 31, 1676, at Salem, Joshua

Conant (Joshua[2], Roger[1]). She died on May 30, 1680, aged twenty-eight and was buried at Salem.

2. Samuel[2] More was baptized on the first month (March), 6, 1642/43, at Salem. He married Sarah.

Issue:

i. Samuel[3], who was born on November 15, 1673, and died on November 24, 1673, and was buried at Salem.

3. Richard[2] More was baptized on the eleventh month (January), 2, 1647/48, at Salem, Massachusetts. He commanded the ketch *William and Mary* on a voyage to Barbados in 1670, and the ketch *Hopewell* in 1676 and 1677. He married Sarah.

Issue:

i. ———[3], who was baptized in December, 1674, at Salem.
ii. Thomas[3], who was baptized on June 1, 1679, at Salem.
iii. Christian[3], who was baptized in August, 1681, at Salem. She is ascribed by Perley to Richard[2], though the Salem vital records say "Christian, daughter of Ruth."
iv. Sarah[3], who was baptized in January, 1683/84, at Salem.
v. Caleb[3], who was baptized on April 15, 1688, at Salem.

Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (1930), 29, 47.
Baylies, Memoirs of Plymouth Colony, 2:235; 4:68.
Felt, Annals of Salem, Massachusetts (1845), 1:418, 419.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Mayflower Descendant, 1:150; 2:118; 3:193-201; 4:128; 5:256; 11:167, 168; 18:34; 21:134; 22:49-51, 74-85.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 11:1, 2.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 9:85; 32:237; 50:202, 203.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 36:213, 291.
Perley, History of Salem, Massachusetts, 1:79, 376; 2:1, 2, 193, 356, 371, 373; 3:80, 88.
Plymouth Colony Records, Court Orders, 1:45.
Salem, Massachusetts, Town Records, 2:282.
Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:81-83; 4:96; 6:74.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:229, 230.
Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, Sixth Record Book (1926), 229.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Court Records (1933), 2:822-824.
Winsor, History of Duxbury, Massachusetts (1849), 283.

Richard Moore *of Newport, Rhode Island.*

Richard Moore was one of the twenty-six men named in an Indian deed of land on the Taunton River. A Richard Moore, not known to be the same, married on January 9, 1735, at Trinity Church, Newport, Hannah Clarke.

Chapin, Rhode Island Land Evidences (1921), 1:145.
Rhode Island Vital Records, 10:461.

Richard Moore *of New York City.*

Richard Moore was married to Rebecca Baily by a New York license dated January 11, 1694. Nothing is known of him earlier. He lived in New York City, on the Bowery in 1700, and was apparently a building contractor as he is mentioned in matters such as building encroachments and payment for bricks. On December 30, 1701, he signed the protest to the King made by many "Protestant subjects" of New York. On October 2, 1702, he signed the petition of the inhabitants addressed to the Governor, Lord Cornbury.

Richard Moore was elected Constable for the Bowery on September 29, 1702, elected Surveyor of Highways in 1710, and Collector in 1711.

Possibly he was the "——— Moore" who appears in the census

of New York City taken about 1703. This showed a household of two men and one woman between sixteen and sixty years, one boy and two girls under sixteen years, and one Negro servant.

Documentary History of the State of New York, 1:624.
Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 4:937, 1008.
Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1675-1776, 2:107, 110, 127, 202, 205, 207, 228, 416, 450.
Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784, Supplement (1898), 31.

Richard Moore *of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Richard Moore, brickmaker, with Mary, his wife, and Mary and John, his children, and a female servant who was under a four year contract, arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the eleventh of the fifth month (July), 1686. They were in the ship *Delaware,* Captain John Moore, from Bristol, England.

Pennsylvania Magazine, 8:340.

Richard Moore *of Salem, Massachusetts.*

The Parish Register of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Middlesex, England, shows under date of October 23, 1645, that "Richard Moore in Salem in New England, Maryner," married Elizabeth Woolno of Lymehouse.

Sherwood, American Colonists in English Records, 1st series (1922) (London), 43.

Ritzert Moor *of New Amsterdam.*

Ritzert (Richard?) Moor was a defendant in a debt action of December 13, 1664, in New Amsterdam.

Records of New Amsterdam, 5:170.

Robert Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Robert Moore was a tailor at Boston in 1651. He removed from there the next year.

Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:230.

Robert Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. Robert[1] Moore of Boston, Massachusetts, was on the rate lists in 1702 with the notation "not beene home this 2 years." In 1705, Ann, wife of Robert, was permitted to sell strong drink and in 1707 she was called widow.

Issue:

i. Susanna[2], who was born on August 6, 1686, at Boston, Massachusetts.
ii. Mary[2], who was born on February 4, 1690, at Boston.
iii. Susanna[2], who was born on February 6, 1692, at Boston.
2. iv. Robert[2], who was born on June 19, 1697, at Boston.

2. Robert[2] Moore was born on June 19, 1697, at Boston, Massachusetts, and was probably the Robert More who married Elizabeth Tins on August 3, 1725, at Boston.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[3], who was born on November 23, 1728, at Boston.
ii. Ann[3], who was born on January 22, 1730, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 9:170, 190, 202, 233; 10:107, 114; 11:51; 24:188, 198; 28:127.
Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:230.

Robert Moore *of East Hampton, New York.*

1. It is possible that Robert[1] Moore was a son of William[1] Moore of York, Maine, but he may have been the founder of an independent family. When he died at East Hampton on November 23, 1734, he was recorded by his pastor as "aged near 83," which would make his year of birth as early as 1651. His wife Mary, formerly married to Nathaniel Dominie, died "early in the morning" of June 6, 1734, also "aged about 83." According to a deposition she made on September 26, 1719, at East Hampton, New York, filed in York County, Maine, she was then aged "about 60" (hence, born in or about 1659), and was living at East Hampton at least as early as 1679.

Robert Moore is first noted in East Hampton in 1697. In March, April and May of that year he acquired several pieces of property and shares and rights, some from the Dominie family. His wife was then Mary, the mother of Nathaniel Dominie, Jr. Robert Moore was a cordwainer. He became Constable at East Hampton and, judging from his realty transactions, enjoyed moderate prosperity.

Issue:

2. i. Robert[2].

2. Robert[2] Moore settled in Bridgehampton, Long Island, New York. His wife was named Mary. She was named in her husband's will of September 9, 1753, proved on October 26, 1753.

Issue:

i. Mary[3], who was born on August 6, 1738.
ii. Martha[3], who was born on June or July 1, 1740.
iii. Henry[3].

East Hampton, New York, Town Records, 2:354, 356, 365, 368, 418, 428, 483, 484; 3:31, 252, 259, 265, 266, 331, 354; 4:22, 53, 68.

Hedges, History of East Hampton, Long Island, New York (1897), 79, 226.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 33:83, 84, 156; 34:171.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1895 (Abstracts of Wills 4:), 556.

York County, Maine, Deeds, 18:70.

Robert Moore *of Manington, New Jersey.*

Robert Moore of Manington, Salem County, New Jersey, died intestate and Jane Brown was appointed administratrix on his estate on December 23, 1748.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 2:343.

Robert More *of Newport, Rhode Island.*

Robert More, aged forty-three, died in 1763, at Newport.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 62:360.

Robert Moore *of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

1. Robert[1] Moore, a native of the Isle of Man, settled in Philadelphia.

Issue:

2. i. William[2].

2. William[2] Moore married Sarah Lloyd, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, and died on July 24, 1793. He was President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1781, and Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals in 1783.

Issue:

i. Thomas Lloyd[3].
ii. Robert Kearny[3].
iii. Elizabeth[3], who married the Marquis Marbois.

Pennsylvania Magazine, 9:279; 26:174, 339, 341, 342, 347.

Robert Moore *of Westerly, Rhode Island.*

Robert Moore of Westerly, Rhode Island, was admitted as freeman on May 4, 1736. A Robert Moore of Westerly, perhaps the same, was admitted as freeman on May 2, 1738. A Robert Moore married Ann Tripp in 1729 at North Kingstown, Rhode Island. A Robert Moore, son of John Moore of Charlestown,

Rhode Island, of whom nothing further is known, married Hannah James, daughter of William James of Charlestown, on November 30, 1741, at Charlestown. Whether there is any connection between the various men thus recorded is not known.

Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 4:519, 541.
Rhode Island Vital Records, 5: Charlestown, 12; 5: North Kingstown, 32.

Samson Moore *of Charlestown, Massachusetts.*

Samson Moore, weaver, came from Newfoundland and was at Boston on February 10, 1686/87. He married on December 15, 1687, at Charlestown, Elizabeth Matson. She was probably the woman of that name who was admitted to the church on June 4, 1682, and was a widow in 1713. Administration on the estate of Samson More, late of Boston, clothier, was granted to his widow Elizabeth on July 17, 1708. The inventory of the estate was taken on July 21, 1708, and was filed by the widow on September 29, 1708. There was no land, and the estate consisted chiefly of cloth. The total value was eighty-six pounds, eighteen shillings, six pence. Funeral expenses of twenty-eight pounds, four shillings, eight pence, appeared in the account of the widow, which was rendered on April 11, 1709.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 10:62.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 23:439; 29:70.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 6:325; 16:457, 481; 17:229.
Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:683.

Samuel Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. Samuel[1] Moore married on May 13, 1660, at Boston, Massachusetts, Abigail, daughter of Captain Thomas Hawkins. He died soon afterward, and she married secondly, Thomas Kellond, who was born on December 11, 1636, and died on July 12, 1686. The Kellonds' daughter was baptized at Boston on October

21, 1665. She married thirdly, the Hon. John Foster. Savage says this was probably Samuel[2] (Jeremiah[1] More of Boston, Massachusetts), but he is mistaken.

Issue:

i. Mary[2], who was born on May 2, 1661, at Boston, and died there in July, 1663.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 9:76, 79, 90, 96.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 5:400; 15:350; 19:16, 31; 50:108; 55:378.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:228, 230.

Samuel More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Samuel More and Sarah Webber were married on September 10, 1702, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:5.

Samuel Moor *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Samuel Moor was chosen Constable on March 12, 1710/11, at Boston, Massachusetts. On November 16, 1711, another Constable was chosen in his place, as he "is gone out of this Town." Again on October 29, 1711, there was a mention of "Consta. Moor who is removed & gone out of this Town."

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 8:77,87; 11:149.

Samuel Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Evidence relating to the will of Samuel Moore was taken before the Boston Court on October 22, 1716. He had been Master of a ship going from Sabeago to "Casho in Ginny," and died ashore on June 23, 1716, and was buried. References were made to a will, but it was not produced before the Court.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 8:330.

Samuel Moor *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Samuel Moor of Boston, mariner, left all goods and movables "unto the poor widows of the town of Boston." To his brother-in-law, John Burnet of Windham, Connecticut, he left five pounds. All the rest of his money and plate he gave in equal parts to "the first meeting house in Boston commonly called the old meeting house" and to the South Meeting House of Boston. Henry Hill, distiller, and John Forland, tobacconist, were the executors. The will was made on October 17, 1715, and was proved on October 22, 1716. The inventory of the estate was taken on October 3, 1716, and included gold buttons, rings, buckles, etc. The estate totaled two hundred and three pounds, eight shillings and ten pence. The executors were discharged on February 17, 1717, having presented their account of January 20, 1717.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 19:200, 273; 20:187, 232.

Samuel Moor *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. Samuel[1] Moor married Ann Isbester on December 14, 1721, at Boston, Massachusetts. It was doubtless he whose will of January 24, 1739, was probated on February 12, 1739. Besides five pounds to his friend the Reverend John Morehead, he left half the estate to his wife, and half to his daughter Ann.

Issue:

i. Ann[2], who was born on August 18, 1731, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:204; 28:102.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 34:566, 567.

Samuel More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Samuel More married Abigail Clesby on October 1, 1730, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:156.

Samuel Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Samuel Moore and Anne Royall were married at Boston on October 20, 1732.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:178.

Samuel Moore *of Charlestown, Massachusetts.*

Samuel Moore had his tax abated on July 31, 1724.

Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:683.

Samuel Moore *of Litchfield, New Hampshire.*

1. Samuel[1] Moore appeared in Litchfield, New Hampshire, soon after 1730. In 1750 he testified that he had lived there since 1731. He was a Lieutenant in 1755, in Captain John Goffe's Company, Colonel Joseph Blanchard's Regiment; a Captain in 1758; and rose to be a Major in 1759, in Colonel John Goffe's Regiment at the capture of Quebec in the Old French War. Moore married twice. His first wife was Deborah Butterfield, and the second was Mary, widow of Thomas Colburn of Hudson, New Hampshire. Colburn died on August 20, 1765. Moore removed to Hudson and died there in 1784.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Olive[2], who was born on April 13, 1729, and married first, Peletiah Russell, and secondly, Timothy Barnes.

ii. John[2], who was born on November 28, 1731, and lived at Manchester, New Hampshire, and Norridgewock, Maine. He was a Lieutenant in the French and Indian War, and Captain and Major in the Revolution. He later became a Colonel in the Maine militia. He married on September 8, 1754, Mary Goffe, and he died in 1809. It was doubtless he who in 1786, then called "of Seven Mile Brook," was surety for Timothy Heald's

will; and in 1788, 1789 and 1796, then called "of Norridgewock," took inventories and was again surety; and in 1797, then called "of Seven Mile Brook," set aside her dower for the widow of Henry McKinney.

iii. Priscilla[2], who was born on November 10, 1736, and married Samuel Senter.

iv. Samuel[2], who was born on February 20, 1739/40, and died on July 23, 1812, at Manchester, New Hampshire. He married on March 25, 1762, Rebecca Goffe.

v. Deborah[2], who was born on June 13, 1743.

vi. Joseph[2], who married Sally Walker.

vii. Abraham[2], who was born in 1749, and died on February 15, 1823. He married Esther Walker, and removed in 1797 to Maine.

Hadley, History of Goffstown, New Hampshire (1924), 2:344.
Lincoln County, Maine, Probate Records, 142, 164, 183, 228, 305.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 55:79-81.

Samuel Moore *of Londonderry, New Hampshire.*

1. Samuel[1] Moore was one of eight Moore emigrants who were early settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. All eight were from the north of Ireland, of Scottish extraction, and members of the Presbyterian Church. The accounts of the Moore emigrants to Londonderry are largely based on researches by Ezra S. Stearns, the results of which were published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in 1897.

Samuel Moore, with his wife Mary, reached Londonderry in 1720. He is named as a proprietor in the Charter of Londonderry, which is dated June 21, 1722. He was frequently granted land there between 1723 and 1734, the largest grant being a hundred and twenty-six acres, recorded on January 22, 1733/34. He was a Selectman in 1721 and again in 1723. He died soon after 1729. His wife Mary died April 8, 1733, aged seventy-two years.

Issue:

2. i. John[2], who was perhaps born on February 13, 1692, in Scotland.
   ii. Beatrix[2], who married on December 18, 1722, in Londonderry, New Hampshire, Andrew Todd, who became a Colonel in the Provincial wars. He was born in 1697, and died in 1778, at Peterborough New Hampshire.

2. John[2] Moore was perhaps born in Scotland on February 13, 1692, and arrived in Londonderry in 1720. He was named as a proprietor in the Town Charter of June 21, 1722. He married in Londonderry on April 2, 1723, Jean Cochran, a daughter of William and Agnes Cochran. John Moore died between June 19, 1741, when his will was executed, and August 26, 1741, when it was accepted for probate.

Issue:

i. Robert[3], who was born on May 22, 172–[1724], at Londonderry, and died on April 4, 1796. He married twice and had fourteen children.
ii. Samuel[3], who was born on August 30, 1727, at Londonderry, and removed to Peterborough, New Hampshire.
iii. Agnes[3], who was born on July 19, 1729, at Londonderry.
iv. William[3], born August 15 or September 26, 1731, at Londonderry, and removed to Peterborough, New Hampshire.
v. John[3], who was born in 1735, and was named in his father's will. He lived in Londonderry, but died in Connecticut.
vi. Mary[3], who was named in her father's will.
vii. Ann[3], who was named in her father's will.
viii. Euphemia[3], who died young.

Bolton, Immigrants to New England, 1700-1775 (1931), 198.
Early Records of Londonderry, Windham and Derry, New Hampshire (1911), 129, 130, 291, 322.

Londonderry, New Hampshire, Vital Records, 89, 235.
Moore, Genealogy of the Moore Family of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and Peterborough, New Hampshire (1925), 7-12, 16, 19, 28, 30-33.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 51:488-491.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 3:58-60.
Smith, History of the Town of Peterborough, New Hampshire (1876), 164-167.

Samuel Moor *of New Amsterdam.*

Samuel Moor appeared as a defendant in a court case in New Amsterdam on June 27, 1665, and a man of the same name was a defendant on September 7, 1675, in the Court of Albany.

Court Minutes of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady, 2:21.
Records of New Amsterdam, 5:268.

Samuel Moore *of New Castle County, Delaware.*

The will of Samuel Moore of Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, was made on March 4, 1761. The date of probate is not given. It mentions as his children only Agnes Holliday and Jane Moore.

The will of Jean Moor of Delaware, made February 2, 1735, and proved February 19, 1735, mentions her brother John Shields, her sons Robert and John Moor, and her "son-in-law" (stepson?) Samuel Moore.

Calendar of Delaware Wills (1911), 31, 58.

Samuel Moore *of Newton, Massachusetts.*

Samuel Moore married Elizabeth Daniel on June 9, 1697, at Newton.

Newton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 341.

Samuel Moore *of New York.*

Samuel Moore was granted a New York Provincial marriage license on March 29, 1738, to marry Martha Brittain.

Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784 (1860), 269.

Samuel Moor *of New York City.*

1. Samuel[1] Moor and his wife Marrietje Poulusse had a daughter:

i. Marretje[2], who was baptized on January 18, 1705, in the New York Dutch Church.

New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:304.

Samuel Moore *of New York City.*

Samuel Moore, a boy, was indentured in New York City for four years from October 1, 1724. His uncle, Richard Berry, gave the formal consent.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1909 (Indentures of Apprentices), 172.

Samuel Moor *of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*

1. Samuel[1] Moor, a mariner, was a juror at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1696. In a letter written at that time he referred to his son John as about three months old. His son Samuel was then about two or three years old. Possibly the following record refers to this man: On February 21, 1699/1700, Samuel Moore, commander of the brigantine *Endeavor* made a statement relative to a shipment of goods on account of Roger Kelley to be delivered to Captain John Ware at Antigua. This appears in the notarial records of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Samuel Moor died after 1715.

Issue:

i. Samuel[2], who was born about 1693 or 1694, and married Mary Pierce, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hall) Pierce. She was born on October 29, 1707, and died on March 2, 1752/53. He was a merchant and shipowner at Portsmouth, and was a Colonel in the Louisbourg Expedition of 1745. He died in London in 1749 without issue. Samuel[2] must have been the man to whom George Richards of Topsham, county Devon, mariner, referred in his will of December 3, 1735. He left his property in Portsmouth and Barrington, New Hampshire, to Lydia Racklif, widow, and after her death to Mary Richards, a child living with Samuel Moore, cordwainer, in Kittery, Maine, "which child I have caused to be so named." This will was probated on July 25, 1739. The will of Samuel Moore of Portsmouth, mariner, was made on February 7, 1744/45, and probated on May 31, 1749. He left all his estate to his wife, Mary. Joshua Pierce was appointed administrator on the estate of Mary Moore of Portsmouth on March 28, 1753.

2. ii. John[2], who was born in or about 1696.

2. John[2] Moor was born in or about 1696. He married on March 15, 1719/20, at Durham, New Hampshire, Hannah Sias of Dover, New Hampshire, daughter of John and Ann (Pitman) Sias of Wells, Maine. Moor was received into the Portsmouth church on April 19, 1717. He removed to Durham, New Hampshire, and later lived at Canterbury, New Hampshire. He died on April 11, 1786.

Issue:

i. William[3], who was born on August 19, 1720 or 1721, and was baptized on December 24, 1727, at Durham, New Hampshire.

ii. Archelaus[3], who was born on April 6, 1722, and was baptized on December 24, 1727, at Durham.

iii. Elizabeth[3], who was born in 1724.

iv. Samuel[3], who was born on September 13, 1726, and was baptized on December 24, 1727, at Durham.
v. Sarah[3], who was born on June 1, 1729, and baptized on October 5, 1729, at Durham.
vi. Nathaniel[3], who was born on May 16, 1733.
vii. Hannah[3], who was born on May 6, 1737.
viii. Mary[3], who was born in 1740.

Descendants of Ensign John Moore of Canterbury, New Hampshire (1918), 8-42, 55-81.
Hadley, History of Goffstown, New Hampshire (1924), 2:345.
History of Durham, New Hampshire (undated), 292, 293.
Lyford, History of Canterbury, New Hampshire (1912), 2:243-249.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 23:179; 25:245; 29:278, 279; 33:346, 348; 51:44; 69:362; 78:294; 81:431.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 2:553; 3:131, 243; 4:347.

Samuel More *of Salem, Massachusetts.*

1. Samuel[1] More of Salem, Massachusetts, served on the jury in June, 1637, and was granted forty acres of land at Salem in 1636, and one acre on December 25, 1637. In 1636 there were eight in his household, and in 1637, seven. He was made freeman on March 6, 1631/32, and perhaps therefore came on the *Lion* in November, 1631.

Issue:

i. Samuel[2], who was baptized on December 25, 1636, at Salem.
ii. Remember[2], who was baptized on December 9, 1638, at Salem.

Holmes, Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Perley, History of Salem, Massachusetts, 1:352, 451, 458, 464; 3:29.
Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), 318.
Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:82.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:230.

Samuel Moore *of Salisbury, Connecticut.*

1. Captain Samuel[1] Moore died in Salisbury, Connecticut, on January 5, 1796, in his eighty-first year. His widow, Rachel, died in Salisbury, on September 19, 1798, in her eighty-second year.

Issue:

i. Samuel[2], who married Hannah Beebe of Canaan, Connecticut, at Salisbury, on March 7, 1763, was probably of this group.
ii. Sarah[2], who was born on April 11, 1746, at Salisbury, Connecticut.
iii. Mary[2], who was born on January 28, 1748/49, at Salisbury.
iv. Hannah[2], who was born on November 15, 1751, at Salisbury.
v. Phebe[2], who was born on January 17, 1756, at Salisbury.
vi. David[2], who was born on September 2, 1758, at Salisbury.

Salisbury, Connecticut, Vital Records (*Barbour Collection*), *1:211, 251; 2:45; 3:164.*

Samuel Moore *of Woodbridge, New Jersey.*

1. Samuel[1] Moore was at Newbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1654, as on May 24th of that year, John Pike of Salisbury, Massachusetts, left "unto my tenant Samuel More the bedstead he hath of mine." The inventory shows that Pike's property was at Newbury. Samuel was born about 1630, as in an affidavit taken at Woodbridge, New Jersey, on July 14, 1683, he said he was fifty-three years of age. Samuel, with his brother Matthew[1] Moores and sister Sarah, the wife of Samuel Dennis, together with other residents of Newbury, emigrated to the village of Woodbridge in the present Middlesex County, New Jersey. The village was ordered to be laid out on December 3, 1667, and Samuel Moore took the oath of allegiance there on February 27, 1667/68. In April, 1669, with his brother-in-law Samuel Dennis, he protested about an agreement of the previous

year. On December 9, 1675, letters of administration on the estate of John Wilson, late of Elizabeth Town, were granted to Samuel Moore, and on November 10, 1678, Philip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey, granted to Samuel Moore in right of John Wilson, late of Elizabeth, various parcels of ground in that town. The first patents to the original settlers of Woodbridge were dated June 10, 1671, and at that time Moore received three hundred fifty-six acres, The Lords Proprietors had agreed to give land "to all and Every the Adventurers and all such as Shall Settle or plant there." By a later grant, Samuel Moore, with five daughters, three sons and two slaves, received sixty acres for each of them.

It has long been stated that Samuel, Matthew and Sarah Moore were the children of Francis[1] Moore of Cambridge, Massachusetts. This seems to be disproved by the fact that no Matthew appears in the list of Francis Moore's children in the Cambridge Church records, and that Francis' son Samuel was in Barbados when that list was made. It is the opinion of the present writers that another Samuel Moore of New Jersey was the son of Francis. It is also the belief of the present writers that Samuel[1] Moore and Matthew[1] Moores of Woodbridge, Seth Moore of Jamaica, New York, and Alexander[1] Moore of New York City and New Brunswick, New Jersey, were in some way related, and were from the same part of Ireland.

Samuel Moore was one of the chief figures in the affairs of the town, and probably the leading citizen of early Woodbridge. He was the first Town Clerk, and held that office until his death. In 1672 he was sent to England by the Council to assist the Governor in settling Provincial business. He was Provost Marshal of the Province on December 11, 1674, and on July 15, 1675, he was made Lieutenant of the Woodbridge military company. On March 4, 1682/83, he was appointed High Sheriff of Middlesex County. He served as Deputy from Woodbridge to the First General Assembly of East Jersey in 1683.

However, Moore was later involved in a quarrel with the Schout and other officers of the town, and refusing to obey Governor Andros' orders in the matter, he was ordered arrested in August, 1680, and imprisoned. He was released on August 13th upon acknowledging his error.

Samuel Moore married three times. He married on May 3, 1653, at Newbury, Hannah Plumer, and on September 12, 1656, he married there Mary Ilsley. His third wife was Ann or Hannah Jacques, whom he married on December 23, 1678, at Woodbridge. On March 4, 1679/80, he was administrator on the estate of Henry Jacques, Jr., of Woodbridge. Moore had married the widow.

Moore's will was executed on November 13, 1683, and proved June 30, 1688. In it he named his wife Hannah and his children, Samuel, Thomas, John, Enoch, Hannah, Elizabeth, Frances and Sarah. His brother-in-law, Samuel Dennis, and his son-in-law, John Blumfield, were the executors. Matthew Moores was one of the witnesses. He died on May 27, 1688.

Issue:

2. i. Francis[2].
   ii. Sarah[2], who was born about 1655 and married on October 3, 1676, John Bloomfield (Blumfield).
   iii. Rachel[2], who was born about 1660, and married on March 14, 1677/78, Jonathan Dennis.
   iv. Elizabeth[2], who was born on July 20, 1668, at Woodbridge, and married there on December 8, 1687, Richard Smith of Piscataway.
3. v. Samuel[2], who was born on May 31, 1670, at Woodbridge.
4. vi. Thomas[2], who was born on September 26, 1672, at Woodbridge.
5. vii. John[2], who was born on July 20, 1674, at Woodbridge.
   viii. Hannah[2], who married on October 20, 1692, at Woodbridge, Richard Robins.
6. ix. Enoch[2] (twin), who was born on August 3, 1678, at Woodbridge.
   x. Frances[2] (twin), who was born on August 3, 1678, at Woodbridge, and married on October 15, 1696, at Woodbridge, Philip Doddridge. Hatfield says she was adopted by Simon Rouse and was his heir.
   xi. Sarah[2] (?), who was born on September 16, 1681, and died on January 12, 1688.

2. Francis[2] Moore of Elizabeth, Essex County, New Jersey, made his will on July 31, 1729, and it was proved September 15, 1729. His wife was Jane.

Issue:

i. William[3].
ii. Samuel[3].
iii. Francis[3], who was under age in 1729.
iv. James[3], who was under age in 1729.
v. Anna[3].
vi. Mary[3].
vii. Hannah[3].
viii. Jane[3].

3. Samuel[2] Moore was born on May 31, 1670, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, and died in 1703. His will was dated March 26, 1703, and proved April 2, 1703. In it he mentioned his brothers Thomas Moore, and Enoch Moore "of Kahansic," and John Moore. He married on October 26, 1693, at Woodbridge, Sarah Higgins, daughter of Richard Higgins of Piscataway, New Jersey. Samuel Moore lived at Woodbridge. He served as Constable in 1693.

Issue:

7. i. Samuel[3], who was born on August 23, 1694, at Woodbridge, New Jersey.
ii. Jonathan[3], a mariner, whose will was made on July 9, 1717, and was probated on October 27, 1718. In it he mentions his sisters Mary and Rachel as heirs.
iii. Mary[3], who was born on July 17, 1699.
iv. Rachel[3], who was born on May 26, 1701.

4. Thomas[2] Moore was born on September 26, 1672, at Woodbridge, New Jersey. He married on December 25, 1699, at Woodbridge, Mary White, daughter of Michael White. He was Overseer for Woodbridge in 1709, and Constable in 1710.

Issue:

i. Sarah[3], who was born on March 8, 1702.
8. ii. Michael[3], who was born on January 28, 1704, at Woodbridge.
iii. Mary[3], who was born on August 8, 1707.

iv. Rachel[3], who was born on January 7, 1709.
v. Samuel[3], who was born on September 1, 1712.
vi. Hannah[3], who was born on February 8, 1716.
vii. Jonathan[3], who was born on April 1, 1718.

5. John[2] Moore was born on July 20, 1674, at Woodbridge, New Jersey. His will was made on March 13, 1730, and probated on April 20, 1736. He first married at Freehold, New Jersey, on March 18, 1699, Hope Robins, daughter of Daniel Robins of Woodbridge. She died in 1714, and he married secondly, on November 21, 1717, at Woodbridge, Mary Oliver. He was Captain of the Woodbridge Company in 1713.

Issue by the first wife:

i. John[3], who was born on December 3, 1700.
ii. Joseph[3], who was born on October 5, 1703.
iii. Benjamin[3], who was born on October 10, 1705. Perhaps it was he whose estate was administered on November 20, 1758, and probably it was he whose marriage to Elizabeth Shotwell was reported at the Woodbridge Friends Meeting on the second month, 18, 1728.
iv. Enoch[3], who was born on December 7, 1707. His marriage to Grace Brotherton was reported on the seventh month, 18, 1735, at the Woodbridge Friends Meeting. He made his will on January 10, 1755, and was then of Elizabeth, Essex County, New Jersey. The executors were his wife, his nephew Joseph Moore, and his kinsman, Joseph Shotwell. The will was probated on November 22, 1755.
v. Samuel[3], who was born on April 4, 1709. It was probably he whose will of May 3, 1750, was probated on June 1, 1751.
vi. Daniel[3], who was born on August 24, 1711. In his will made November 21, 1757, he mentioned his wife Elizabeth. His will was probated January 1, 1759.
vii. Rachel[3], who was born on October 15, 1713.

Issue by the second wife:

viii. Mary[3], who was born on January 17, 1719.
ix. William[3], who was born on August 30, 1720.
x. Hannah[3], who was born on March 31, 1722.
xi. John[3], who was born on May 13, 1725.
xii. Deborah[3], who was born on March 28, 1727.
xiii. Sarah[3], who was born on December 6, 1728.
xiv. Elizabeth[3], who was mentioned in her father's will.
xv. Hope[3], who was mentioned in her father's will.
xvi. Frances[3], who was mentioned in her father's will.

6. Enoch[2] Moore was born on August 3, 1678, at Woodbridge. In his brother Samuel's will of March 26, 1703, he was called "of Kahansic." This was probably Cohansey or Cohansey Bridge, on the Cohansey River, later called Bridgeton, in Cumberland County, New Jersey. He was doubtless the Enoch Moore, husbandman, of Greenwich, a neighboring town, to whom sixteen acres on a branch of Mill Creek were granted on January 10, 1701/2. In 1715 Enoch Moore signed a protest against a Catholic assessor.

The family of Jacob[1] More of Cumberland County, New Jersey, was also in this vicinity, but nevertheless it seems probable that Enoch Moore was the father of the following Moores who appeared at about the right time and place to have been his children. There is no other proof for this assumption, which is advanced as a theory only, that the following Moores were the children of Enoch:

9. i. Alexander[3], who was born in or about 1705.
ii. Joseph[3], who died on January 27, 1747/48, aged forty-six years, and was buried at Greenwich.
iii. Abigail[3], who died on July 23, 1794, aged eighty-three years, and was buried at Greenwich.
iv. Enoch[3], a mariner, who sailed from Perth Amboy in the sloop *Rahway* on November 30, 1731. On April 11, 1732, he entered Perth Amboy from North Carolina, and on September 4, 1732, he entered New York from Antigua and Amboy. He cleared from this port for Amboy.

7. Samuel[3] Moore was born on August 23, 1694, at Woodbridge, New Jersey. He married on June 2, 1718, at Woodbridge, Mary Harrison. His second wife was Mary Alston, a widow, who survived him and died on May 17, 1811, aged ninety-seven years, nine months and fourteen days.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Jonathan[4], who was born on February 18, 1720/21, at Woodbridge, New Jersey.
ii. John[4], who was born on February 24, 1722/23, at Woodbridge.
iii. Sarah[4], who was born on March 24, 1724, at Woodbridge, and died on March 22, 1725, at Woodbridge.
iv. Samuel[4], who was born on June 18, 1726, at Woodbridge.
v. Joseph[4], who was born on January 9, 1731/32, at Woodbridge.
vi. Edward[4], who was born on November 6, 1733, at Woodbridge.
vii. Sarah[4], who was born on July 31, 1735, at Woodbridge.
viii. Isaac[4], who was born on July 10, 1737, at Woodbridge.
ix. John[4], who was born on May 11, 1739, at Woodbridge.

8. Michael[3] Moore was born on January 28, 1704, at Woodbridge, New Jersey. He married Posthume Frazee of Middlesex County, New Jersey, by license of December 31, 1740. She was born in 1715 or 1716 and died in 1741. She was a daughter of Eliphalet and Margaret (Carlile) Frazee of Rahway, New Jersey. Margaret Frazee's will of January 28, 1741/42, mentioned a child of her daughter Posthume, but no further record of this child appears. Moore probably married by license of November 12, 1750, Martha Perlee of Staten Island, as the Woodbridge gravestones show Michael Moore who died on June 31, 1768 or 1758, aged fifty-three, and Martha, wife of Michael Moore, and later the wife of Samuel Jacques, who died on November 8, 1769 or 1789, aged seventy-two.

Michael Moore of Woodbridge died intestate. His widow Martha Moore renounced administration which was granted to Jonathan Frazee on March 21, 1758. It seems probable that he was the Michael Moore who was Constable of New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1730.

Issue by the first wife:

i. A child[4], who was mentioned in the grandmother's will of January 28, 1741/42.

Issue by the second wife:

ii. Michael[4], who died on March 4, 1761, at the age of four years, and was buried at Woodbridge.

9. Alexander[3] Moore was born in or about 1705, and is said to have been "of Irish descent." He settled at Cohansey Bridge, New Jersey. He first appeared there between 1730 and 1740 and started a successful store, thereby acquiring considerable property. He married Sarah Reeves, a daughter of Abraham Reeves of the nearby community of Greenwich, where Moore and his wife attended the Presbyterian Church, of which Abraham Reeves was a deacon.

In 1752 Moore purchased of the West Jersey Society a tract of nine hundred and ninety acres on the east side of the Cohansey. Two years afterward he had a town laid out there which he called Cumberland. He was not successful in disposing of his property and building the town he had planned. In 1760 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County and served until July 4, 1776. Upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution by New Jersey he was again chosen for his old post and served until 1781.

Alexander Moore's wife died on July 31, 1775, in her forty-fifth year. Moore himself died on September 5, 1786, "in his eighty-second year." Both were buried at Greenwich, New Jersey.

Issue:

i. Sarah[4], who married John White of Philadelphia.
ii. A daughter[4], who married Dr. Harris of Pittsgrove, New Jersey.
iii. Alexander[4], who married on February 15, 1776, Sally Tate, daughter of Anthony Tate of Bucks

County, Pennsylvania. After some years of residence at his estate *Moore Hall,* near Bridgeton, New Jersey, Alexander and his wife removed to Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

iv. A son[4], who died young.

v. A daughter[4], who died young.

vi. A daughter[4], who died young.

Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English, 24, 90, 91.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, Church Records (1906), 11.

Charter of the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, of December 30, 1730, and Early Ordinances of the City (1912), 11.

Coffin, History of Newbury, Massachusetts (1845), 311.

Currier, History of Newbury, Massachusetts (1902), 171.

Cushing and Sheppard, History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey (1883), 582, 583, 615, 616.

Dally, Woodbridge, New Jersey, and Vicinity (1873), 28, 108, 109, 354.

Deed in Office of Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey, C:21; 33:171.

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 2:683, 714, 728.

Essex County, Massachusetts, Court Records, 2:56.

Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 1:194.

Hamilton, Ancestral Lines of the Doniphan, Frazee and Hamilton Families (1928), 186, 187.

Hatfield, History of Elizabeth, New Jersey (1868), 171.

Hoyt, Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts, 1:215.

Monnette, First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey, 2:250, 257, 258, 281; 3:375; 4:494, 496, 498, 499, 515, 518, 522, 526, 529, 531, 536, 537, 544, 546, 547, 619.

Newbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:238, 339, 665.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 22:344.

New Jersey Archives, Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State, 1:50, 83, 93, 104, 141, 142, 144, 149, 150, 178, 319, 321, 322; 4:215; Newspaper Extracts, 1:266, 278, 298;

6:250, 273; Journal of the Governor and Council, 1:17, 24, 29, 34, 40, 50, 53, 63, 69, 76, 82-84, 126, 176; Calendar of Records, 4, 9, 14, 16, 18, 36-38, 43, 44, 46, 121, 179, 546, 648; Marriage Licenses, 267; Abstracts of Wills, 1:324, 325; 2:42, 87, 343; 3:224-227.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, new series, 11:53, 54, 544-548.

Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:231.

Shotwell, Annals of our Colonial Ancestors (1895), 17.

Tombstone Inscriptions in Old Presbyterian Burying Ground at Greenwich, New Jersey (1915), 6, 33-35.

Whitehead, East Jersey Under the Proprietary Governments (1875), 62.

Sarah Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Bond on the estate of Sarah Moore was given by her daughter, Sarah Turell, widow, on May 9, 1713. Letters on the estate of her mother, Sarah Moor, widow, late of Boston, Massachusetts, were granted to Sarah Turell of Boston, widow, on May 9, 1713.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 6:488; 18:94.

Seth Moore *of Jamaica, New York.*

Seth Moore applied on February 25, 1742, for a grant of forty acres in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which he wished to have laid out to adjoin his other land, to bring his holdings up to two hundred and twenty-eight acres, but although the land was apparently granted him, he did not take it up. He was an itinerant Scotch-Irish schoolmaster, and moved about from place to place. His will, which was drawn on March 22, 1765, was probated in Jamaica, Queens County, New York, on October 20, 1766; in New York City on October 21, 1766, and was also filed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He left all his estate to his brothers, Isaac, Moses and William (Isaac and Moses were then living in Ballyline, near Londonderry, Ireland), and to his sisters Jane, Martha, Esther, Ann and Rachel. He apparently had no wife or children.

The writers believe that Alexander[1] Moore of New York City, and New Brunswick, New Jersey, Matthew[1] Moores of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and Samuel[1] Moore of Woodbridge, were related to Seth Moore and were from the same part of Ireland.

New York County Surrogate's Office, Wills, 25:366.
New York Historical Society Collections for 1898 (Abstracts of Wills, 7:), 24, 25.
Pennsylvania Archives, 3d series, 24:472.
Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, Probate Office, Liber O:No. 9:15.

Shildes Moore *of Baltimore, Maryland.*

1. Shildes[1] Moore of Wales married, as his second wife, Blandana Risdon. Shildes and his wife settled in Baltimore in 1732, with a brother of Blandana Risdon, where they established the firm of Moore & Risdon, dealers in gold and silver bullion, a business they had pursued in Wales and London.

Issue by the first wife:

i. Shildes[2].
ii. Thomas[2].

Issue by the second wife:

iii. Risdon[2], who married as his first wife, Elizabeth Lane, and married as his second wife, Mary Smith.
iv. Charles[2].

G. L. Moore, A History of the Descendants of Shildes Moore in America (1891), 6-8.

Theodosius Moore *of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.*

1. Theodosius[1] Moore of Boston, Massachusetts, an upholsterer, bought for ten pounds from Joshua Atwater of Boston, a house and about two hundred acres on the Westcustogo River, on Casco Bay, on December 10, 1690. He witnessed a deed on March 23, 1687, the parties to which were of Casco and Boston. Presumably he removed to this property, but later went to Bridgewater, Massa-

chusetts, where on June 30, 1725, he married Sarah Pryer. This marriage is also recorded at East Bridgewater. It is said that she was the daughter of John Pryer and that she married secondly on October 11, 1738, at East Bridgewater, Josiah Hayward.

As administrator of the estate of Captain Walter Gendall of North Yarmouth on Casco Bay, Theodosius Moore of Bridgewater, farmer and yeoman, sold land at Falmouth in 1724, at Spurwink, Falmouth, in 1727, and in 1730 sold land at Falmouth and Scarborough, all belonging to the late Walter Gendall. His wife Sarah also signed the last of these deeds.

On June 20, 1729, he sold for seventy pounds to John Smith of Boston, sixteen acres in West Yarmouth on the Westcustogo or Royalls River, which he had bought from Joshua Atwater on December 10, 1690. Theodosius died on November 9, 1737, at Bridgewater. His death is also recorded at East Bridgewater.

Issue:

2. i. Thomas[2], who was born on August 9, 1726, at Bridgewater, and was baptized at East Bridgewater on August 14, 1726.
   ii. John[2], who was born on February 22, 1730/31, at Bridgewater, and was baptized on February 28, 1730/31, at East Bridgewater. He died on October 13, 1745, in his fifteenth year, at Bridgewater. His death is also recorded at East Bridgewater.

2. Thomas[2] Moore was born on August 9, 1726, at Bridgewater, and was baptized on August 14, 1726, at East Bridgewater. He married Mary Hamlen of Abington on September 24, 1746, at Abington, Massachusetts. She was baptized at Pembroke, Massachusetts, as an adult, on October 27, 1751.

Issue:

   i. Mary[3], who was born in 1746, according to the East Bridgewater vital records. She was baptized on November 3, 1751, at Pembroke, Massachusetts.
   ii. John[3], who was born in 1748, according to the East Bridgewater vital records. The date December 7, 1746, which is given for his birth on the Bridgewater vital records probably is the date of birth

of his sister Mary. He was baptized on November 3, 1751, at Pembroke.

iii. Sarah[3], who was born on December 29, 1750, at Bridgewater (also recorded at East Bridgewater), and died on January 15, 1750/51, at Bridgewater.

iv. Sarah[3], who was born on December 23, 1751, at Bridgewater (also recorded at East Bridgewater), and died at Bridgewater on February 11, 1752.

v. Isaac[3], who was born on April 18, 1753, at Bridgewater (also recorded at East Bridgewater), and was baptized on May 27, 1753, at Pembroke.

vi. Thomas[3], who was born on February 14, 1756, at Bridgewater (also recorded at East Bridgewater), and was baptized on February 15, 1756, at Pembroke.

vii. Samuel[3], who was born on June 26, 1758, at Bridgewater (also recorded at East Bridgewater), and was baptized on May 28, 1758, at Pembroke (*sic*).

viii. Bettie[3], who was born on September 18, 1760, at Bridgewater (also recorded at East Bridgewater), and was baptized on November 2, 1760, at Pembroke. She died on January 31, 1764, at Bridgewater.

ix. Theodosius[3], who was born on April 1, 1763, at Bridgewater (also recorded at East Bridgewater), and was baptized on April 3, 1763, at Pembroke.

x. Ezekiel[3], who was baptized on April 3, 1763, at Pembroke. Possibly Theodosius is meant, as no birth of Ezekiel appears on the records.

xi. Bettie[3], who was born on July 12, 1767, at Bridgewater (also recorded at East Bridgewater), and was baptized on July 19, 1767, at Pembroke.

xii. Sarah[3], who was born on November 7, 1769, at Bridgewater (also recorded at East Bridgewater), and was baptized on November 20, 1769, at Pembroke.

Abington, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:137.
Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:232; 2:262, 529.
East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 93, 259, 374.
Epitaphs of Old Bridgewater (1882), 203.
Mayflower Descendant, 15:171; 16:188.
Mitchell, History of Bridgewater, Massachusetts (1840), 248.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 45:12; 49:287-292, 429; 50:220.
Pembroke, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 153.
Reverend John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, and Some of his Descendants (1903), 481.
York County, Maine, Deeds, Book 9:folios 77, 175; Book 12:Part 1: folio 131; Book 12:Part 2:folio 241; Book 13:folio 230; Book 14: folio 150; Book 15:folio 167; Book 18:folio 72.

THOMAS MORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

James White of Boston, Massachusetts, whose will was probated in 1666, left to Elizabeth More, "late daughter of Thomas More," (probably meaning the daughter of the late Thomas More), one hundred pounds sterling to be paid on the day of her marriage.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 16:229.

THOMAS MORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

On May 21, 1716, Thomas More, a shipwright, arrived at Boston on the *William and Mary* from Bristol.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 29:232.

THOMAS MORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

On July 22, 1718, it was noted in the Boston Selectmen's records: "Thomas More a blind man, belonging to Virginia who Sayes he came by Land into this town abt 14 dayes before, Was on the 25th of June warned to depart."

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 13:40.

THOMAS MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. Thomas[1] Moore married Mary Holegate, October 1, 1722, at Boston.

Issue:

i. Abigail[2], who was born on July 30, 1723, at Boston.
ii. Thomas[2], who was born on August 27, 1726, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:161, 177; 28:108.

THOMAS MOOR *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Joseph Moor of Springfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, was admitted as administrator on September 28, 1773, in the estate of Thomas Moor, late of Boston, mariner, who died intestate.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 73:181.

THOMAS MOOR *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Thomas Moor married Anne Roberts at Boston on February 27, 1745.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:254.

THOMAS MORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Thomas More married Mary Durham on April 11, 1745, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:253.

Thomas More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Thomas More of Boston, bricklayer, being "bound to sea on a cruise against the British Enemies," made his will on January 31, 1778. It was proved on November 6, 1778. The inventory of the estate amounted to eighty-eight pounds, sixteen shillings.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 77:604-606.

Thomas Moore *of Cape May County, New Jersey.*

A marriage license was issued to Thomas Moore of Cape May County, New Jersey, and Catharinah Beenson of Gloucester County, New Jersey, on May 15, 1740. The Thomas Moore, weaver, of New York City, whose wife Catherine was the daughter of Matthew Benson (1679-1721), must be the same.

New Jersey Archives, Marriage Licenses, 266.
Riker, Revised History of Harlem, New York (1904), 428.

Thomas Moore *of Charlestown, Massachusetts.*

Thomas Moore appraised his son Lynde's estate in 1680/81.

Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 2:683.

Thomas Moor *of Hackensack, New Jersey.*

1. Thomas[1] Moor of Hackensack, New Jersey, married on May 5, 1748, Maria Ferdon, who lived in Schraalenburgh, New Jersey. He was certainly a descendant of Francis[1] Moore of Cambridge, Massachusetts, but the exact connection is not known.

Issue:

i. Sara[2], who was baptized on December 11, 1748, at Schraalenburgh.
ii. Maria[2], who was born on July 3, 1751, and was baptized on July 21, 1751, at Schraalenburgh. The witnesses were John and Naomi Cristeen.

iii. Samuel[2], who was born on March 30, 1754, and was baptized on April 28, 1754, at Schraalenburgh. The witnesses were Francis and Maria Moore.
iv. Margrietje[2], who was born on June 11, 1756, and was baptized on July 11, 1756, at Schraalenburgh.
v. Naomi[2], who was born on August 12, 1758, and was baptized on September 17, 1758, at Schraalenburgh. The witnesses at the baptism were Francis Moore and his wife.
vi. Jacob[2], who was born on March 4, 1761, and was baptized on April 5, 1761, at Schraalenburgh.
vii. Charity[2], who was baptized on September 11, 1763, at Schraalenburgh.
viii. Catrina[2], who was born on October 8, 1766, and was baptized on November 16, 1766, at Schraalenburgh.
ix. Frenkje[2], who was born on March 21, 1769, and was baptized on April 16, 1769, at Schraalenburgh. Samuel T. Moore and Maria Moore were the witnesses.

New Jersey Archives, Marriage Licenses, 267, 537.
Schraalenburgh, New Jersey, Dutch Church Records, 46, 108, 117, 128, 135, 139, 145, 151, 158, 164.

Thomas Moore *of Lexington, Massachusetts.*

1. Thomas[1] Moore married Mary, probably at Lexington. He was baptized on April 7, 1728, at Lexington. He died there on July 19, 1767, or on July 17, 1767, in his sixty-eighth year. She died at Lexington, on November 8, 1782, aged eighty-one, or on November 11, 1782, in her eighty-fourth year. Possibly it was his mother who was the Mrs. Moore who died on September 19, 1751, aged seventy years, at Arlington, Massachusetts.

Issue:

i. Mary[2], who was baptized on November 25, 1722, at Lexington.

ii. Mary[2], who was born on July 5, 1724, at Lexington, and was baptized there on April 7, 1728. She married on April 1, 1745, at Arlington, Massachusetts, Aaron Cutter.

iii. Thomas[2], who was born on September 10, 1725, at Lexington, and was baptized there on April 7, 1728. He died on July 22, 1743, aged eighteen, at Arlington.

iv. Elizabeth[2], who was born on September 15, 1727, at Lexington, and was baptized there on April 7, 1728. She married on May 1, 1746, at Arlington, Thomas Robbins.

v. Abigail[2], who was born on April 30, 1729, at Lexington, and was baptized there on May 4, 1729. Possibly she was the Abigail Moor of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who married on April 29, 1748, at Arlington, Henry Dunster.

vi. ———[2] (daughter), who was born on January 20, 1730, at Lexington.

vii. Lydia[2], who was born on January 18, 1731, at Lexington, and was baptized there on January 14, 1731 (*sic*).

viii. Charles[2], who was born on August 14, 1732, at Lexington.

ix. Charles[2], who was born on August 22, 1733, at Lexington, and was baptized there on August 26, 1733. He died there on November 12, 1757, in his twenty-third year (*sic*).

x. Robert[2], who was born on February 6 or 23, 1735/36, at Lexington, and was baptized there on March 7, 1736. In 1757 he served in Captain Seth Blodgett's Company, on an alarm, and in the Revolution.

xi. Isaac[2], who was born on May 24, 1738, at Lexington, and was baptized there on May 7, 1738 (*sic*). He died there on May 2, 1751, or on April 12, 1752, in his fourteenth year.

xii. Abigail[2], who was born on April 30, 1739, at Lexington.
xiii. Benjamin[2], who was born on March 25, 1741, at Lexington (also recorded at Arlington).
xiv. Sarah[2], who was born on December 5, 1745, at Lexington (also recorded at Arlington).

Arlington, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 33, 91, 144.
Hudson, History of Lexington, Massachusetts (1868), Part II:140, 141.
Hudson, History of Lexington, Massachusetts (1913), 1:415, 417, 428, 429.
Lexington, Massachusetts, Epitaphs (1905), 79.
Lexington, Massachusetts, Vital Records, Part I:49, 132, 188.

Thomas Moore *of Nantucket, Massachusetts.*

1. Thomas[1] Moore married Mary Stretton on November 28, 1734, at Nantucket. It was probably he who died there on the fourth month, 26, 1749. She died in 1781.

Issue:

i. Alexander[2], who was born on September 22, 1735, at Nantucket, and died on November 6, 1772, or on May 10, 1772, in New York. He married Elizabeth Macy of Sherborn, Massachusetts, on March 1, 1763, at Sherborn. She was the daughter of Robert Macy. In January, 1773, the widow Elizabeth was appointed administratrix of Alexander Moore's estate.
ii. Rebecca[2], who was born on July 31, 1738, at Nantucket, and died there on February (second month) 10, 1760.
iii. Anna[2], who was born on September 15, 1740, at Nantucket, and married there on November 2, 1766, Thomas Harrox.
iv. William[2], who was born on July 12, 1743, at Nantucket, and married there on February 6, 1766, Hepzibah Folger.

Nantucket, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:332, 333; 4:209, 210, 213; 5:451, 452.
Worth, Nantucket, Massachusetts, Lands and Land Owners (1901), 329, 330.

THOMAS MOORE *of Nantucket, Massachusetts.*

Thomas Moore died in the ninth month in 1772 at Nantucket.

Nantucket, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 5:452.

THOMAS MORE *of New Haven.*

On July 30, 1654, Thomas More of New Haven, and Isaac Allerton, Sr., were placed under bond to restore to Jan Jansen of St. Obyn, a certain bark stolen by Thomas Baxter, and sold to More. Tomas Moor by a deed of sale made in New Amsterdam between 1651 and 1656 transferred the bark *Prince of Condé* to Jan Jansen Van St. Obyn.

Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part I, Dutch, 57.
Year Book of the Holland Society of New York for 1901, 172.

THOMAS MOORE *of New York.*

Thomas Moore took out a license to marry Susanna ——— in New York Province on February 7, 1672.

Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784 (1860), 269.

THOMAS MOORE *of New York City.*

Thomas Moore was on the New York City tax lists of February 16, 1676/77.

Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1675-1776, 1:45.

Thomas Moor *of New York City.*

Thomas Moor "from London" married Margrietje Poedrik in the Dutch Church of New York City on February 11, 1712. In the same church on December 14, 1716, Margriet Patrik, widow of Thomas Moor, married Edmond Wales.

New York Dutch Church Marriages, 116, 126.

Thomas Moore *of New York City.*

Thomas Moore, "son to James Moore late from Ireland, Deceased," was indentured in New York City to John Giveen, cordwainer, on February 1, 1722, for seven years.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1909 (Indentures of Apprenctices), 180, 181.

Thomas More *of New York City.*

Thomas More, "sojourning" in New York City, drew his will on October 5, 1754. He left the sum of four hundred pounds to his mulatto girl and the remainder of his estate to cousins in Edinburgh. The will was proved in New York on May 12, 1755.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1896 (Abstracts of Wills, 5:), 61.

Thomas Moore *of New York City.*

Thomas Moore, merchant, of New York City, in the last French and Indian War was engaged in privateering both as owner and Master. In 1757 he was joint owner of the snow, *Cicero,* fourteen guns. In 1759 he was Master of the snow, *Jane,* ten guns. In 1761 he was an owner of the sloop *Irish Gimblet,* six guns, and had an Alexander Moore commissioned as its Master. In 1762, Thomas Moore was Master of the brigantine *Charming Sally,* six guns. All these commissions were in time of war with the French.

Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English, 674, 703, 720, 730.

THOMAS MORE *of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*

Thomas More married Abigail Banfield, both of Portsmouth, on December 8, 1715.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 23:272.

THOMAS MOORE *of Rahway, New Jersey.*

On February 14, 1683/84, Thomas Moore of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a tailor, and his wife, Ezebell, sold their house and land there. Administration on the estate of Thomas Moore of Rahway, New Jersey, doubtless the same man, was granted to his widow Izabell, on October 23, 1689.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 1:325; Calendar of Records, 77, 648.

THOMAS MORE *of Roxbury, Massachusetts.*

Thomas More married Susanna Newel, both of Roxbury, on October 3, 1673, at Dorchester. Perhaps he was the Thomas Moore of Roxbury who, according to Savage, was freeman in 1690, though Savage notes this as doubtful.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 21:22.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 16:154.
Roxbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:285.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:230.

THOMAS MOORE *of Sadsbury Township, Pennsylvania.*

Thomas Moore, the brother of John Moore of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was an early pioneer in the eastern section of

Lancaster County. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction. At an early date he had settled in Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County, and before 1718 had erected the first grist mill on Brandywine Creek. Nothing is known of any issue.

Harris, A Biographical History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (1872), 400, 401.

THOMAS MOORE *of Salem, Massachusetts, and Southold, New York.*

1. Thomas[1] Moore was born in England, possibly in Suffolk, before 1600 and married in England, Ann, whose parentage is unknown. They were probably the Thomas and Ann More who had a son baptized at Southwold, county Norfolk, in October, 1630. It is generally supposed that Thomas Moore was the man of that name who was sent by John Mason in 1631 to settle in the Province of New Hampshire. The place and date of his death are not known, but it is certain that he had died before July 11, 1636, when his widow was at Salem, Massachusetts. She was admitted as a member of the Salem Church on January 8, 1636/37. On February 20, 1636/37, ten acres were laid out to Thomas Moore's widow in Salem. As early as 1644 the widow Moore was usually referred to in the records as a midwife. The last mention of her was in a deed of August 17, 1668, when she sold her dwelling house, orchard, and other adjoining land at Salem. The record of Thomas Moore's children is probably incomplete as are several lists of children in the later generations.

Issue:

2. i. Thomas[2], who was born probably about 1615 or 1616, in England.
   ii. Mary[2], who married Joseph Grafton of Salem, Massachusetts.

2. Thomas[2] Moore was born in England, probably in or about 1615 or 1616. He married, doubtless in England, Martha Youngs, who was the daughter of the Reverend Christopher Youngs, vicar of Reydon in 1611 and minister of Southwold in 1626, when he died. Martha Youngs was baptized at Southwold, county

Norfolk, on July 1, 1613, and died, probably at Southold, Long Island, between 1671 and 1680. Her brother, Christopher Youngs' will of June 9, 1647, mentioned her and her husband. Thomas Moore died at Southold, Long Island, on June 25, 1691. He left a will, executed in June, 1691, and probated in September, 1691.

The date of the emigration of this Moore family is not known. As has been stated, Thomas[1], the father, may have been in this country in 1631. The first mention of Thomas[2], the son, on the Salem records is on July 11, 1636, when it was entered "That Thomas Moore sonne to widow Moore & his wife are received for Inhabitants and may haue one fishing lot on the neck." He was granted twenty acres in 1636 and received other grants of land later. He was made a freeman December 27, 1642. Moore considered going to Long Island as early as 1644 when he obtained letters of dismissal from the Salem Church, but he probably delayed his actual departure until 1651, as he had a child baptized at Salem in December, 1650. It is, of course, possible that the husband preceded his wife to the new home.

At Southold, Moore was a ship's carpenter and house carpenter and acted sometimes as a master of vessels. On May 26, 1658, he was a Deputy from Southold to the New Haven Colony General Court and in that year he was chosen as a Constable. He served as a Magistrate, but refused reappointment as a Magistrate under the Dutch in 1673.

In or about 1680 Moore married his second wife, Katharine, probably Katharine Westcott, successively the widow of Thomas Doxy of New London, and Daniel Lane of New London.

Issue:

3. i. Thomas[3], who was baptized on October 21, 1639, at Salem, Massachusetts.
   ii. Martha[3], who was baptized on October 21, 1639, at Salem. She was the second wife of Captain John Seaman of Long Island.
4. iii. Benjamin[3], who was baptized on August 2, 1640, at Salem.
5. iv. Nathaniel[3], who was baptized on July 3, 1642, at Salem.

v. Hanna[3], who was baptized on December 29, 1644, at Salem, and married Richard Symons.
vi. Elizabeth[3], who was baptized on January 31, 1646/47, at Salem, and married Simon Grover.
6. vii. Jonathan[3], who was baptized on June 3, 1649, at Salem.
viii. Mary[3], who was baptized on December 15, 1650, at Salem, and probably died unmarried on July 8, 1723.
ix. Sarah[3], who married Samuel Glover.
x. Simon[3] (?), who appeared on a deed with Thomas[2] Moore and Benjamin[3] Moore in 1679.

3. Thomas[3] Moore was baptized on October 21, 1639, at Salem, Massachusetts, and died about 1711. By tradition his wife was a Mott of Mamaroneck, New York. He mentioned his sons Thomas, Nathaniel and Samuel in deeds. In 1686 a list of inhabitants shows five males and two females in the household of Thomas Moore. The census taken at Southold in 1698 shows that in this family there were Sarah Moor, the widow, Abigail, Patience, Deborah, Thomas, John, Nathaniel, Martha and Eliza Moor.

Issue:

7. i. Thomas[4], who was born on July 30, 1663, at Southold.
ii. Nathaniel[4], who was born about 1665.
iii. Samuel[4], who was born about 1666, and died unmarried, on May 30, 1725, at Southold.
iv. Martha[4], who was born about 1675, and married John Peck, in May, 1703, at Southold.
v. Eliza[4].
vi. John[4], who died September 9, 1736, at Southold.
vii. Patience[4].
viii. Deborah[4].
ix. Abigail[4], who probably died on June 26, 1682, aged ten, at Southold.,

4. Benjamin[3] Moore was baptized at Salem, Massachusetts, on August 2, 1640, and died at Southold, on May 15, 1690. He died intestate and his estate was administered on September 8,

1691. His widow Anna had married Jeremiah Vail before the estate was settled. A list of the inhabitants of Southold made in 1686 shows in the household of Benjamin Moore five males and three females and one female slave. The following list of children is therefore incomplete. Benjamin Moore's wife was Anna Hampton, a daughter of James Hampton of Southampton, who deeded to his daughter and son-in-law in 1677 three acres of land. In 1688 Benjamin and his wife Anna sold land in Southold. The census taken at Southold in 1698 shows in the household of Jeremiah and Anne Vail, three Vail children, and Mary Moor, Joshua Sylvester, Joseph Moor, Martha Moor, and Joseph Moor, Jr. Joshua Sylvester must have been a Moore son-in-law and Joseph Moor, Jr., was a son of Joseph[4] Moor.

Issue:

8. i. Joseph[4], who was born in 1676, at Southold.
9. ii. Benjamin[4], who was born about 1678, at Southold.
iii. Martha[4].
iv. Mary[4].
v. A daughter[4], who married Joshua Sylvester.

5. Nathaniel[3] Moore was baptized on July 3, 1642, at Salem, Massachusetts, and died on April 30, 1698, at Southold. He married Sarah Vail, a daughter of Jeremiah Vail. She was baptized at Salem, Massachusetts, on March 21, 1647, and died June 10, 1733. On November 29, 1686, the town of Westchester, New York, voted permission to Nathaniel Moore to buy or hire property within the town limits. On September 17, 1701, his son-in-law and executor, John Terry, sold the property of Nathaniel Moore in Westchester. Nathaniel Moore made his will on April 19, 1698, and it was proved August 26, 1698.

Issue:

i. Nathaniel[4], who died without issue, at Southold on February 18, 1698/99.
ii. Hannah[4], who married John Terry.
iii. Abigail[4], who married Isaac Overton.
iv. Elizabeth[4], who married Christopher Youngs.
v. Deborah[4], who married John Boisseau on July 17, 1725, at Southold.

vi. Patience[4], who died on August 10, 1724, at Southold.
vii. John[4](?), who married Rachel Conkling on January 13, 1732, at Orient, Long Island.

6. Jonathan[3] Moore was baptized on June 3, 1649, at Salem, Massachusetts, and died on March 15 or 16, 1689, at Southold. His wife was named Martha. Jonathan Moore died intestate and letters of administration on his estate were granted on September 8, 1691. In 1686 he was listed as having four males and two females in his family, but in the 1698 census the household was given as consisting of "Martha Moor, widdow, John Trusteen, Jonathan Moor, William Moor and Mary Trusteen."

Issue:

10. i. Jonathan[4], who was perhaps born in 1678.
ii. William[4], who was mentioned by his brother Jonathan in a deed in 1702. Probably it was he who married Hannah Budd on June 19, 1735, at Southold.
iii. Mary[4], who married John Trusteen by 1698.

7. Thomas[4] Moore was born on July 30, 1663, at Southold, and died on December 30, 1738, at Southold. On March 13, 1694/95, he married Jane or Jean, possibly Jane Mott. She was born in 1676 or 1677 and died on November 28, 1736, aged fifty-nine years, at Southold. They lived at Southold. The 1698 census showed Thomas and Jean with daughters Mary and Rachel.

Issue:

i. Mary[5], who was born on January 17, 1695/96, at Southold, and died on September 26, 1754, aged fifty-eight years, at Southold. On December 26, 1722, at Mattituck, New York, she married Silvanus Davis.
ii. Rachel[5], who was born on January 18, 1697/98, at Southold, and died on April 17, 1719, at Southold.
iii. Elizabeth[5], who was born on January 23, 1699/1700, at Southold, and married David Cleves on February 15, 1728, at Southold.

iv. Phebe[5], who was born on January 4, 1701/2, at Southold, and married Alsop Paine on January 12, 1731/32, at Southold.

v. Deborah[5], who was born on December 20, 1703, at Southold, and died there September 27, 1736.

vi. Thomas[5], who was born on April 10, 1706, at Southold, and died on May 10, 1767, at Southold. He married on November 30, 1732, at Southold, Hannah Conkling. Thomas Moore was known as Captain Moore.

vii. James[5], who was born on July 29, 1708, at Southold, and died on March 24, 1724/25, at Southold.

viii. Joshua[5], who was born on November 8, 1710, at Southold, and probably died in Rhode Island on April 29, 1729.

ix. David[5], who was born on November 25, 1713, at Southold, and died on June 18, 1789, at Southold. He married first, on January 30, 1733/34, at Southold, Hepzibah Wilmot and married secondly, Sarah Coleman.

x. Samuel[5], who was born on February 8, 1715/16, at Southold, and died on September 8, 1736, at Southold. He married Rachel Landon on June 9, 1735.

11. xi. Henry[5], who was born on December 19, 1719, at Southold.

xii. Lydia[5], who was born on February 18, 1721/22, at Southold, and died there on January 12, 1726/27.

8. Joseph[4] Moore was born in or about 1676, and died at Southold, in 1745, aged sixty-nine years. He married Martha, who died at Southold on July 19, 1727. They lived at Southold.

Issue:

i. Joseph[5], who appears in the 1698 census of Southold, the only child then noted.

ii. Abigail[5], who died on April 6, 1706, as an infant, at Southold.

iii. A child[5], who died stillborn on March 5, 1705/6, at Southold.
iv. Peter[5], who died on June 16, 1716, as an infant at Southold.
v. Rhoda[5], who died in October, 1724, at Southold.
vi. Ann Hampton[5], who was baptized April 16, 1738, at New London, Connecticut, daughter "of Capt. More of South Hold," may have been a daughter of Joseph[4] Moore by another wife.

9. Benjamin[4] Moore was born about 1678 at Southold, and died there on January 27, 1728/29, aged forty-nine years and one month. He married before 1698 Abigail Horton who died at Southold on June 2, 1746, aged seventy years and four months. Both are buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Southold. The widow left a will, filed in New York County. It was dated April 9, 1740, and proved July 21, 1746. Benjamin Moore appeared as a resident of Southold, New York, in the 1698 census, without children.

Issue:

i. Benjamin[5], who married Elizabeth Allison on January 7, 1725, at Southold.
ii. Nathan[5], who married Mary Braddock on November 18, 1724, at Southold.
iii. Israel[5], who married Mary Mitchell on September 29, 1737, at Southold.
iv. Abigail[5], who was unmarried in 1740.
v. Micah[5], who was born in or about 1714, and died at Southold, January 25, 1776, aged sixty-two years. He married first, on November 1, 1739, Jerusha Howell, and secondly, on January 6, 1765, Abigail (Hempstead) Ledyard, daughter of Robert and Mary (Youngs) Hempstead and widow of John Ledyard. Abigail was born on February 3, 1726/27, and died on March 7, 1805, aged seventy-seven years.
vi. Rachel[5], who married Thomas Conkling of Shelter Island on June 29, 1732, at Southold.

vii. James[5], who married Penelope Rider on March 1, 1728, at Southold. He had died by August 29, 1739, when administration on his estate was granted to his widow.

viii. Hannah[5], who married Ichabod Cleveland in February, 1717, at Southold.

ix. Mehitable[5], who died young, in 1717 or 1725.

10. Jonathan[4] Moore perhaps was born in 1678, and died on May 2, 1716, at Southold. He married Margaret Graves in January, 1707, at Southold. She died at Southold, May 16, 1716. A deed made by Jonathan in 1702 mentions his brother William.

Issue:

i. Jonathan[5].

ii. Benjamin[5], who moved to Goshen, Orange County, New York. His will, made September 6, 1746, and proved April 25, 1748, mentions his children Benjamin (under age), Nathan (under age), Anna, Margaret (married), and Martha.

11. Henry[5] Moore was born on December 19, 1719, at Southold. On November 1, 1744, at Southold he married Temperance Conkling. She was born on September 12, 1722, at Southold, a daughter of Henry and Temperance (Bayley) Conkling. She died on November 26, 1758, at Southold. Henry Moore married secondly, on June 5 or 16, 1760, Patience Youngs. Henry Moore continued to live in Southold. He was not the refugee to Connecticut in 1776, that Henry Moore being a son of Daniel[4] Moore (Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Rev. John[1] Moore of Newtown, New York). Henry Moore appears in the Southold census of 1776 with apparently one son and one daughter living with him. Henry Moore of Southold was related in some way to Joshua Hempstead of New London, Connecticut, who visited in Southold and in turn entertained his Southold kinsfolk. Hempstead wrote in his diary on March 21, 1748/49, that, while in Southold, he called "att Thos Moors & Henerys." Again on April 4, 1754: "my kinsman Henry Moor of So-hold lodged here." In November, 1754, Hempstead crossed over to Long Island and "went Eastward to Capt Thos Moors & Henry Moors."

Issue by the first wife:

i. Temperance[6], who was born on October 9, 1748.
ii. Lydia[6], who was born on November 15, 1751.
iii. Henry[6], who was born on November 5, 1753.
iv. John[6], who was born on January 27, 1756.
v. James[6], who was born on February 25, 1758.

Unplaced Moores.

The following marriage and death records give the names of Moores, all presumably of the Southold family, who could not be placed in the foregoing account. The records are drawn from the *Salmon Record,* which has been published in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* and separately, from Augustus Griffin's *Record of Marriages and Deaths in Southold, Shelter Island, and Elsewhere,* and from collected cemetery inscriptions.

Marriages at Southold, New York.

Abigail Moore and Dr. James Saw. January 13, 1731.
Elias Moore and Patience Hallock. 1748.
Frederick Moore and Rachel Glover. November 20, 1754.
John Moore and Mehetable Havens. November 30, 1758.
Mary Moore and Peletiah Mash. May 13, 1731.
Mary Moore and Benjamin Budd. May, 1748.
Penelope Moore and William Downs. September —, 1742.
Silas Moore and Abigail Reeve. March 24, 1737.
Simon Moore and Abigail Hallock. April 18, 1737.

Deaths at Southold, New York.

Adam Moore died 1715.
Anan Moore died August 5, 1683, aged sixteen.
Anna Moore died June 19, 1785, aged seventy-eight.
Benjamin Moore died 1802.
John Moore's daughter died January 16, 1737.
Jonathan Moore's child died May 18, 1707.

Jonathan (son of Thomas) Moore died August 16, 1787, aged twenty-four years, three months.
Luther Moore (son of Thomas) died August 16, 1764, aged twenty-four years.
May Moore died July 8, 1722/23 (*sic*).
Sarah, relict to Nathan Moore, died June 10, 1733.
Simon Moore died March 12, 1802, aged eighty-four.
His wife Abigail died July 21, 1758, aged forty-five years, eleven months.
His wife Ann died September 28, 1778, in fifty-sixth year.
His wife Hannah died October 13, 1796, aged sixty-six.
Thomas Moore, Jr.'s, daughter died July 21, 1737.
Thomas Moore (son of Thomas and Mary) died June 28, 1790, aged thirty-four years, three months.
Uriah Moore died June 4, 1717.
William Moore's son died August 11, 1736.
William Moore's son died November 28, 1738.

Abstracts of New York Wills, 2:363; 4:99, 100, 177, 474; 5:88.
Adam and Ann Mott, Their Ancestors and Descendants (1890), 296, 302-304.
Adams, Memorials of Old Bridgehampton (1917), 103.
Augustus Griffin's Record of Marriages and Deaths in Southold, Shelter Island, and Elsewhere (Manuscript at Long Island Historical Society), 4, 7, 10, 13, 14, 16-18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 33, 39, 44, 52.
Bunker, Long Island Genealogies (1895), 250.
Contents of the Small Book of Deeds from Southampton Town Clerk's Office (1879).
Diary of Joshua Hempstead (New London County Historical Society Collections, Volume 1), 516, 627, 639.
Documentary History of the State of New York, 1:666, 668, 671-673.
Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 1:76-78.
Essex Institute Historical Collections, 9:17, 21, 23, 25, 37, 67, 92, 102, 122, 132.
Fernow, Calendar of New York Wills (1896), 255.
Frost, Ancestors of E. H. Davol and his wife Phebe D. Willits (1925), 121, 122.

Frost, Ancestors of Henry Rogers Winthrop and his wife Alice Woodward Babcock (1927), 356-358.
Griffin's Journal (1857), 28.
Harris, Ancient Long Island Epitaphs (1903), 14, 18-21, 25, 26.
Inscriptions from Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Southold, Long Island (Manuscript at Long Island Historical Society), 18, 19.
Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 2:292.
Mather, Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut (1913), 468, 471.
Moore, Town of Southold, Long Island, Personal Index Prior to 1698 and Index of 1698 (1868), 26-29, 80, 84, 102-104.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 8:169; 53:171, 175, 176, 325, 329.
New Haven Colony Records, 1:51, 52, 66, 159, 232, 236, 358, 393.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 15:57-68; 26:116; 30:121; 38:165, 166; 39:129, 131-134; 60:114, 263.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, The Salmon Record in volumes 37, 38 and 49.
Pelletreau, Early Long Island Wills (1897), 17, 19, 29-32, 158-160.
Perley, History of Salem, Massachusetts (1924-26), 1:363, 375, 423, 455-457, 461; 2:75, 145, 166, 172, 403.
Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), 318.
Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts, 1:48, 121, 123.
Records of the Town of West Chester, New York (Manuscript at office of Comptroller of New York City), 53:163; 54:1, 8, 174.
Reverend John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, and Some of his Descendants (1903), 481.
Rhode Island Vital Records, 10:366.
Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:81-83, 372.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 2:230.
Seaman, Memorial of S. H. Seaman and Hannah R. Husband (1927), 126, 127.
Southampton, New York, Town Records, 5:251.
Southold, New York, Town Records, 1:57-60, 116, 117, 133, 167, 182, 192, 193, etc.; 2:96, 97.
Suffolk County, New York, Records (Researches by Ruth Ackerly).

The Salmon Record (Miller copy at Long Island Historical Society), 61, 62, etc.
Updike, The Narragansett Church (1907), 2:519.
Waters, Genealogical Gleanings in England (1901), 2:1410, 1411.
Whitaker, History of Southold (1881), 46, 149, 157.

THOMAS MOORE *of Salem County, New Jersey.*

A marriage license was issued to Thomas Moore of Salem County, New Jersey, and Jean Tuff of the same county, on April 15, 1730.

New Jersey Archives, Marriage Licenses, 267.

THOMAS MOORE *of Salem County, New Jersey.*

A marriage license was issued to Thomas Moore of Salem County, New Jersey, and Elizabeth Ford, on January 17, 1732.

New Jersey Archives, Marriage Licenses, 267.

THOMAS MOOR *of Sherborn, Massachusetts.*

1. Thomas[1] and Catherine Moor had issue:
    i. Sarah[2], who was born on June 29, 1738, at Sherborn.
    ii. Martha[2], who was born on August 9, 1739, at Sherborn.
    iii. Deborah[2], who was born on March 15, 1740/41, at Sherborn.
    iv. Francis[2], who was born on March 3, 1742/43, at Sherborn.
    v. Thomas[2], who was born on February 15, 1744/45, at Sherborn.

Morse, Sherborn and Holliston, Massachusetts (1856), 177.
Sherborn, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 65.

Thomas Moore *of Staten Island, New York.*

Thomas Moore received in 1676 land grants amounting to ninety acres on Staten Island, New York.

Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, Indorsed Land Papers (1864), 11.

Thomas Moore *of Stratham, New Hampshire.*

1. Thomas[1] Moore married at Stratham, New Hampshire, on December 19, 1734, Rachel Sinkler. He was executor of the estate of Samuel Green in 1743, and was administrator of the estate of John Sinclair on October 30, 1745. Stratham was set off from Exeter, New Hampshire, and incorporated on March 14, 1715/16, and this account should be read in connection with the account of William[1] Moore of Ipswich, Massachusetts, whose descendants settled at Exeter.

Issue:

i. Thomas[2], who was born on September 13, 1735, at Stratham, New Hampshire. He died on September 6, 1807, aged seventy-three. He married Hannah. Cornet Thomas Moore's wife died on February 3, 1803, at Stratham.
ii. John[2], who was born on June 29, 1739, at Stratham, and died on January 1, 1754, in his fifteenth year, at Stratham.
iii. William[2], who was born on March 24, 1741, at Stratham. Possibly he was the William, 3d, who married Mary.
iv. Rachel[2], who was born on April 12, 1743, at Stratham.
v. Agnes[2], who was born on June 15, 1745, at Stratham.
vi. Ann[2], who was born on August 11, 1748, at Stratham.
vii. Elizabeth[2], who was born on November 5, 1751, at Stratham.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 48:27; 73:70, 72.
New Hampshire Genealogical Record, 1:184, 185.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 3:156, 306.

Thomas Moor *of Wilmington, North Carolina.*

Thomas Moor, "late of New York, now in Wilmington, North Carolina," made his will on February 3, 1753. Dr. Cosmas Farquharson was made sole executor and administrator of the property in North Carolina, which was to be sent to Mr. Alsop and Mrs. Carroll in New York who had Moor's former will. The will was proved February 4, 1753.

Grimes, North Carolina Wills and Inventories (1912), 312.

Thomas Moore *of Windsor, Connecticut.*

1. Thomas[1] Moore was first at Dorchester, Massachusetts, possibly as early as 1630. Savage places him (as well as his son, John[2] Moore, whom Savage thought was his brother) as a passenger on the *Mary and John,* which sailed from Plymouth, England, on March 20, 1630, part of the "Winthrop Fleet," and carried one hundred and forty passengers, the original settlers of Dorchester. Banks does not give Thomas Moore as a passenger on this vessel but he may have lost sight of him as Moore soon left Dorchester. John Moore is mentioned by Banks as one of the passengers on the *Mary and John.* Certainly Thomas Moore was in Dorchester as early as May 18, 1631, when he was made a freeman. Thomas and John Moore witnessed the will of John Russell of Dorchester on August 26th, 1633. Possibly the Thomas and Elizabeth Moore who were recorded among the children baptized at Dorchester about 1636, their parents being members of the church of Windsor or Hingham, Massachusetts, were the children of Thomas Moore.

About 1635 or 1636 Thomas Moore removed to Windsor, Connecticut, being one of the founders of that town. He remained there until his death in 1645. He is not known to have been related to Andrew[1] Moore of Windsor.

Issue:

2. i. John[2].
   ii. Hannah[2], who married on November 30, 1648, or 1649, at Windsor, John Drake.

2. John[2] Moore was presumably born in England, and was at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. He appears on the Dorchester records as late as 1638. He died at Windsor, between September 14 and 16, 1677. He married on June 16, 1639, probably Abigail, whose surname is not known. John Moore was a deacon and was Deputy from Windsor to the Connecticut General Court in 1643. His will, which mentions one son and four daughters, was dated September 14, 1677, and proved December 6, 1677. The inventory was taken September 17, 1677, so it does not seem probable that John Moore died September 18th, despite the town record.

Issue:

   i. Elizabeth[3], who married on November 24, 1653 or 1654, Nathaniel Loomis. She died on July 23, 1728, aged ninety years, according to Stiles.
   ii. Abigail[3], who was born on June 16, 1639, and married on October 11, 1655, Thomas Bissell.
   iii. Mindwell[3], who was born on July 10, 1643, and married on September 25, 1662, Nathaniel Bissell.
3. iv. John[3], who was born on December 5, 1645, at Windsor.
   v. A daughter[3], who, according to other published accounts, married Benjamin Newbury. This claim is based on the fact that Newbury, on behalf of his wife, consented to John[2] Moore's will. However, late investigations into the Newbury genealogy have shown that Benjamin's wife was not a Moore, but was Mary Allyn. It seems extraordinary for him to have appeared in this probate proceeding under the circumstances, but no explanation can be offered.

3. John[3] Moore was born on December 5, 1645, at Windsor, and died on June 21, 1718. He married first, on September 21, 1664, Hannah Goffe, who died on April 4, 1697; secondly, on

December 17, 1701, Martha Farnsworth, and thirdly, before September 30, 1715, Mary. He left a will, dated January 18, 1717/18, and proved August 5, 1718. He bought much land at Simsbury, Connecticut. There is an unexplained reference by Mrs. Margaret Witchfield of Windsor, who in her will made in 1660, mentions a daughter Abiah, wife of John Moore, Jr.

Issue by the first wife:

4. i. John[4], who was born on June or July 26, 1665.
5. ii. Thomas[4], who was born on July 25, 1667.
6. iii. Samuel[4], who was born on December 24, 1669.
iv. Nathaniel[4], who was born on September 20, 1672, and died unmarried. He was living as late as 1718.
7. v. Edward[4], who was born on March 2, 1674.
8. vi. Joseph[4] (twin), who was born on July 5, 1679.
vii. Josiah[4] (twin), who was born on July 5, 1679, and died on May 10, 1751, unmarried. He left a will dated November 26, 1747, and proved June 4, 1751.

Issue by the second wife:

viii. Martha[4], who was born on September 24, 1705, and died on June 21, 1718. She married Job Drake. She was under eighteen years of age and unmarried on January 18, 1717/18.

4. John[4] Moore was born on June or July 26, 1665. He married first, on February 8, 1693/94, Abigail Strong, daughter of Return Strong. She died on May 1, 1733, and he married secondly, Mary. John Moore settled in East Windsor.

Issue:

9. i. John[5], who was born on March 21, 1694/95.
10. ii. Ebenezer[5], who was born on May 14, 1697.
iii. Abigail[5], who was born on May 4, 1699, and was unmarried.
iv. Peletiah[5], who was born on February 26, 1700/1, and died on June 16, 1729. Letters of administration were granted to his brothers John and Ebenezer on November 4, 1729.

v. Elizabeth[5], who was born on May 4, 1702, and married Abraham Foster.
vi. Sarah[5], who was born on September 12, 1704. and married Thomas Eggleston.
vii. Bathsheba[5], who was born on July 30, 1707, and died on January 11, 1723/24.

5. Thomas[4] Moore was born on July 25, 1667, and died at Windsor, on January 22, 1734/35. He married on December 12, 1695, Deborah Bissell, who died January 19, 1756. They lived in Windsor. Thomas Moore's will was executed April 20, 1733, and proved April 1, 1735. He was called "Captain."

Issue:

i. Hannah[5], who was born on April 4, 1697, and married Isaac Skinner.
ii. Deborah[5], who was born on August 6, 1699, and died on June 28, 1700.
iii. Samuel[5], who was born on August 7, 1701, and died on August 20, 1701.
iv. Abiah[5], who was born on July 9, 1706, and died on August 30, 1747, unmarried.
v. Keziah[5], who was born on March 24, 1708, and married James Woodruff.
vi. Deborah[5], who was born on January 17, 1710, and married Daniel Kellogg.
11. vii. Thomas[5], who was born on October 28, 1718, at Windsor, and was under age when his father signed his will.

6. Samuel[4] Moore was born on December 24, 1669, and died on April 15, 1733. He married Damaris Strong, who died September 9, 1751, aged seventy-seven years. Letters of administration were granted to the widow on November 6, 1733. Her own will was proved February 3, 1751/52. Moore lived in East Windsor.

Issue:

i. Damaris[5], who was born on December 28, 1703, and died on December 28, 1789, unmarried.
ii. Return[5], who was born on July 4, 1706, and died on September 21, 1748, unmarried.

iii. Anne[5], who was born on December 22, 1707, and died on July 4, 1714.
iv. Esther[5], who was born on April 12, 1710, and died on November 2, 1747. She married Daniel Hayden.
v. Goffe[5], who was born on November 4, 1711.
vi. Hannah[5], who was born on December 14, 1713, and died on June 18, 1714.
vii. Thomas[5], who was born on March 20, 1714 (*sic*), and died on April 20, 1729.
viii. Samuel Goffe[5], who was born on May 25, 1715, and married Elizabeth Elmer.
ix. Jesse[5], who was born on November 17, 1717.
x. Wareham[5], who was mentioned in his mother's will.

7. Edward[4] Moore was born on March 2, 1674, and died on February 18, 1724/25. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow on July 6, 1725. She was Mary Taintor to whom Moore was married April 4, 1705. She died July 15, 1751. They lived in Windsor.

Issue:

i. Mary[5], who was born on May 13, 1707, and married Caleb Phelps.
ii. Hannah[5], who married Nathaniel Filley.
iii. Edward[5], who was born on April 3, 1710, and married first, Elizabeth Taintor, and secondly, Ruth. He died on November 25, 1798.
iv. Roger[5], who was born on October 29, 1712, and died on June 10, 1714.
v. Roger[5], who was born on April 24, 1715, and died unmarried.
vi. Anne[5], who was born on October 6, 1721, and married Reuben Loomis.
vii. Margaret[5], who was born on August 15, 1724, and died on July 27, 1790, unmarried.

8. Joseph[4] Moore was born on July 5, 1679, and died on August 15, 1713. He married Sarah Brown. Their home was in

Windsor and she was living there as late as November 26, 1747. The inventory of Joseph Moore's estate was dated July 5, 1714.

Issue:

i. Sarah[5], who was born on July 14, 1703, and married Jedediah Egglestone.
ii. Deborah[5], who was born on August 18, 1705, and married Phineas Drake.
iii. Phebe[5], who was born on November 13, 1707, and married John Soper.
iv. Lydia[5], who was born on August 8, 1710.
v. Joseph[5], who was born on August 11, 1712.

9. John[5] Moore was born on March 21, 1694/95, and married on December 2, 1724, Abigail Stoughton, daughter of Thomas Stoughton. They lived in East Windsor.

Issue:

i. A child[6], who died on October 30, 1723.
ii. A child[6], who died on May 3, 1725.
iii. Roswell[6], who was born on May 17, 1728, and married Desire Dunham.
iv. Oliver[6], who was born on January 27, 1734/35, and was drowned on July 2, 1751.
v. A son[6], who died on January 21, 1752.

10. Ebenezer[5] Moore was born on May 14, 1697. He was perhaps the Ebenezer who married Esther Bridge (or Birdge) on January 10, 1733. She died on July 28, 1748.

Issue:

i. Peletiah[6], who was born on August 24, 1736, and died on October 24, 1736.
ii. Esther[6], who died on July 28, 1748.

11. Thomas[5] Moore was born at Windsor, on October 28, 1718, and died at Windsor, on November 21, 1755. He married Hannah Gillet, who died on October 31, 1805, aged eighty-five.

Issue:

i. Hannah[6], who was born on October 30, 1743, and married Elisha[6] Moore (Joseph[5], Joseph[4], John[3], John[2], Thomas[1] Moore of Windsor, Connecticut).

ii. Deborah[6], who was born on August 19, 1745, and married Austin Phelps.
iii. Abiah[6], who was born on November 4, 1747, and died on November 20, 1788, at Windsor, unmarried.
iv. Keziah[6], who was born on July 26, 1748 (*sic*), and married Simeon Loomis.
v. Eunice[6], who was born on July 26, 1751, and married Daniel Talcott.
vi. Thomas[6], who was born on March 2, 1754, and died on May 16, 1756, at Windsor.

Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (1930), 89.
Bartlett, Newbury Genealogy (1914), 53, 54.
Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 4:34.
Cemetery Inscriptions in Windsor, Connecticut (1929), 54, 55.
Connecticut Historical Society Collections (Particular Court), 17, 23, 24, 29, 31, 40, 48, 49, 52, etc.
Holmes, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 167.
Manwaring, Early Connecticut Probate Records, 1:221, 222; 2:260, 261, 413-415, 549; 3:85, 183, 184.
Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 1:153.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 5:63, 66, 228, 229, 461; 13:145; 21:273, 330, 335, 338; 22:49, 51, 52.
Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), 318.
Records of the First Church of Dorchester, Massachusetts (1891), 149.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:230.
Some Early Records and Documents of and Relating to The Town of Windsor, Connecticut (1930), 7, 10, 11, 50, 51, 88, 92, 109, 110, 120, 171, etc.
Stiles, The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut (1891), 1:126, 161, 169, 174, 177, 178, 231, 387, 444, 872, 878, 882, etc.; 2:501-503.
Timlow, Sketches of Southington, Connecticut (1875), clxxv-clxxvi.
Welles, Births, Marriages and Deaths Returned from Hartford, Windsor and Fairfield, Connecticut (1898), 9, 10, 19, 29, 41, 42.

Thoroughgood Moor *of New York.*

1. The Reverend Thoroughgood[1] Moor was a native of England and came to America in 1704, as a missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Immediately on his arrival he entered into the Mohawk country and penetrated through the snow to the Mohawk Castle. The Indians, however, were not yet ready to receive him and he returned to Albany where he waited about a year without accomplishing his mission. In 1705 he gave up his proposals to serve the Indians and returned to New York. At this time the Reverend Mr. Talbot of Burlington, New Jersey, was called to England on business and he asked Thoroughgood Moor to fill his pulpit during his absence. Moor served in Burlington and Hopewell, New Jersey, and organized a church at Bristol, Pennsylvania. While at Burlington he became so scandalized at the conduct of Lieutenant Governor Richard Ingoldesby that he refused to admit him to the Lord's Supper. Moor was promptly arrested and carried to New York City where he was jailed.

It was the intention to send Moor to England for trial, but the sympathies of many of the citizens were with him and he managed to escape from prison. He fled to Boston where the Reverend Mr. Talbot on returning from England found him to his astonishment. Against the advice of Talbot and other friends, Moor sailed for England in November, 1707. The vessel on which he was a passenger was never again heard of, and must have sunk at sea.

Moor left a will, dated in November, 1707, which was proved in October, 1709, in New Jersey. His property in New Jersey consisted only of his library, which he left to the minister of the Church of England at Burlington. His will does not mention a wife or any children and it is not probable that he was ever married.

Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English 333, 345.
Documentary History of the State of New York, 3:117-124, 899.
Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, 3:1554, 1555, 1557, 1610, 1613, 1697, 1711, 1868, 1906, 1907.

History of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, New Jersey (1926), 30, 31, 37, 38.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 27:229.
New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 1:325.

Walter More *of Dorchester, Massachusetts.*

Walter More served as deputy on January 27, 1673, presumably representing the town of Dorchester.

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, 11:360.

Will Moore *of Middlesex County, New Jersey.*

Will Moore of Middlesex County, New Jersey, made his will on May 17, 1732, mentioning his wife and children, but not naming them. The executors were Matthew Clarkson of New York City, and Henry Fisher of Raritan, New Jersey. The witnesses were Elizabeth DeForest, John Broughton, and Andrew Barclay. The will was proved on March 23, 1738/39.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 2:344.

Willem Moor *of New Brunswick, New Jersey.*

1. Willem[1] Moor of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Peter Moor appeared as pew holders in 1736, although Willem Moor's name was crossed out. Willem and Maery (Malle) Moor had issue:

    i. Benjamin[2], who was baptized on January 29, 1720 or 1721, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.
    ii. William[2], who was baptized on June 30, 1723, at New Brunswick.

New Brunswick, New Jersey, Dutch Church Records (Manuscript at Holland Society of New York), 6, 9, 158, 159.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, new series, 11:208, 209.

WILLEM MARTENSEN MOOR *of Albany, New York.*

It has been suggested that Willem Martensen Moor, an early resident of Albany, New York, was a Negro, but that is not likely. He seems to have been identical with Willem Martensen Hues, but he was usually called Moor. He was a mariner on the Hudson River and a small trader. His name appears on the Albany records between 1658 and 1682. He bought a house in Albany on February 22, 1671/72. He is last noted in a record of May 2, 1682, in reference to his wages for bringing cattle up the river. Nothing is known of any wife or children.

Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck, 1:76; 3:389; 4:53.
Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck, 1:70, 73, 121; 3:244.
Records of New Amsterdam, 2:306; 3:279; 6:104, 107.

WILLIAM MOREE *of Amesbury, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] Moree published his intention of marriage with Alis Williams of Newbury, Massachusetts, on October 10, 1719, at Amesbury, Massachusetts.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[2], who was born on June 5, 1721, at Newbury, Massachusetts.
ii. William[2], who was born on September 1, 1722, at Newbury.

Amesbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 423.
Newbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:335.

WILLIAM MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] Moore and Ann Moore had issue:

i. William[2], who was born on July 28, 1695, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 9:222.

William Moor *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] Moor married Sarah Milton, at Boston, on January 27, 1703.

Issue:

i. William[2], who was born on January 21, 1706, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:43; 28:12.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 12:266.

William More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

On January 22, 1719/20, it was recorded by the Boston Selectmen that William More and James More had arrived in the ship *Elizabeth,* Captain Robert Holmes, Master, and being strangers, lately come to Boston, Massachusetts, they had been warned to depart the previous November 3d.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 13:63.

William Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] Moore married Mary Dawes on May 28, 1728, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Issue:

i. Sarah[2], who was born on March 26, 1729, at Boston.
ii. William[2], who was born on May 9, 1730, at Boston.
iii. Thomas[2], who, on December 31, 1759, then being over fourteen years of age, appointed his father, William Moore of Boston, gentleman, his guardian, in the estate of his grandfather, Thomas Daws (Dawes), late of Boston, gentleman.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 24:193, 198; 28:145.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 56:19.

William Moor *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

William Moor and Jane Lewis were married at Boston, on December 5, 1728.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:145.

William More *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] More married on October 22, 1752, Margaret Johnson, who was born on February 19, 1723. She first married by intention published on February 19, 1739, Richard Francis. William More died on August 4, 1765, and his widow married William Sylvester. She was living in 1772. The will of William More was made on January 8, 1762, and probated on August 16, 1765. He was a housewright. He referred to his house on Sudbury Street, Boston, which he had bought in 1730. He named his wife and children, his grandchildren Jacob and Mary Thayer, and Richard and Abigail Francis, the children of his wife by Richard Francis, her former husband.

Issue:

i. William[2].
ii. Thomas[2].
iii. Benjamin[2].
iv. Sarah[2].
v. Elizabeth[2].
vi. Margaret[2].
vii. Mary[2].

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 59:81.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 64:458.

William Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] Moore married Rosanna McFederis on October 3, 1734, at Boston, Massachusetts. Probably he was the William Moore, distiller, whose will of June 25, 1759, was proved on May 15, 1761. He mentioned his wife Rose Anna, and his son James and daughters, Margaret and Susanna.

Issue:

i. James[2], who died on May 11, 1762, at Boston.
ii. John[2], who died aged one year and two months, at Boston.
iii. John[2], who died aged one year and four months at Boston.
iv. Margaret[2], who was mentioned in her father's will.
v. Susanna[2], who died aged two years, ten months, at Boston.
vi. Susanna[2], who died on December 19, 1782, aged thirty-six, at Boston.
vii. William[2], who died aged two years, ten months, at Boston.
viii. William[2], who died aged seven years, at Boston.
ix. A stillborn son[2], who died at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:186.
Granary Burying Ground, Boston, Massachusetts, Grave Stone Inscriptions (1918), 169.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 58:404.

William Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

William Moore married Mary Stevenson on December 18, 1735, at Boston.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:192.

William Moore *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] Moore, late of Chidley in Devonshire, England, then a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, "being sick and weak," made his will on November 28, 1744, and signed it with his mark. His will was proved December 3, 1744. He left to his wife Susanna Moore, half his estate, and the remainder to his children. Peter Britton was the executor.

Issue:

i. James[2].
ii. Susanna[2].
iii. William[2].
iv. Elizabeth[2].
v. Mary[2].

Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 37:335, 336.

WILLIAM MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

The intention of marriage of William Moore and Juda Bryant was published on July 16, 1746, at Boston. There is some phonetic similarity between the names Juda Bryant and Joan Obryan, and it is possible, in spite of the fact that fourteen months intervened, that this man's marriage was the one recorded below.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:283.

WILLIAM MOORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

William Moore and Joan Obryan were married at Boston on September 10, 1747.

Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners Report, 28:286.

WILLIAM MORE *of Boston, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] and Hannah More of Boston, Massachusetts, had the following children:

i. William[2], who was baptized on May 22, 1748, at Boston, Massachusetts.
ii. Hannah[2], who was baptized on March 26, 1758, at Boston.

Records of the Church at Brattle Square, Boston, Massachusetts (1902), 172, 177.

William Moore *of Gloucester, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] Moore (sojourner), married on January 20, 1731/32, at Gloucester, Lydia Parsons.

Issue:

i. Lydia[2], who was born on April 11, 1733, at Gloucester, and died there on May 2, 1733, aged three weeks.

ii. Mary[2], who was born on April 26, 1734, at Gloucester.

Gloucester, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:479; 2:379; 3:216.

William Moore *of Ipswich, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] Moore of Ipswich was, it is said, first at Boston, and bought a house plot there on September 26, 1636, "said Mawer being a stranger." On February 19, 1638, this man was granted a lot at Braintree for nine heads, and in conveying a house on February 7, 1640, described himself as "late of Boston." Savage says he was at Salem in 1639, although it has not been possible to confirm this statement.

He was granted twenty-two acres at Exeter, now in New Hampshire, in December, 1639, and removed thither and in 1643 signed a petition as an inhabitant of Exeter to be under Massachusetts jurisdiction. On May 29, 1645, he signed the petition sent to Boston by the people of Exeter asking that no further land grants be made until they had settled their boundaries with Dover and Hampton. On November 4, 1647, he was Townsman at Exeter and on June 13, 1655, he was one of the four men who signed a contract with the minister on behalf of the town of Exeter.

New Hampshire was at this time part of Massachusetts and Moore appeared as a witness before the Essex County Quarterly Court on September 29, 1646. On September 24, 1650, William Mouer brought an action before this court against Isaac Cummings "for withholding a covenant." Moer and Joseph Winefe deposed that about two years earlier they had carted three thousand pipe

staves down to the Lamperrell River for Edward Gillman, and took their oath to this before the Commissioners of Hampton on March 26, 1653. On March 6, 1653/54, he was "relieved from ordinary training, paying 5*s* a year to the use of the company," and in September, 1664, he was released from training without paying a fine. He was a juror at the County Court held at Hampton, October 3, 1654, and at Salisbury on April 12, 1664. William Moore, Sr., was a witness before the County Court on March 25, 1657. In April, 1664, Henry Roby and he, who had been bound for the former's good behavior, were discharged from their bond. In October, 1665, Henry Roby sued Dorman Disher for detaining one thousand hogshead staves which William More had delivered for Henry Roby. "Wm. Mover," of Exeter, signed a petition at Ipswich in 1666.

William More, "of Ipswich," in his will of August 14, 1660, probated on September 26, 1671, left directions that he was to be buried at Ipswich. To his daughter Mary Powell, he gave one cow "besides the heifer wch she hath allredy, my brass kettle and little iron pot and all my pewter and my small wooden ware that belongs to the dairy and the tubs great and small." To his son Thomas More he left ten pounds, and to his daughter Elizabeth More, two cows. To his daughter Ruth Robye "haueing had somthing allredy" he left five shillings, and to her eldest daughter a cow. All the rest of his estate, both houses, lands and anything else, in Ipswich or elsewhere, went to his eldest son, William More, who was the executor. His real estate consisted solely of lands at Exeter. He had a house lot of five acres, valued at thirteen pounds; thirty acres of upland, valued at five pounds, twelve acres of upland, valued at twelve pounds; and three acres of meadow, valued at fifteen pounds. He also had a share worth one pound in the five hundred acres in the ox common. It is very interesting that although in his will he called himself "of Ipswich," he owned no property there. It seems very probable, especially in view of his release from military service in 1654, that he was aged and living with a married daughter in Ipswich while his son of the same named lived on the Exeter property, and appears on the records of that town.

Issue:

2. i. William[2].
   ii. Thomas[2].
   iii. Mary[2], who married before 1660 ——— Powell.
   iv. Ruth[2], who married Henry Roby, before 1660. She died at Hampton on May 5, 1673.
   v. Elizabeth[2], who was unmarried in 1660.

2. William[2] Moore was the eldest son of William[1] Moore of Ipswich and inherited his father's land at Exeter in 1671. He had presumably been living at Exeter earlier and in March, 1668, was a member of the committee appointed to run the town line. On May 31, 1671, William More was among the signers of a petition made by the militia officers of Norfolk County, Massachusetts. On February 16, 1679/80, the name of "Ensign More of Hampton" appeared on a list of freemen taken at the time of calling a General Assembly.

On May 30, 1671, execution against John Young to satisfy the judgment granted to John Samborn and Henry Robie, attorneys of the town of Hampton, was given and payment was demanded at John Young's house at Exeter and paid by William Moar and Jonathan Thing. On October, 1672, William More testified in a case in which the parties were of Exeter. In October, 1674, William More was surety for Johannah and Jonathan Thing, administrators of the estate of Jonathan Thing, late of Exeter, and Moore took the inventory of Thing's estate. In April, 1675, John Young acknowledged judgment to William More in pineboards at forty shillings a thousand to be delivered at the usual landing place in Exeter. On November 14, 1676, William More, grand juryman from Exeter, was fined for non-appearance. Ensign William More was first mentioned in the Essex County Court Records in April, 1678. On December 25, 1689, "Ensine Willm More" was one of the three men appointed by Exeter to meet the messengers of the Province to "settle matters for the town." Ensign More of Exeter was warned for juryman for the trial of Edward Gove. He was among the inhabitants and train soldiers of New Hampshire to petition for assistance and promise submission to Massachusetts Bay until the King's pleasure became known. The Massachusetts Bay government was

asked to confirm the appointment of officers of the train band and William Moore's name was sent for confirmation as Captain of the Exeter company. This confirmation was granted, and Captain More was mentioned on the records in 1701/2. On October 4, 1692, he was Deputy to the General Assembly at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was on a committee about seating the meeting house at Exeter in December, 1696, and again on February 3, 1698. In 1699, he was Moderator of the Town Meeting there.

Savage and the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* name a William Moore of Amesbury, Massachusetts, a military officer, who presumably married Mary Veazie, perhaps the daughter of George Veazie of Dover. As no William Moore apppears in the Amesbury vital records at this time, or in Hoyt's *Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury,* it is possible that the military officer who married Mary Veazie on ——— 8, 1673, was William[2] Moore of Exeter.

Issue:

i. Mary[3], who died before October 28, 1712. She married Joseph Smith of Hampton, New Hampshire, whose will of October 28, 1712, mentioned his wife Mary Moore deceased, and his then wife Elizabeth. He left to Mary Moore, the daughter of his brother-in-law William[3] Moors by Moore's first wife, the land which Captain William[2] Moore had given to Smith's first wife. Joseph Smith's will was probated on February 12, 1717/18.

3. ii. William[3].

3. William[3] Moore of Exeter was mentioned in 1707 and in 1709 he took the inventory of the estate of Bradstreet Wiggin. In 1712 his brother-in-law, Joseph Smith, named him in his will and also Moore's daughter, Mary, by his first wife, so Moore had presumably married a second time before this date. He had first married, before 1704, Sarah Wiggin, daughter of Andrew Wiggin. In his will of January 13, 1703/4, Andrew Wiggin of Quamscut of Exeter mentioned his daughter Sarah Moore and his wife Hannah. Wiggin's will was probated on June 9, 1710. Nothing is known of

the second wife of William Moore. Moore removed to Stratham, New Hampshire, where he was one of the executors of the estate of Simon Wiggin in 1720. He appears in the probate records in Stratham in 1722, in Exeter in 1724, and again at Stratham in 1732, 1733, 1739 and 1742. His will was made on April 14, 1747. He then called himself William Moore, Sr., of Stratham. His property was equally divided among his three children, William, Thomas and Mary Coker. His daughter received "the land my father had by a grant from Exeter." His son William Moore was appointed the executor, and the will was accepted for probate on September 18, 1747.

Issue:

i. William[4], who may have been the William Moore who married Abigail Gilman, daughter of John Gilman. According to the *Gilman Genealogy* she was born on August 19, 1707. It was probably Moore who took the inventory of George Veasey of Stratham, New Hampshire, in 1752, of Richard Sinclair of Stratham in 1751, and who, with the widow Elizabeth, administered the estate of Simon Gilman of Exeter on March 23, 1749/50. John Gilman of Exeter, in his will of June 19, 1738, mentioned his wife Elizabeth, and his daughter Abigail Moore. This will was probated on April 28, 1742.

4. ii. Thomas[4].

iii. Mary[4], who married ——— Coker.

Bell, History of Exeter, New Hampshire (1888), 30, 44, 68, 118, 119, 164, 173, 175, 319.
Colcord, Colcord Genealogy (1908), 24, 38.
Gilman Family (1869), 69.
Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1:139.
Ipswich, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 2:635.
Laws of New Hampshire (1904), 1:14, 263, 372, 517, 843, 844.
Moore, Descendants of Ensign John Moor of Canterbury, New Hampshire (1918), part 2:16.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 6:53; 8:224, 324; 36:395; 65:294.
New Hampshire State Papers, Probate Records, 1:155, 471, 472, 489, 514-517, 594-597, 641, 694; 2:102, 150, 203, 238, 484, 488, 664, 710, 711; 3:10, 448-450, 716; 4:23, 170, 237, 257.
Pope, Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire (1908), 141.
Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, 1:179, 489; 2:33, 36, 534, 559.
Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts, 1:111, 197, 297, 298, 337, 369; 2:22; 3:145, 149, 191, 280, 293; 4:426, 429; 5:99, 235, 410; 6:23, 139, 208, 430.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:231.

William Moore *of Londonderry, New Hampshire.*

1. William[1] Moore was one of eight Moore emigrants who were early settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. All eight were from the North of Ireland, of Scottish extraction, and members of the Presbyterian Church. The accounts of the Moore emigrants to Londonderry are largely based on researches by Ezra S. Stearns, the results of which were published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in 1897.

William Moore was born about 1681 and settled in Londonderry soon after 1720. His wife, to whom he was probably married in Ireland, was Martha Anderson. Moore died January 1 or 15, 1739/40, aged fifty-nine years. His will of November 6, 1739, was probated on August 26, 1741.

Hugh Ramsey of Londonderry made his will on December 20, 1736, and it was probated on April 25, 1744. The executors named were John Moore "of the South," and William Moore of Boston, Massachusetts, distiller. At the time of probate, William Moore was dead, and he could not, therefore, have been identical with the William[1] Moore of Boston, distiller, who died between 1759 and 1761. The facts that Ramsey was a Londonderry man, and that his executor died before 1744, suggest the possibility that William Moore, the executor, was identical with the foregoing William of Londonderry. It is also possible the John Moore "of the South" was John[1] Moore of Londonderry.

Issue:

i. George[2], who was born about 1718, and died at Londonderry, on October 25, 1782, aged sixty-four years.
ii. Thomas[2].
iii. Allen[2], who lived in New Boston, New Hampshire, and died unmarried.
iv. William[2], who lived in New Boston and New Brunswick.
v. Jane[2], who married Peter Christie. Peter Christy, in his will of May 5, 1753, appointed his brother-in-law, George Moore, his executor.
vi. Elizabeth[2], who married Thomas Dunshee after 1739.
vii. Mary[2], who was unmarried in 1739.

Cogswell, History of New Boston, New Hampshire (1864), 418.
Hadley, History of Goffstown, New Hampshire (1924), 2:341.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 51:492.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 2:613, 614, 669, 769, 770; 4:60.
Moore, Memorial of the Loyalist Families of Williams, Moore, etc. (1898), 10-16.

William Moore *of New York.*

William Moore, "a British officer," applied for relief to the Province of New York in 1714.

Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English, 422.

William Moore *of New York.*

William Moore was mate of the ship *Golden Hind* in 1681, and after a controversy with his captain, was imprisoned in New York City in 1681. On September 24, 1683, he petitioned the New York Council and probably was released. In 1686 and 1687 he was on commissions to appraise brigantines.

Calendar of New York Council Minutes (1902), 33.
Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Part II, English, 98, 102, 111, 159, 167.

William Moore *of New York City.*

1. William[1] Moore, the widower of Margriet Feen, married Anna Jans, the widow of Goosen Stephenszen, in the Dutch Church of New York City on November 29, 1685. William must have died soon after 1688, as his widow, Anna Jans, married Assuerus Fromantell on May 19, 1690, in the New York Dutch Church.

Issue:

i. Anna[2], who was baptized on February 15, 1688, in the New York Dutch Church.

New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:184.
New York Dutch Church Marriages, 58, 68.

William Moor *of New York City.*

1. William[1] Moor married Agnes Cure on April 16, 1721, in the New York Dutch Church.

Issue:

i. Gerretje[2], who was baptized on May 3, 1722, in the New York Dutch Church. John Cure and his wife Gerretje were the witnesses at this baptism.

New York Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:433.
New York Dutch Church Marriages, 134.

William Moore *of New York City.*

The wife of William Moore, yeoman, "Febey" (Phoebe) Moore, consented on July 9, 1722, in New York City, to the indenture of her daughter, Hannah Lafever.

New York Historical Society Collections for 1909 (Indentures of Apprentices), 154.

William Moore *of Norwich and Windham, Connecticut.*

1. William[1] Moore was an early settler in Norwich, Connecticut. Possibly he was the man of that name who was at Westerly, Rhode Island in 1669, and who, in July, 1670, testified in the case of John Cole of Narragansett. At Norwich he received grants of land in 1677 and 1682. In August, 1677, he married Mary (Wellman) Howard, daughter of William Wellman and widow of Thomas Howard of Norwich, who had been killed in the Great Swamp Fight, December 19, 1675. She died April 3, 1700, and he married as his second wife on July 17, 1700, Mary, widow of Joshua Allen of Windham, who died September 18, 1727. William Moore purchased a lot in Windham, Connecticut, in 1694, and moved there about that time. He died there on April 28, 1728, in his seventy-seventh year, and was buried in Windham Centre Cemetery.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth[2], who was born on July 20, 1679.
ii. Experience[2], who was born on May 12, 1680.
iii. Martha[2], who was born on February 22, 1681.
iv. Joshua[2], who was born in 1683.
v. William[2], who was born in 1685, and married on June 10, 1728, Tamison Simmons.
vi. Abigail[2], who was born in 1687.

Caulkins, History of Norwich, Connecticut (2d edition) (1874), 136, 179, 236.
Hurd, History of New London County, Connecticut (1882), 271.
Larned, History of Windham County, Connecticut, 1:73, 80.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 71:177, 203.
Norwich, Connecticut, Vital Records, 17.
Rhode Island Colony Records, 2:343.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:231.

William Moore *of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

William Moore, unmarried, presented to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting on first month, 27, 1713, a certificate from the Meeting in Waterford, Ireland, dated second month, 13, 1712.

Glenn, Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania (1911), 1:195.
Myers, Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia (1902), 19, 56, 108.

WILLIAM MOORE *of Rye, New Hampshire.*

1. William[1] and Anne Moore had the following child:
    i. Anne[2], who was born on May 22, 1750, at Rye, New Hampshire.

Possibly the following records should be grouped as the towns of Rye and Portsmouth were very close and there may be some connection between these various persons.

Elizabeth Moor was received into the covenant and her children Samuel and Elizabeth were baptized on March 26, 1710, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

——— More was baptized on August 16, 1711, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Jonathan More was baptized on April 12, 1713, at Portsmouth.

Sarah More was baptized on April 6, 1717, at Portsmouth.

Samuel More joined the church and was baptized on March 30, 1718, at Portsmouth.

Elizabeth Moor was baptized on June 26, 1720.

Samuel More, the son of Samuel, was received into the covenant and was baptized on February 24, 1708/09, at Portsmouth.

New Hampshire Genealogical Record, 1:83; 4:54, 55, 57, 58, 101, 102, 104.

WILLIAM MORE *of Scituate, Massachusetts.*

1. William[1] More, called in the vital records "a Stranger from Ireland" had:
    i. Thomas[2], who was baptized on November 29, 1729, at Scituate.

Scituate, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1:261.

William Moore *of Stonington, Connecticut.*

1. William[1] Moore married on June 4, 1729, at Stonington, Mary Palmer. She was born on June 28, 1713. They removed to Dutchess County, New York, about 1745 to 1750.

Issue:

i. Allen[2], who was born on January 17, 1729/30, at Stonington.
ii. Andrew[2], who was born on January 6 or 11, 1734/35, at Stonington.
iii. James[2], who was born on March 21 or 25, 1737/38, at Stonington, and died on February 14, 1738/39.
iv. Abilene[2].
v. Elizabeth[2], who was born on August 5, 1740, at Stonington.
vi. Content[2], who was born in 1743.
vii. William[2].
viii. Mary[2].

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 50:223.
Stonington, Connecticut, Vital Records (Barbour Collection), 2:39; 3:123.

William Moore *of York, Maine.*

1. William[1] Moore was at York as early as 1651 as on October 14th of that year he appeared before the York County Court as defendant in an action of trespass. In 1652 he signed, with the other inhabitants, a declaration of submission to Massachusetts Bay Colony, and on November 22, 1652, he took the freeman's oath before the Massachusetts Commissioner. He married in or about 1653, Dorothy Dixon, daughter of William Dixon. On June 30, 1653, Moore was the plaintiff before the County Court in an action against Edward Godfrey "for wrongfully detayneing of a cow from him." This action was withdrawn. In 1654 he was appointed to lay out land at York. He served on the jury at York in June, 1655, and in 1656 Magdeline Wiggin was punished for wrongfully accusing him. In 1657 and 1658 and again in 1671 and 1675 he was

a witness in various cases, and on one occasion William and John Moore testified. William Moore was brought before the Court on July 7, 1663, with other men "for neglect of their dutys to which they were bound by oath, for not voateing for Gover, Deputy Gover, magestrates & officers for carriing on of authority amongst us." On July 5, 1664, he was summoned to answer for not attending the public meeting on the Lord's Day but upon pleading for his non-appearance at the court that he was "upon a fishing voiage," and paying five shillings fine and seven shillings officers' fees, he was acquitted.

Moore was a fisherman and the keeper of the ferry at Stage Neck. He was paid nine shillings in 1673, by order of the Court, for ferrying three horses "for Mr. Stowton" and others in 1672 and 1673. Again in 1676 the County owed him ten shillings, six pence for two years' ferriage for the Magistrates, and in 1678 twenty shillings was due him for ferriage for the Magistrates in 1677 and 1678, and in 1679 York County owed "Will: Mours" one pound for ferriage.

In March, 1669/70, William More owed the estate of Nicholas Davis five shillings, six pence, and in 1673 Stedson's estate received one pound, two shillings debt from Moore in fish. He was the defendant, and lost the case, on October 6, 1674, in an action brought by Thomas Trafton "for detayneing of one halfe of a boat," and on July 1, 1679 was the defendant in an action of trespass, in which the Court found for him. He was appointed on July 2, 1678, to serve on the Grand Jury of the ensuing year.

In 1679 Moore was one of the petitioners against the sale of Maine to Massachusetts Bay Colony, and in 1680, one of those to petition that Maine might be a Royal Province under direct control of the king.

On August 16, 1655, Edward Godfrey confirmed the deed of eighty acres on the west branch of the Agamenticus River which he had formerly granted to William More and Philip Adams. Moore had also been granted land by the town, as on October 6, 1662, John Daves of York sold part of the eighty acres which had been granted by the town to him, William More and John Harker.

On November 17, 1674, William Moore of York, York County, "fisherman," bought Harker's Island from John Harker for

ten pounds. On January 5, 1680, Ann Godfrey, formerly of York, then of Kittery, Maine, renewed a deed of two acres of marsh at Brave Boat Harbor, which she had made to William Moore "about twenty years ago," and which had never been recorded. Francis Champernowne quitclaimed to Moore on April 15, 1685, any interest he might have in these two acres. A record of the fourth month, 1685, printed in the *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder,* reads: "For more comfortable maintenance of old Goodwife Dixon according to her deceased husbands will this Court with consent of William Moore his son-in-law & Dorothy his wife to provide for said Joane Dixon yr mother all which is to be paid out of Will. Dixon's estate which he left to Joane his wife." In March, 1689/90, William More of York was charged before the Court of Sessions of the Peace, with "retaileing of strong Drinke in his house this winter," but appearing on July 15, 1690, before the Court and "pleading his licence to sell Drinke is cleared paying fees." On February 24, 1690, he served on the Grand Jury.

William Moore made his will March 31, 1691, and the inventory of his estate was taken May 12, 1691. It amounted to one hundred fifty-nine pounds, seven shillings. He left to his wife Dorothy, his house, lands, goods, chattels and movables; to his son John More, a cow; to his son Robert More one shilling; and to his sons and daughters, Elizabeth Trafton, Sarah Welcom, William More, Eleanor, Ann and Mary More, and Thomas More, each five shillings. Thomas was to have the house after his mother's death. Dorothy Moore, the widow, was appointed executrix. She was living as late as April 5, 1693, when "vppon complaint of Dorathy Moore of Yorke" the Selectmen of the town agreed to lay out a highway "to the land that was formerly James Wiggens land," but she died before March 17, 1694, as at that time their son, Thomas More, sold property as administrator of his father's estate. A record dated 1693/94, and printed in the *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder* shows that the heirs of the widow More were: William Moore, Elinor Rogers, John, Robert and Thomas Moore, Elizabeth Trafton, Sarah Spiller and Ann and Mary Moore. This shows the marriage of Eleanor and the remarriage of Sarah since their father's death.

Issue:

i. Dorothy[2], who married Daniel Dill or Hill of York. He died on April 2, 1711, in an Indian attack. On March 17, 1693/94, Thomas More of York as administrator of his father William More's estate, deeded twenty acres to his brother-in-law Daniel Dill of York, husband of his sister Dorothy. On January 9, 1666, James Dixon, son and heir of William Dixon assigned to his brother, John Brawne, all his right and title in his father's will, "if I do not return from Sea," with the provision that he was to pay five pounds of this to "my cousin Dorathy Moore." This was probably not his sister, William[1] Moore's wife, but his niece, Dorothy[2] Moore.

2. ii. John[2].

iii. Elizabeth[2], who married before 1691, ——— Trafton.

iv. Robert[2]. A Robert Moore, presumably the same, as there is no other record of a man of that name, witnessed a deed on October 16, 1664, the parties to which were of York and the Isles of Shoals. As he must have been of age in order to be a witness, and must therefore have been born in or before 1643, it must be supposed that Robert was the son of William[1] by an unknown first wife or else that this record refers to another unidentified Robert Moore. Possibly Robert[1] Moore of East Hampton, New York, who is elsewhere discussed, was identical with this man.

v. Sarah[2], who married before 1691, ———Welcom, and married before 1694, ——— Spiller.

vi. William[2], who was taken captive by Indians in October, 1692, and taken to Canada. He was still there in 1711 and his fate is unknown. Provision was made in 1694 for him to have his share of his father's estate if he returned.

vii. Eleanor[2], who was unmarried in 1691, and married ——— Rogers, before 1694.
viii. Ann[2], who was unmarried in 1694.
ix. Mary[2], who, with her brother William, was captured by Indians in October, 1692, and taken to Canada. Her father's estate provided money for her ransom, but there is no record of her return.
3. x. Thomas[2], who was born in or before 1673.

2. John[2] Moore bought from Richard White of York for twenty pounds, on October 22, 1687, thirty acres at Brave Boat Harbor, adjoining his own land and that of Nicholas Shapleigh. He witnessed his brother Thomas' deed on February 10, 1696/97.

John Brawne married Anna Dixon, daughter of William Dixon, and died childless. His will of October 8, 1703, probated May 29, 1704, left one-third of his property to his cousin John More for his son John, and two-thirds to his cousin Thomas Moore for his son William, when both were of age. The will was probated by his nephew John More who had been made executor under the title of "Kinsman." A careful study of the dates at which the various John Moores of York and Kittery were active leads to the conclusion that John[2] Moore was referred to in the following records. He witnessed deeds on June 24, 1688, and October 5, 1692, and appraised the estate of Joseph Hodsden on June 15, 1691. He was presented "for selling Rhum without Lycence by retayle," but was acquitted on April 2, 1695, paying fees of three shillings.

John More married Martha, and in his will which was probated July 7, 1713, he left her all his estate for life. After his death it was to go to his two sons John and Samuel, who were to pay his eldest daughter Marcy (or Mercy) forty shillings, and twenty shillings to each of his other three daughters.

Issue:

i. John[3], who was under age in 1703 and of age in 1716. John Moore married Mary Woodman, daughter of John Woodman of Kittery. Her father quitclaimed to Moore on June 15, 1703, for a valuable consideration, his right in the land on which Moore lived. On March 12, 1715/16, John

More of Kittery sold to John Kingsbury of York for eighteen pounds one-third of the twenty acres which was given to him and to his uncle Thomas More for his eldest son when of age by their uncle John Brawne deceased. On November 8, 1721, John More and William More, both of York, husbandmen, sold to Nathaniel Donnel sixteen and a half acres, part of a grant of forty acres made to their uncle John Brawne, late of York. His cousin William More sold his two-thirds of Brawne's bequest, amounting to ten acres, to Nathaniel Donnel in 1720 and on April 4, 1723, John More bought the above ten acres from Donnel for fourteen pounds. On November 18, 1724, Woodman gave to his daughter Mary Moar, wife of John Moar of York, for love, goodwill and affection, his house, land and ferry at Kittery, Maine, "called Crooked Lane." On the same date John More of York, "husbandman," and Mary his wife, bonded themselves in the sum of five hundred pounds to maintain their honored father John Woodman for life and to provide for him "sufficient Meat Drinke Apparrell Washing & Lodging & Attendance both in Sickness & in Health." On July 26, 1740, this bond was voided by John Woodman. On September 20, 1729, John[3] Moor of York, yeoman, bought from Joseph Bragdon of York a house and grounds for one hundred fifty pounds, but sold this and the ten acres which his cousin William had inherited from their uncle John Brawne to Peter Amazeen of New Castle, New Hampshire, for one hundred pounds on January 1, 1729/30. Mary Moor also signed this deed. They were probably married between 1721 and 1724 as she did not sign the deed of 1721. On September 18, 1735, John Woodman and John and Mary Moore all of York, sold to Nathaniel Mendam of

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the ferry to Portsmouth granted by Kittery to John Woodman and heirs. This deed was acknowledged in New Hampshire on the same day. In 1732, John, Samuel, William and Wyatt Moore were proprietors of the common lands at York.

ii. Samuel[3], who witnessed a deed on November 8, 1706, the parties to which were of Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Kittery, Maine. On November 18, 1724, he witnessed a deed of John Newman to John and Mary Moore. Samuel Moore of York, yeoman, sold for twenty shillings to John Booker one half of all his undivided land in York, which was a quarter of the right of his father John Moor, deceased, on June 13, 1729. Wyatt Moore witnessed this deed. In 1732, Samuel Moore was among the proprietors of common lands at York. He witnessed the will of Francis Allen of Kittery, on March 8, 1744/45. On June 30, 1747, John and Samuel More of York, "both of full age," testified about a landmark they had seen about six years earlier. According to an account published in the *Maine Historical and Genalogical Recorder,* Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hill of Kittery, who was born on September 29, 1687, married Samuel Moore. However, no wife signed the deed of 1729 with him. The wife of Thomas[2] Moore was named Hannah and possibly it was he who married Hannah Hill. Samuel Hill of Kittery, then at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in his will of August 28, 1713, left his daughter Hannah More a house lot and a warehouse lot in Portsmouth. Possibly this Samuel Moore married Dorcas Hilton, daughter of William Hilton, as appears in volume 31 of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register.*

iii. Mercy[3], the eldest daughter.

iv. Daughter[3].
v. Daughter[3].
vi. Daughter[3].

3. Thomas[2] Moore was of age in 1694, and was therefore born in or before 1673. On April 2, 1695, he was licensed to keep a ferry near his house over the York River. He gave a ten pound bond to give good attendance and provide a vessel sufficient to transport horse and man. On April 7, 1696, he was licensed to keep the ferry as before, but on January 4, 1697/98, Arthur Beal was authorized to keep the ferry where Moore had formerly kept it.

At the County Court of April 7, 1696, Thomas More of York was presented "for selling strong drink without Lycence." Thomas More of York, yeoman, sold twenty acres of upland, which had been given him by his deceased father, William Moor, to Nathaniel Raynes for five pounds on February 10, 1696/97. This deed was witnessed by John More and John Brown. His wife Hannah also signed this deed. Possibly his wife was Hannah Hill, daughter of Samuel Hill, Sr., of Kittery, Maine, "at present in Portsmouth," New Hampshire, who in his will of August 28, 1713, left to his daughter Hannah More a house and lot and warehouse lot in Portsmouth, although according to an account in the *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder,* Hannah Hill married Samuel Moore. Thomas and Hannah Moore of York sold to John Morrell on November 28, 1701, one-half of the eighty acres which Edward Godfrey granted on August 16, 1655, to William[1] Moore and Philip Adams, and on March 16, 1702, Thomas[3] Moore sold marsh land on the York River for eight pounds to Daniel Black. As administrator of his father William More's estate, Thomas More deeded twenty acres to Daniel Dill of York, husband of his sister, Dorothy, on March 17, 1693/94.

On March 13, 1706/7, Thomas Moore of York, then describing himself as a laborer, and Hannah his wife, sold to Baker Nason of Kittery, two acres of marsh, and on April 3, 1710 (then calling himself yeoman), sold Harker's Island for twenty pounds to Henry Lyon of Roxbury. He sold his homelot of sixty acres at York for seventy-three pounds to Henry Lynn on January 15, 1711, and also ten acres adjoining Harker's Island, which had been granted him in 1699.

In his will of October 8, 1703, probated May 29, 1704, John Brawne of York left one-third of his property to John[2] More for his son John[3] More "when he comes of age" and two-thirds of his property to Thomas[2] More for his son William[3], when he became of age. From a reference in the deed of John[3] More of March 12, 1715/16, it appears that William was Thomas' eldest son.

Thomas More was a member of the local militia and joined the troops in sailing after a stolen boat on November 8, 1711. It was recovered and a Frenchman and three Indians were captured. On April 2, 1712, Thomas More of York embarked on an expedition against the Indians, under Captain Abraham Preble. He is last mentioned on December 4, 1717, when he witnessed a deed, the parties to which were of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and York, Maine.

Issue:

i. William[3], who was under age in 1703, and presumably also in 1716, but of age in 1720. On June 14, 1720, William More of York, laborer, sold ten acres on the south side of the York River to Nathaniel Donnel for four pounds. This was the two-thirds of his uncle John Brawne's property which had been left him. This was resold by Donnel to John[3] Moore on April 14, 1723. On November 8, 1721, with his cousin John More, both husbandmen of York, William sold sixteen and a half acres, part of their inheritance from their great-uncle John Brawne. A William More of York, perhaps this man, married Mary Elwell of Kittery, by intention published December 26, 1718, although no wife joined him in signing the above deeds. Daniel Goodwin of Berwick, Maine, in his will of April 12, 1726, left five shillings to his daughter Ann More "having given her a cow." It is also possible that she also was the wife of William[3] Moore. The marriage between a William More and Anne Goodwin took place on January 16, 1723, at Berwick, Maine, and they had

a son Thomas baptized there on April 20, 1726, and another son Thomas baptized there on September 10, 1730.

On a muster roll of York County militia of 1722, appeared a William More. Among the proprietors of the common land in 1732 in York were John, Samuel, William and Wyatt Moore. Probably William Moore removed to Berwick, York County, Maine, and was the trader of that name who bought six acres there for ninety pounds on January 1, 1727. He witnessed deeds at Berwick in 1726 and 1727. On February 7, 1729/30, William Moore "merchant" bought thirty acres at Berwick for forty pounds. In 1730 he bought eight acres and three acres there and in 1731 and 1732 fourteen shares in the undivided lands of Kittery and Berwick. He was called shopkeeper in these deeds. He made further purchases of land in Berwick in the years 1732, 1734, 1736 and 1737.

4. ii. Wyatt[3], who was perhaps a son of Thomas[2] Moore.

4. Wyatt[3] Moore, perhaps a son of Thomas[2] Moore, appears with William[3] Moore on the list of proprietors of undivided lands at York in 1732. Wyatt Moore appeared on a York County muster roll of February 28, 1721/22. On June 13, 1729, he witnessed a deed made by Samuel[3] Moore of York. On February 5, 1730/31, "Wyatt Moore of York, tailor" bought thirty acres from Joseph Gorden of Biddeford, Maine, for thirty pounds. The settlement which was known originally as Winter Harbor was organized in 1653 as Saco and in 1718 incorporated as Biddeford. Wyatt Moore appears on the first list of members of the Biddeford Church, which was founded in 1730. On November 24, 1735, Wyatt Moore of Biddeford, husbandman, bought land in Biddeford and Arundel for eighty-two pounds, ten shillings from Nathaniel Whitney. On April 2, 1737, he resold to Whitney twelve acres of this land. In this deed he described himself as a tailor. It was also signed by his wife Joanna.

On January 3, 1736/37, he was one of five men to bind themselves in the sum of one hundred pounds to abide by the decision of the committee which was to lay out land at Biddeford. On August 28, 1751, Wyatt Moore witnessed the will of William Bracy of Biddeford.

Wyatt Moore married as his second wife, Elizabeth Whormwood. Their intention of marriage was published at Biddeford on November 16, 1740.

Issue by the second wife:

i. Abigail[4], who was baptized on October 10, 1742, at Biddeford.
ii. Joanna[4], who was baptized on November 13, 1743, at Biddeford.
iii. Elizabeth[4], who was baptized on April 21, 1745, at Biddeford.
iv. Miriam[4], who was baptized on July 27, 1746, at Biddeford.
v. Eleanor[4], who was baptized on December 25, 1748, at Biddeford.
vi. Jerusha[4], who was baptized on December 12, 1749, at Biddeford.
vii. Joseph[4], who was baptized on February 14, 1751, at Biddeford.
viii. Benjamin[4], who was baptized on April 20, 1755, at Biddeford.

Banks, History of York, Maine (1931), 1:104, 190, 197, 217, 258, 261, 295, 303, 318, 450.
Coleman, New England Captives Carried to Canada (1925), 1:227, 234.
Hoyt, Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts, 2:822; 3:1029.
Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, 1:49; 3:203, 4:62, 219, 222; 5:203, 240; 6:334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 492, 493, 498.
Maine Province and Court Records, 1:167; 2:11, 33, 52, 55, 63, 141, 153, 154, 204, 260, 272, 307, 308, 324, 342, 345, 348, 355, 357, 494.
Maine Wills, 93, 94, 140, 168, 169, 240, 241, 279, 614, 796.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 31:183-185; 48:284; 50:207, 208; 55:311; 71:133; 82:86, 90.
Pope, Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire (1908), 141.
Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:231.
Stackpole, Old Kittery and Her Families (1903), 86.
York County, Maine, Deeds, volume 1:folio 117; volume 2:folios 32, 160; volume 3:folios 37, 86, 138; volume 4:folios 36, 47, 159; volume 5:part 1:folios 71, 78, 157; volume 5:part 2:folios 3-5, 7, 18, 50, 51a, 53, 79, 87, 108; volume 6:folios 34, 45, 119, 142, 169; volume 7:folios 6, 68, 80, 86, 134, 140, 165, 173; volume 8:folios 45, 116; volume 9:folios 9, 46, 121, 151; volume 10:folios 220, 225; volume 11:folios 62, 104, 176; volume 12:part 1:folios 147, 148; volume 12:part 2:folio 227; volume 13:folios 160, 184, 250, 251, 258; volume 14:folio 3, 240; volume 15:folios 52, 54-57; 101; volume 16:folios 156, 255; volume 17:folios 219, 226, 289, 290, 296; volume 18:folios 70, 176, 182, 228, 229, 258.

It seems likely that the following records should be read in connection with the family of William Moore of York, Maine, although no evidence of any relationship appears:

A David Moore witnessed the deeds of land made by William[3] Moore of Berwick, Maine, on February 7, 1729/30, and August 30, 1737. On August 1, 1767, a David Moore owned the covenant and had his son William baptized at Berwick. A David Moore died on March 9, 1777, at Lebanon, Maine, whether the same or not is not known.

On March 1, 1747/48, Mary Wise of Berwick, Maine, wife of the Reverend Mr. Jeremiah Wise, with the consent of her husband, made a will leaving to her grandson, David Moore, one hundred pounds and a share of her land in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and to her granddaughter, Susannah Moore "my best Damask Suit of Cloaths" a small red trunk, and, after her husband's death, the bed, bedding, furniture and earthenware in the best bedroom, and also a third of all the gold and silver not already bequeathed. She also left a gold ring to the wife of Stephen Seavy of Portsmouth. Her husband, Jeremiah Wise, of Berwick, in his will of January 17, 1756, left

one hundred pounds to his grandson, David Moore, and fifty pounds to his granddaughter, Susannah Moore. What connection there was between this David Moore and the one mentioned above is not known. David Moore of Berwick was a shipbuilder. The diary of Joseph Tate of Somersworth, New Hampshire, mentions that David Moore of Berwick launched ships in 1769, 1771 and 1772. On October 15, 1775, Woodbury Langdon launched a ship built by David Moore, "Mr. Moore remaining in exile." He died March 9, 1777.

On June 15, 1776, Moses Davis of Edgecomb, Maine, recorded in his diary that he made a coffin for James Moore's wife. James, son of James Moor, was baptized on July 16, 1732, at Berwick, Maine, and on the same day Jannat Moor owned the covenant there. On January 23, 1819, the widow of James Moor was buried, according to Davis' diary, and on December 24, 1793, he recorded the marriage of James Moore and Phebey Cannada.

The mention of Stephen Seavy above, suggests that there was some connection between the David Moore and Susannah Moore mentioned above, and the group of Moores at Pownalborough, Lincoln County, Maine.

John Moore of Pownalborough, Lincoln County, Maine, died and administration on his estate was granted to his widow, Sarah, on April 25, 1767. The accounts of the estate were filed on June 17, 1783. Before that time she or her daughter of the same name married ——— Day. The heirs were Stephen and Mary Sevey, John and Sarah Cunningham, Samuel Marrow, and Sarah Day. Administration on the estate of William Moore of Pownalborough was granted to the widow Elizabeth Moore of Boston on April 10, 1794.

Administration on the estate of Thomas Moore of Pownalborough, clerk, was granted to his widow Anna on August 26, 1795. He left two minor children, Sally and Thomas.

Administration on the estate of Nathan Moore of Vassalborough, Lincoln County, Maine, was granted to his widow Sarah on June 13, 1776. Ebenezer and Levi Moore were sureties. Ebenezer Moore of York County, Maine, took inventory of Robert Elliott's estate on October 7, 1724.

Lebanon, Maine, Vital Records, 3:100.
Lincoln County, Maine, Probate Records (1895), 28, 72, 249, 264.
Maine Wills, 622, 623, 773, 774.
Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, 4:1:129.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 74:125, 182, 184, 185, 187, 192; 82:91, 500; 83:416, 418, 420.
New Hampshire Probate Records, 2:75.
York County, Maine, Deeds, volume 13:folio 250; volume 18:folio 229.

——— More *of Duxbury, Massachusetts.*

——— More of Duxbury was slain in King Philip's War on March 26, 1675.

Winsor, History of Duxbury, Massachusetts (1849), 105.

PART III

MOORE RECORDS

THE NAME OF MOORE

The name Moore in its various spellings has long been a frequent one. It appears in many languages and, despite variances in original meanings, has usually settled in America into the forms Moore, Moor, Moores, Moors, More or Mohr.

The meaning of the name differs according to the lingual origin, and it is often impossible to tell from the present spelling what the first form and meaning may have been. Scholars differ as to their interpretation of the old forms. The following summary of the different forms of the name and their meanings is believed to be based on the best authorities.

MÁR, *meaning sea gull, is a frequent name in Old Norse.*

MOR, *meaning tall, mighty, proud, and hence a great chief, is the Gaelic form.*

MOHR, *meaning a Moor or Negro, is the modern German for the old German forms Maur, Mauri, Mor, Moro, Mora, and Moor.*

MOOR, *meaning a Moor or Negro is Dutch.*

MORE, *Moresque, Moricand, Morean, Maure, Mauresque, and Mauricand, are French forms based on the root More meaning a Moor or Negro and later merely black, dark-skinned or swarthy. The German, Dutch and French origin of the name in that of the Moorish people even appears at times in England as in John le Moor. There is also familiar the name Blackmore from black-as-a-moor or blackamore.*

MORRE, *meaning a Moor or Negro is the Flemish form.*

MOAR, *meaning a collector of rents in the Isle of Man is an infrequent explanation of origin.*

MOOR *and* MOORE *in English and* MUIR *in Scottish usually are names in the nature group and mean a moor, a tract of waste land. They may be compared to such names as Downe, Downes, Downs, Heath, Blackheath, Wiese (a meadow), Meadow, Mead, Ashmead, Bogg, Marsh and Mash. It should not be overlooked that occasionally the name under discussion originates in the word "more," the adjective and adverb.*

In the course of this study of the American families of Moore the name has been found in many spellings, here given: *Mare, Mawer, Meor, Moar, Moare, Moer, Moere, Moers, Mohr, Mooar, Mooare, Mooer, Mooere, Mooers, Moor, Moore, Moores, Mooris, Moors, Moos, Mor, More, Moree, Moir* and *Mores*. The following spellings: *Maury, Maurie, Morr, Morre, Morres, Morie, Morey, Morrey, Mors, Morse, Mory, Mouer, Mour, Mover, Mow, Mowear, Mower* and *Mowre,* also are sometimes used in the records for Moore, although these are properly different family names.

As was explained in this work, a study was made of all the emigrants to this country in every Colony who were of the name of Moore in any of its forms, and it appears that over three hundred separate Moores had to be considered, many of them the heads of large families, in fact this estimate of their number relates to the heads of families only. The first national census of the United States was made in 1790 and it is of interest to observe the great increase of the name. This increase is partly explained by the great number of Scotch-Irish arriving after 1730, and settling largely in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, New Hampshire and Virginia.

Unfortunately, when the British burned the national Capitol in Washington during the War of 1812 the census returns for Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee and Virginia were destroyed. There has been published a census of 1790 for Virginia but it is made up from State rolls and includes only thirty-nine out of seventy-eight counties, or about one-half of the State. The following table shows the number of heads of Moore families in all those states where the 1790 census has been preserved, and the Virginia substitute for the census.

Connecticut	*83*
Maine	*82*
Maryland	*95*
Massachusetts	*175*
New Hampshire	*113*
New York	*176*
North Carolina	*334*
Pennsylvania	*347*
Rhode Island	*7*
South Carolina	*124*
Vermont	*48*
Virginia	*184*
	1,768

Howard F. Barker, who has written a report on the national origins of the Americans of 1790 for the Committee on Population of the American Council of Learned Societies, has stated in a study of American surnames that Moore is at present the tenth in order of frequency, preceded by Smith, Johnson, Brown, Williams, Jones, Miller, Davis, Anderson and Wilson. He says that "Moore, starting with fair backing in England and Ireland, has proceeded to acquire most of the usage belonging to the English Moor and More, the Scotch Muir and the German Moor, Mohr and Möhr. On account of their gains in frequency here, the five surnames, Smith, Johnson, Miller, Davis and Moore, are now Class A American designations."

Without inquiring into the possibilities on the continent of Europe, there can be found one hundred and forty different coats-of-arms for the Moor, Moore, and Moar families in the British Isles. In many of these arms appear the devices of a Moor's head or a moorcock. There have been two titles in the Moore name. The Earl of Drogheda, who is also Viscount Moore of Drogheda and Baron Moore of Mellefont, is an Irish peer of the surname Moore. The first creation of the Earls of Charleville and Barons Moore of Tullamore were Irish Moores. Their titles became extinct, were revived, and again became extinct. There are at present two

Moore baronets and ten knights of the name. There have been many distinguished Moores in Great Britain. The subject of the use of arms by American Moores is discussed further in a separate chapter.

In the United States of America some of the earlier Moores of prominence, representing many different unrelated families, are named.

ANDREW MOORE (*1752–1821*), *Major General and United States Senator from Virginia.*
ANDREW BARRY MOORE (*1806–1873*), *Governor of Alabama.*
BARTHOLOMEW FIGURES MOORE (*1801–1878*), *Attorney General of North Carolina.*
BENJAMIN MOORE (*1748–1816*), *Bishop of New York.*
BENJAMIN MOOERS (*1758–1838*), *Major General in the War of 1812.*
EDWIN WARD MOORE (*1811–1865*), *Commodore of the fleet of the Republic of Texas.*
GABRIEL MOORE (*c. 1790–1844*), *Governor of Alabama and United States Senator.*
NATHANIEL FISH MOORE (*1782-1872*), *President of Columbia College.*
RICHARD CHANNING MOORE (*1762–1841*), *Bishop of Virginia.*
WYMAN BRADBURY SEVEY MOOR (*1814–1869*), *United States Senator from Maine.*
ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE (*1770–1823*), *first President of Amherst College.*

The Moore name appears often on the map. In the British Isles are found such combinations as Old Moor, Moorabool, Moor Allerton, Moorley, Moor Court, Moordown, Moorechurch, Moore Critchell, Moorfields, Moorehouse, and many others. In the United States are Moore Counties in North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee, and towns and villages of the name in Oklahoma, Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas. There are also many combinations made with the name such as Mooredale, Moorefield, Mooreland, Moorepark, Mooresboro, Mooresbridge, Mooresbury, Moorestown, Mooresville and Moorhead.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography (1888), 4:375, 377-385, 389.
Barber, British Family Names (1894), 165, 166.
Bardsley, Our English Surnames (1873), 99, 133.
Barker, Surnames in the United States, "American Mercury," 26: 228-229.
Bowditch, Suffolk Surnames (1861), 225.
Burke, Peerage and Baronetage (1931), 519, 520, 806, 1703, 2762, 2763.
Burke, The Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerage (1883), 379.
Burke, The General Armory (1878), 700-704.
Census of the United States of 1790.
Dictionary of National Biography (1894), vol. 38.
Ferguson, English Surnames (1858), 180.
Ferguson, The Teutonic Name System (1864), 401, 402.
Holmes, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166.
Lippincott, Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World (1905), 1217, 1218.
Longman's Gazetteer of the World (1895), 1036.
Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, 8:39-43, 100-104, 146-149.
Sims, Origin and Signification of Scottish Surnames (1862), 80, 81.

ARMS OF THE MOORE FAMILIES

There are few instances of the use of coats-of-arms by the founders of the Moore families in America, and all the known examples will be briefly treated here. It is, of course, possible that others of the name may have used coats-of-arms with full right to do so, without any present record of such use being known.

Sir Henry Moore, Bart., who was Governor of the Province of New York from 1764 to 1769, used these arms: *ermine, three greyhounds courant sable, collared gules.* The crest was *a moorcock sable, holding in its beak a sprig.* Sir Henry impaled his arms with a device for Long of Jamaica, his wife's family. His armorial seal is illustrated in the *Documentary History of the State of New York, 3:523.* The Moore arms can be identified in Bernard Burke's *General Armory,* in the edition of 1878, on page seven hundred, as those used in 1567 by the Moores of Bank Hall, county Lancaster, England.

The arms of the Moores of Bank Hall, county Lancaster, augmented with *a lion passant on a canton gules,* were used by the Moores who were Lords of the Manor of Appleby-Parva, counties Leicester and Derby, who were descended from the Moores of Bank Hall. Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London in 1682, was of the Appleby-Parva family. The arms of the Lords of Appleby-Parva were used by Augustine Moore (c. 1685–1743), son of John[1] Moore of Elizabeth City County, Virginia, and, so far as is known, he may have been of that family.

Governor James Moore (–1705) of South Carolina is said to have used a seal showing as arms: *sable, a swan with wings expansed argent, membered or, within a bordure engrailed of the same.* These arms closely resemble those used by Moore, Earl of Mountcashell, who was descended from Richard Moore of county Salop, who settled

at Clonmel in the time of James I. The Earl of Mountcashell used: *sable, a swan argent, membered and beaked or, a border engrailed of the last.*

Strangely enough, a son of Governor James Moore, namely Roger Moore (1694–1759) of Orton near Brunswick, North Carolina, used arms differing from those of his father. Roger Moore had married Catherine Rhett of the Charleston, South Carolina, family and he used for Moore the following arms impaled with Rhett: *azure, a chevron argent between three moorcocks.* These seem to have been the arms used by the Moore family of Stockwell, county Surrey.

Nathaniel Fish Moore (1782–1872), once President of Columbia College, and descended from the Reverend John Moore of Newtown, New York, had an armorial bookplate engraved by Peter Maverick, an early member of the National Academy. The arms shown were the following: *azure, on a chief indented or three pierced mullets gules.* The crest: *a moor's head in profile sable ducally gorged or.* These were the arms of the Marquess of Drogheda and it seems at least unlikely that Nathaniel Fish Moore was entitled to them. The Marquess was a Moore of county Kent, a family located there in the time of Henry II.

Nicholas Moore, first Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, had a son Nicholas, whose will was proved in New Jersey on March 8, 1728/29. The son mentioned in his will a silver seal bearing arms, thus loosely described: *a crown, three lions and four crossbars.* These arms slightly resemble those of the Moores of Newington, county Surrey.

It is claimed that the Honorable John Moore (c. 1659–1732) of Charleston, South Carolina, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was descended from the Moores of Fawley, baronets. Yet the arms he used do not resemble those of Moore of Fawley. John Moore used the following: *or, ten crosses crosslet, sable, 4, 3, 2, 1.* For a crest; *a moorcock.* Motto: *Virtus interrita pergit.*

Moore of Fawley had as arms: *argent, a moorcock sable, combed and wattled gules.* Crest: *a moorcock.* The motto was not that of the Honorable John Moore.

Ancestral Records and Portraits (1910), 1:396.
Bolton, An American Armory (1927), 117.
Burke, The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales (1878), 700–702; (1884), 700–702.
Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, new series, 1:xiii–xv.
Crozier, Virginia Heraldica (1908), 105.
Dictionary of National Biography, 38:354, 358.
Documentary History of the State of New York, 3:523.
Hall, Six Centuries of the Moores of Fawley (1904), iii–v, 17.
Heraldic Journal, 4:95.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 40:298.
New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, 1:323.
Oliver, West Indian Book Plates (1914), no. 484.
Publications of the Harleian Society, 66:174, 175; 77:151.

LIST OF MOORE EMIGRANTS TO NEW ENGLAND AND VIRGINIA

B. *Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (1930), 29, 47, 89, 133, 141, 149, 173, 177, 194, 197, 207.*

Ba. *Banta, Passengers to New Netherland, 1654–1664 (1902), 12.*

Br. *Bristol and America (undated), 28, 43, 60, 62, 82, 99, 110, 117, 132, 138, 143, 155.*

H. *Hotten, The Original Lists (2d edition, 1880), 37, 43, 62, 65, 93, 102, 103, 111, 113, 115, 120, 132, 136, 137, 202, 260, 316, 399.*

L. *List of Emigrants to America from Liverpool, 1697–1707 (1913), 3, 8, 9, 39, 47, 48.*

N. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 2:109, 113; 3:389, 390; 4:261; 5:62; 14:303, 310, 311, 317, 323; 15:145; 64:158, 163, 164; 65:165, 173, 174.*

B *——— More on *Mayflower,* August 5, 1620, to New England.

L N On January 25, 1706, and February 21, 1706, several servants sailed for Mr. Andrew Moore of Manchester, England.

Br Anne Moore of Portishead between 1654 and 1663, to Virginia.

Br Barbary More on *Agreement,* between 1663 and 1679, to Virginia.

H Elizabeth Moore on *Abigail,* 1622, to Elizabeth City, Virginia.

* Not given elsewhere, and no such passenger known.

B			Ellen More on *Mayflower,* August 5, 1620, to New England.
	H	*N*	George More, aged 25, on *Globe,* August 7, 1635, to Virginia.
B	*H*	*N*	George Morey, aged 23 or 16, on *Truelove,* September, 1635, to New England.
	H		Ryder Symon, a servant of George Moor, on *Vineyard,* March, 1678, to Virginia.
	H	*N*	Henrie More, aged 20, on *Constance,* October 24, 1635, to Virginia.
	Br		Henery Mores between 1663 and 1679, to Virginia.
B	*H*	*N*	Isaac More, aged 13, on *Increase,* April, 1635, to New England.
B			Jasper More on *Mayflower,* August 5, 1620, to New England.
B			Jeremiah Moore of Wymondham, co. Norfolk, on *Diligent,* June, 1638 (settled at Hingham, Massachusetts).
	H	*N*	Jo: More, aged 28, on *Assurance,* July 24, 1635, to Virginia (on list of women).
	H		John More, aged 36, on *Bona Nova,* 1620, to Elizabeth City, Virginia.
B			John More on *Mary & John*, March 20, 1630, to New England (settled at Dorchester).
B			*John More possibly on *Lyon* (probably March), 1630 (settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts).
B	*H*	*N*	John Moore, aged 24, on *Planter,* about April 10, 1635, to New England.
B	*H*	*N*	John More, aged 41, on *Susan & Ellen,* May, 1635, to New England.
	Br		John Moore between 1663 and 1679, to Virginia.
	Br		John Moore between 1663 and 1679, to Virginia.

* This is doubtful.

Br			John Moore between 1663 and 1679, to Virginia.
	L	*N*	John Moores, indentured to Randle Galloway for nine years. Dated December, 1697.
Br			Joseph Moore of Dundry between 1654 and 1663, no destination given.
	H		Leonard More, on *Bona Nova,* before January 23, 1624/25, to Henrico, Virginia.
Ba			Marie Moores, maiden, from Aecken, sailed from Holland on *De Trouw,* December 22, 1659, for New Netherland.
	L	*N*	Mary Moore of Aughton, Lancaster, aged 25 years, 4 months, indentured to Mr. Nathaniel Hughes, February 17, 1702.
Br			Patience Moore on *Unichorne,* between 1663 and 1679, to Virginia.
B			Richard More on *Mayflower,* August 5, 1620, to New England.
B	*H*	*N*	Richard More, aged 20, on *Blessing,* June, 1635, to New England.
Br			Richard Moore of Pidlein, between 1654 and 1663, to Virginia.
	H		Robert More, aged 19, on *Bonaventure,* January 2, 1634, to Virginia.
		N	Robert More, aged 29, 1635, to Virginia.
Br			Suzanna Moore of Shrewsbury, between 1654 and 1663 to Virginia.
	H	*N*	Thomas Moore, aged 18, on *Transport,* July 4, 1635, to Virginia.
	H	*N*	Thomas Moore, aged 21, on *Transport,* July 4, 1635, to Virginia.
	H	*N*	Thomas Moore, aged 19, on *Assurance,* July 24, 1635, to Virginia.
	H	*N*	Thomas More, aged 26, on *Constance,* October 24, 1635, to Virginia.
Br			Thomas More between 1654 and 1663, to Virginia.

H		Thomas Moore on list of prisoners to be transported from Taunton to Barbados or elsewhere in America, Monmouth's Rebellion, October 12, 1685.
	L N	Thomas Moor of Dublin, indentured for four years. Delivered April 13, 1698.
H		William More, aged 16, on *Primrose,* July 27, 1635, to Virginia.
Br		William More between 1654 and 1663, to Virginia.
Br		William Moore between 1663 and 1679, to Virginia.
	L N	William Moor of Antrim, Ireland, indentured for four years. Delivered about and before January 28, 1697.

COMPARATIVE LIST OF MOORE EMIGRANTS AND HEADS OF FAMILIES IN NEW ENGLAND

This index is for the convenience of those who wish to identify readily any Moore appearing in any of the five sources listed below. The many additional families in this book which do not appear in those five sources, are omitted from this list. The spellings Maurie, Maury, Mawer, Moor, Moore, Moores, Mooers, More, Morey, Morie, Morrey, Mory, Mouer and Mower should be consulted.

	As given in:	*As given in:*
S.	*Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 3:182, 227–231, 251.*	*William Henry Moore and His Ancestry (1934)*
H.	*Holmes, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families (1923), 166, 167, 169.*	
P.	*Pope, Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), 308, 317, 318.*	
Me.	*Pope, Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire (1908), 141.*	
Ct.	*Hinman, Catalogue of the Names of the First Puritan Settlers of Connecticut (1846), 54–56, 154.*	

S		Abel of New London, Conn.	Abel[2], (Miles[1] of New London, Conn.).
S	*H*	Abraham of Andover, Mass.	Abraham of Andover, Mass.
S	*H*	Andrew of Windsor, Conn.	Andrew of Windsor, Conn.
S	*H*	Caleb of Salem, Mass.	Caleb[2], (Richard[1] of the *Mayflower*).
S	*H* *P*	Edmund of Newbury, Mass.	Edmund of Newbury, Mass.
	P	Ellen of the *Mayflower*.	(*see* Richard of the *Mayflower*).
	P	Enoch of Cambridge, Mass.	Enoch of Cambridge, Mass.
S	*H*	Enoch of Charlestown, Mass.	Enoch of Charlestown, Mass.
S	*H* *P*	Francis of Cambridge, Mass.	Francis of Cambridge, Mass.
S		Francis of Cambridge, Mass., d. 1689.	Francis[2], (Francis[1] of Cambridge, Mass.).
S		Francis of Salem, Mass.	Francis of Salem, Mass.
	H *P*	George (Morey, Morrey) of Duxbury, Mass.	George of Scituate, Mass.
S	*H*	George of Lynn, Mass.	James of Salem and Lynn, Mass.
S	*P*	George of Scituate, Mass.	George of Scituate, Mass.
S	*H* *P*	Goldin of Cambridge, Mass.	Goldin of Cambridge, Mass.
	P	Hannah of Salem, Mass.	Thomas of Southold, N. Y., and Salem, Mass.
S		Henry of Dorchester, Mass.	Henry of Dorchester, Mass.

	P		*Hugh emig. April 12, 1632.	
	P		Isaac emig. 1635.	Isaac of Farmington, Conn.
S H		*Ct*	Isaac of Farmington and Norwalk, Conn.	Isaac of Farmington, Conn.
S			Jacob of Sudbury, Mass.	Jacob[2], (John[1] of Sudbury, Mass.).
S H			James of Boston, Mass.	James of Boston, Mass.
S H			James of Lynn and Salem, Mass.	James of Salem and Lynn, Mass.
S	*P*		Jasper of the *Mayflower*.	(*see* Richard of the *Mayflower*).
S H	*P*		Jeremiah of Hingham, Mass.	Jeremiah of Boston, Mass.
	P		John who emigrated on the *Planter*.	John of Sudbury, Mass.
S			John who emigrated, 1635, on the *Susan and Ellen*.	John of the *Susan and Ellen*.
	P		John of Boston, Mass., 1639, the Governor's servant.	John of Cambridge, Mass.
S			John of Boston, Mass., who died in Va., 1683.	John of Charlestown, Mass.
S H			John of Boston, Mass., brewer.	John[2], (Francis[1] of Cambridge, Mass.).
S H	*P*		John of Braintree, Mass., 1643.	John of Mendon, Mass.
S H	*P*		John of Cambridge, Mass.	John of Cambridge, Mass.
S H	*P*		John of Dorchester, Mass.	John[2], (Thomas[1] of Windsor, Conn.).
	H		John of Kittery, Me.	John of Kittery, Me.

* There is no other reference to this man, and he does not appear in the body of this book.

S			John of Lancaster, Mass., Sr.	John[2], (John[1] of Sudbury, Mass.).
S			John of Lancaster, Mass., Jr.	John[2], (John[1] of Sudbury, Mass.).
S	*H*		John of Lynn, Mass., m. 1673.	John[2], (Richard[1] of Lynn, Mass.).
S	*H*		*John of Lynn, Mass., 1691.	
S	*H*		John of Lynn, Mass., 1641.	John of Newtown, N. Y.
S	*H*		John of Newport, R. I.	John of Portsmouth and Warwick, R. I.
S			John of Newtown, L. I., N. Y.	John of Newtown, N. Y.
S	*H*	*P*	John of Roxbury, Mass., d. 1679.	John of Mendon, Mass.
S			John of Roxbury, Mass., 1666.	John[2], (John[1] of Mendon, Mass.).
S		*P*	John of Salem, Mass.	John of Salem, Mass.
S	*H*	*P*	John of Sudbury, Mass.	John of Sudbury, Mass.
		P	John of Sudbury, Mass.	John of Sudbury, Mass.
		Ct	John of Windsor, Conn.	John[2], (Thomas[1] of Windsor, Conn.).
S		*Ct*	John of Windsor, Conn.	John[3], (John[2], Thomas[1] of Windsor, Conn.).
S			Jonathan of Boston, Mass.	Jonathan of Boston, Mass.
	H		Jonathan of Exeter, N. H.	Jonathan of Exeter, N. H.
S			Joseph of Boston, Mass.	Joseph of Boston, Mass.
S	*H*		Joseph of Sudbury, Mass.	Joseph[2], (John[1] of Sudbury, Mass.).
S	*H*		Matthew of Newbury, Mass.	Matthew of Woodbridge, N. J.

*This is a record of admission as freeman. No attempt has been made to determine which of the many John Moores in this book was this freeman. He undoubtedly appears, however, in Part II.

S H		*Ct*	Miles of Milford and New London, Conn.	Miles of New London, Conn.
S H	*Me*		Richard of Cape Porpoise, Me.	Richard of Cape Porpoise, Me.
S H			Richard of Lynn, Mass.	Richard of Lynn, Mass.
S H P			Richard of the *Mayflower.*	Richard of the *Mayflower.*
S H P			Richard (Mower, Morey) of Salem, Mass., emig. on *Blessing* in 1635.	Richard of Lynn, Mass.
S			Richard of Salem, Mass.	Richard of the *Mayflower.*
S H			Robert of Boston, Mass., 1651.	Robert of Boston, Mass.
S H			Robert of Boston, Mass., 1686.	Robert of Boston, Mass.
S			Samuel of Boston, Mass., who married Abigail Hawkins.	Samuel of Boston, Mass.
S H			Samuel of Boston, Mass., who married Naomi.	Samuel[2], (Francis[1] of Cambridge, Mass.).
S H			Samuel of Lynn, Mass.	Samuel[2], (Richard[1] of Lynn, Mass.).
S H			Samuel of Newbury, Mass.	Samuel of Woodbridge, N. J.
S H P			Samuel of Salem, Mass.	Samuel of Salem, Mass.
S H			Thomas of Boston and Cambridge, Mass.	Thomas[2], (Francis[1] of Cambridge, Mass.).
S H P			Thomas of Dorchester, Mass.	Thomas of Windsor, Conn.
S H			Thomas of Portsmouth, N. H.	Thomas of Salem, Mass., and Southold, N. Y.
S			Thomas of Roxbury, Mass.	Thomas of Roxbury, Mass.

S	*H*	*P*		Thomas of Salem, Mass.	Thomas[2], (Thomas[1] of Salem, Mass., and Southold, N. Y.).
			Ct	Thomas of Windsor, Conn.	Thomas of Windsor, Conn.
S	*H*			William of Amesbury, Mass.	William of Ipswich, Mass.
S		*P*		William (Mawer) of Boston, Mass.	William of Ipswich, Mass.
S			*Me*	William of Exeter, N. H.	William of Ipswich, Mass.
		P		William of Ipswich, Mass.	William of Ipswich, Mass.
S	*H*	*P*		William of Salem, Mass.	William of Ipswich, Mass.
S	*H*			William of Westerly, R. I.	William of Norwich and Windham, Conn.
S	*H*		*Me*	William of York, Me.	William of York, Me.

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*The various spellings of the name Moore are discussed on page 481 *et seq.*, and because of their great number are not tabulated in this index. The chief forms of the name which appear in this book are as follows: De La More, De Moor, Le Moor, Mare, Maurie, Maury, Mawer, Meor, Moar, Moer, Moere, Moers, Mohr, Mooar, Mooer, Mooers, Moor, Moore, Moores, Moors, Mor, More, Moree, Mores, Morey, Morie, Morr, Morre, Morres, Morrey, Mory, Mouer, Mour, Mover, Mow, Mowear and Mower.

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